The Glory of old ENGLAND.



The following Character
of her late Majesty
QUEEN ANNE
was Written by her Grace
Sarah Dutchess
of Marlborough
& is cut Round this Pedestal.

Erected at BLENHEIM.

Queen ANNE *was very Graceful & Majestic in her Person. Religious* without Affectation; *she always meant well. She had no* false Ambition *which appear'd, by her never complaining at King* William's *being preferr'd to the Crown before her, when it was taken from the King her father, for following such Counsels & pursuing such Measures, as render'd the* Revolution *necessary; it was Her greatest Affliction to act against Him even for Security; her Journey to* Nottingham *was never concerted, but occasiond by the great Consternation She was under at the King's Sudden return from* Salisbury. *She always paid the greatest Respect to King* William *& Queen* Mary; *never insisted upon any one Circumstance of* Grandeur *More than what was* establish'd *in her Family by King* Charles II, *though after the* Revolution *She was Presumtive Heir to the Crown, & after ye Death of her Sister was in the Place of Prince of Wales. Upon her Accession to the Throne, the Civil List was not increased. The late Earl of* Godolphin *Lord High Treasurer of* England *has often said, that from Accidents in the Customs. & Lenity in the Collection it did not arise one Year with another to more than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year. She had no* Vanity *in Her Expences, nor bought any one* Jewel *in the whole Time of her Reign. She paid out of her Civil List many Pensions granted in former Reigns which have since been thrown upon the Publick. when a War was necessary to secure* Europe *against the Power of* France, *She contributed in one Year towards the War out of her Civil List, one Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Case of her Subjects; She granted the Revenue arising from the first fruits, to augment the Provisions of the poorer Clergy, She never refus'd her private Charity to proper Objects. The a Few Years before her Death, She never had but Twenty Thousand Pounds a Year for her Privy Purse; at the latter End of her Reign it did not exceed Twenty Six Thousand Pounds a Year; which was much to her Honour, beacuse it is Subject to no Account. And to her Robes, it will appear by the Records in the Exchequer, that in Nine Years She spent only Thirty two Thousands & Fifty Pounds excluding ye Coronation Expence She was extremly well bred, treated her chief Ladies & Servants as if they had been Her Equals; her behavior to all that approched Her was decent & full of Dignity, and shew'd* Condescention, *without* Art *or* Meanness: *all this I know to be true* SARAH MARLBOROUGH. *1738*

Printed & Publish'd according to Act of Parliament.

THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE and REIGN Of her Late MAJESTY QUEEN *ANNE*:

Wherein all the

TRANSACTIONS

OF THAT

MEMORABLE REIGN

Are faithfully Compiled from the

BEST AUTHORITIES,

AND

IMPARTIALLY RELATED.

Illuſtrated with

A Regular Series of all the MEDALS that were ſtruck to commemorate the Great Events of this Reign; with a Variety of other Uſeful and Ornamental Plates.

LONDON,

Printed and Sold by the Bookſellers in Town and Country.

MDCCXL.

PRESENTED BY
THE LADY HANKS
TO THE
MUSEUM
OF
ATLANTICA

THE PREFACE.

THE Man who relates the History of his own Times, ought to proceed with a more than common Discretion and Judgment, to preserve himself from Partiality and servile Flattery on one Hand, and from every Thing that may render him obnoxious to the Powers in Being on the other. The dread of these has depriv'd the World of many important Truths.

'Tis judged almost impracticable to treat justly of what our Eyes have seen. I own 'tis extremely difficult; but were it possible for him who undertakes the Task not to be over-aw'd by the Great, or biassed by his Affections, it must be admitted he has better Opportunities of being informed, than one who treats of distant Times; the less we receive at second hand, the more likely are we to arrive at Truth. And whoever considers upon what slender Evidence our Historians impose many Facts of the preceding Age upon us as uncontested Truths, which they glean only from secret Histories, as they are call'd, or some such scandalous Pamphlets, as pretend to no Manner of Proof for what they advance, and only obtain Credit with the Vulgar, from that malicious Pleasure they take to see great Men traduced, will easily admit that a History, wrote at any distance of Time, is more liable to Error than one written by a Contemporary. There you have not only the Mistakes of the Writer, but the Errors of those from whom he receives his Information added to them; but where an Error is committed by one who writes the History of his own Times, it is much easier examined and refuted; and as he will no doubt be call'd upon to justify, if he appears to have been partial, so he will have an Opportunity of supporting what he shall advance; and thus the World will be most likely to come at a Discovery of the Truth in doubtful Cases, always provided our Governors stand neuter.

To comply with Custom, something by way of Preface must precede the Work; though the bare Mention of the Name of this great Princess, is abundantly sufficient to fix the Attention of every Briton.

For this is that Queen who rescu'd the Empire and the neighbouring Nations from impending Ruin; and reduc'd the Power of France within due Bounds.

'Twas she, who after a long Series of Conquests (which unhappily inspir'd her Allies with Views no less ambitious than the Enemy she had

humbled) knew how to ſheath the Sword, ſpeak Peace to jarring Nations, and command a general Calm.

This was that truly Chriſtian Princeſs, *who abhorred the ſacrificing Men and Chriſtians to Intereſt or Ambition; who never could endure the Thoughts of War, but when the Defence of her own People, or the relieving injured Nations, made it neceſſary: The making new Conqueſts, the enlarging their Dominions, was no Excuſe, ſhe held for Chriſtian Princes, prodigally to throw away their Subjects Lives, and ſheath their Swords in one anothers Bowels.*

This is that Queen, *ye* Britons, *who was ſo far from enriching herſelf at your Expence, that ſhe annually contributed out of her own Revenue, to eaſe you of the Burden of the War.*

This Queen *reſtored the* Britiſh *Synods to their antient Rights, laid the Foundations of new Churches, encouraged the erecting Schools for training up Children in the Principles of Virtue and Religion, and by her bright Example, and unwearied Application, did more towards reforming a degenerate World, than all the Princes her Contemporaries.*

But even this Princeſs *was not intirely exempted from Detraction: Her exalted Virtue, which upbraided the impious Age ſhe lived in, naturally drew on her the Rage and Malice of every Enemy to God and Goodneſs. And ſuch was their Confidence, ſuch the Aſſurance with which theſe Wretches vented their ill-grounded Calumnies, that well-meaning Men, who had not Leiſure or Opportunity to examine into the Truth of Things, were ſometimes impoſed on by them. The Principal Deſign therefore of this Undertaking, is to ſet her* Majeſty's *Actions in a true Light: And theſe* Gentlemen *will be ſurpriſed to find, that little more was requiſite to vindicate her Memory in every Inſtance, and make her appear the moſt glorious Princeſs that ever grac'd the* Britiſh *Throne, than the laying the ſeveral Tranſactions of her Life and Reign fairly before them.*

And that nothing might be wanting to illuſtrate this Hiſtory, I have ſubjoin'd to it all the Medals *ſtruck in the Queen's Reign, finely engraved with their Explanations. I know metallick Monuments are only valued by the* Virtuoſi, *in proportion to their Age; but then it is to be conſidered, That what's* modern *at preſent, ſhall be* antique 500 *Years hence: And if antient Hiſtorians had been as careful to hand down to us the Coins of their Times, we ſhould not be in ſo great Uncertainty as we are, about ſome important Points of Chronology.*

Thus much I thought neceſſary to premiſe by way of Introduction to a Work of this Nature; but I might want an Apology ſhou'd I detain my Reader longer, and therefore, without more Ceremony, I ſhall enter upon the arduous Taſk.

THE

THE LIFE and REIGN OF QUEEN *ANNE.*

THIS great Princeſs, whoſe Life is the Subject of the enſuing Hiſtory, deſcended from a Race of Kings the moſt antient of any in *Europe*; but her more immediate Anceſtors were King *James* I. her Great Grandfather, in whom the two Crowns of *England* and *Scotland* were firſt united (tho' the compleating that Union was reſerved for her own auſpicious Reign.) King *Charles* I. was her Grandfather, who is now univerſally acknowledged to have been the moſt virtuous Prince that ever filled the *Britiſh* Throne; and her Father King *James* II. while he was ours, (before he was reconciled to *Rome*,) makes as great a Figure in Hiſtory as any of the Princes of his Time. But to be a little more particular; the Princeſs *Anne* was ſecond Daughter of *James* Duke of *York*, (afterwards King *James*) by Mrs. *Anne Hide*, eldeſt Daughter of the Earl of *Clarendon*, ſo well known by the Title of Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. The Duke was married privately to the Lady during his firſt Exile in the Year 1659, and upon that great turn of Affairs at the Reſtoration, there did not want thoſe who would have had him denied his Marriage, ſuggeſting the Advantages he might make by another Choice; but he could never be brought to liſten to that Advice; and in the Year 1660, ſhe was by an order of Council, declared Dutcheſs of *York*, and to have the Precedency of the Princeſs of *Orange*, and the Queen of *Bohemia*. The Dutcheſs was a Lady of a very fair Character, and a conſtant Member of the Church of *England*, till her laſt long Indiſpoſition, when ſhe was prevailed with to reconcile herſelf to the Church of *Rome*, to the great Grief of her Father, who expoſtulated

with the Duke as well as herſelf upon that Subject, in two moving Letters.

The Dutcheſs of *York* died at the Palace of St. *James*'s on the 31ſt of *March*, in the Year 1671. She had Iſſue by the Duke four Sons and four Daughters, viz. *Charles*, born *October* 22, 1660. *Mary*, born *April* 30, 1662. *James*, born *July* 12, 1663. *Anne*, born *February* 6, 1664. *Charles*, born *July* 4, 1666. *Edgar*, born *September* 14, 1667. *Henrietta*, born *January* 13, 1668, and *Katherine* born *February* 9, 1670. of whom *Charles*, *James*, *Charles*, and *Henrietta* died in her Life-time, and *Edgar* and *Katherine* did not ſurvive her a Year; but her two Daughters, *Mary* and *Anne* lived to be Queens of *England*. The Princeſs *Mary* was about nine Years Old at the Death of her Mother, and the Princeſs *Anne* about Seven.

Before I proceed in the Hiſtory of this Princeſs, give me leave to cite a Paſſage or two out of Mr. *Echard*, relating to her Grandfather the late Earl of *Clarendon*, which ſufficiently vindicates the Memory of that great Man from thoſe Aſperſions that were unjuſtly caſt upon him, *viz.* The marrying King *Charles* II. to the barren Infanta of *Portugal*, and the Sale of *Dunkirk* to the *French*; two things in reality he moſt oppoſed. His Words are as follows: *Echard's Hiſtory of England*, p. 800, laſt Edit.

One conſiderable obſtacle (to the Match with *Portugal*) was the Lord Chancellor *Hyde*, without whoſe Knowledge this Treaty was begun, and without his Approbation it was concluded; therefore he endeavoured to overthrow it while it continued in any Balance. It is true, he did for ſome Time come into the general Meaſures then on Foot, till he made ſome Diſcovery of the probable Conſequences of the Marriage. Therefore, upon one *Sunday*, he begged of his Majeſty to call a ſecret or cabinet Council in *Whitehall*; to which the King immediately conſented: At this Council by the Chancellor's Management, none were preſent but the King himſelf, the Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer *Southampton*, and the Duke of *Ormond*. The Chancellor acquainting the King with the Occaſion of his having deſired this private Meeting, ſaid, that he had hitherto, in Obedience to his Majeſty's Order, chearfully gone on with the Marriage Treaty, without regarding what the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador had to object againſt it, which he conſider'd as coming from an Enemy; but that now he had certain Information, that this Match, if concluded, would bring ſuch a Calamity upon the Nation, as he was ſure his Majeſty would prevent, if it were poſſible; for he had undoubted Proofs the Infanta of *Portugal* was not capable of having Children. He then produced a Liſt of Six Princeſſes, all Proteſtants, out of which his Majeſty might chuſe a fit and proper Wife. But the King frowning and ſwelling, anſwer'd, that this was all a Lie of the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, adding, my Lord, I command you to go on with this Treaty; and ſo the Meeting broke up. This Incapacity of having Children was publickly talked of among the *Engliſh* Merchants at *Liſbon* before this Princeſs left the Place, and they remonſtrated the ſame to the Earl of *Sandwich* when he came to bring her to *England*. Of this Incapacity Sir *Robert Southwell* was fully aſſured afterwards by the Dutcheſs of *Guadiloupa* at *Madrid*, a Lady who had been acquainted with her from her Infancy and in her Nurſery. But this is not to be imputed either to her Age or her

Country, but to ſome peculiar Infirmities of Body; and it is manifeſt from the Teſtimony of ſome Ladies about her, that ſhe was in a Child-bearing Condition till after the King's Death, which was Twenty-two Years after her Marriage.

Another Effect of this Marriage was the Sale of *Dunkirk*, which happened not long after the Conſummation of it, of which the Foundation was laid by the very Treaty itſelf. For the *Portugueſe* had ſo far prevail'd, that by the Nineteenth Article of the ſaid Treaty it was expreſly ſtipulated, that *Dunkirk* ſhould never be parted withal to the *Spaniards*, which gave *France* a fair Opportunity to cloſe with the King, and to make a Bargain with him at a Time when he wanted ready Money for the extraordinary Expences of this Year, and particularly the Payment of his Siſter's Portion. Many Reaſons were urged for the parting with this important Place, and the firſt Motive to the King, as I am aſſured by a knowing Man, was the great Expence of keeping it, which *Rutherford* the Governor had encreas'd to an exorbitant Degree ſince the Diſmiſſion of Sir *Edward Harley*. And the Earl of *Sandwich* particularly alledg'd to his Majeſty, that the Coaſt was generally ſo Tempeſtuous, and the Grounds ſo rowling upon every Storm, that there wou'd never remain a certain Steerage to that Port. Theſe and other Reaſons, being alledg'd in Council, tho' oppoſed by Chancellor *Clarendon*, and Treaſurer *Southampton*, the King was content to deliver up the Town and Port of *Dunkirk*, with all the Ordnance and Ammunition, for the Sum of five hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling, one Half to be paid down, and the other in a ſhort Time after. Several Books were written in Vindication of this Sale, ſhewing how uſeleſs the Place was to *England*, unleſs Millions of Money were expended upon it; and at this Time we do not find many Complaints againſt either this or the *Portugal* Match. But when the ill Effects of both began afterwards to appear, as the increaſing Power of *France*, and the Queen's want of Iſſue, great Outcries were made, and Chancellor *Hyde* was unreaſonably charged with the Scandal of both, when he was really free from the Guilt or rather Misfortune of either.

It may not be amiſs here to add the Character of the Duke of *York*, Father of this great Princeſs, before he aſcended the Throne, as it is given us by a Modern Writer, and I don't find any Particular of it conteſted by any of our Hiſtorians of Credit: It is as follows:

The Duke of *York* (ſays he) employed his Youth in the continual Exerciſe of Arms; he had always apply'd himſelf to it from the Age of nine Years, when he was with his Father at *Edgehill Fight*, till the Age of Twenty-ſeven, when he returned into *England* with his Brother. His Genius led him that way; he valued any Opportunity of ſignalizing his Courage above the greateſt political Advantages. This is both Commendable and Blameworthy. I know not whether the Duke deſerved the Blame, but all *Europe* was convinced that he was worthy of the Praiſe; and the Commendations given his Valour by the Prince of *Conde* and Marſhal *Turenne*, thoſe two great Maſters of the Art of War, will remain his eternal Monuments.

He gave freſh Proofs of it in the War the King his Brother declared againſt the States of *Holland*, in the Year 1665; and the Victory he gained over them at Sea, ſhewed the Duke to be as good a Commander in Chief as he had been Officer

Officer and Soldier. Two and twenty of the Enemies Ships were then taken, Burnt or Sunk by the *Engliſh*: *Opdam* the *Dutch* Admiral periſhing there in his.

That Fleet had been Totally deſtroyed, had not one *Bronkard* of the Duke's Bed-chamber prevented the Execution of his Orders the very Night after the Victory; the Duke lay down to take a little Reſt, after giving Orders to make all Sail, and keep up with the remainder of the broken Navy. That Gentleman, who was none of thoſe that value their Honour above their Life, told the Captain he was too laviſh in expoſing the Heir of the Crown, and counterfeited another Order from him for ſlackning Sail; which was unadviſedly done. He was diſgraced, and the Parliament would have brought him to a Trial, but he was diſcarded: And that Aſſembly, in the Name of all the Nation, made a publick Acknowledgment to the Victor, of the Service he had done the Kingdom, aſſigning him, by an Act ſtill preſerved among the Records, a Gratification of fifty thouſand Pounds.

This Victory having added new Luſtre to the Duke of *York*, he was in the happieſt and moſt agreeable Condition a Prince of his Degree could be: He had an eſtabliſhed Reputation not only in *England*, where they look'd upon him as the Support of the Nation, but throughout all *Europe*, where he was regarded as one of the Princes of his Time, who beſt maintain'd the Grandeur of his Birth by his perſonal Merit. He enjoy'd moſt of the great Places of Profit and Honour, was Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Governor of the Cinque Ports, and of *Portſmouth*: He having Children, and the King none, abundance of People follow'd him as the Heir to the Crown, which was to paſs away to his Head, and remain in his Family; and what made this the happier, the King was not Jealous of him: His Majeſty being fully convinced of his Affection to him, look'd upon that Prince's Court as the moſt Loyal Part of his own, and thought he had no ſurer Friends than the Duke of *York*'s. I am ſenſible ſome Politicians thought ill of it, and err'd with thoſe who, to be thought to ſee farther into Myſteries of State than others, do report whatſoever they imagine, and not what really is. The Truth is, that the King never had any Jealouſy of the Duke, and that the Duke from his Infancy ever behav'd himſelf ſo ſubmiſſively towards the King, that he had no Occaſion to ſuſpect him: A thing very Rare between two Brothers of that Rank, and in a Court ſo full of reſtleſs and factious Spirits as that of *England* has long been. By this it appears, that all Parties equally made Intereſt with the Duke of *York*, and that whatſoever way he leant, the Balance inclin'd. This was the Duke of *York*'s Condition, and thus were Mens Minds diſpoſed towards him, when a Jealouſy ſpread Abroad of his being a Catholick in his Heart, tho' he ſtill outwardly appear'd as a Proteſtant, beginning to withdraw the Affections of Men from him, gave the firſt Shock to his Proſperity.

He is allow'd by all to have been a kind Husband, and an indulgent Father, and if we may believe his old Proteſtant Servants, he was the beſt of Maſters: Thus much as to his Character while he was a Subject, we may venture to ſay; what he was as a King, it may be too early to examine. I ſhall only add here Part of the Speech of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on his preſenting a Bill to

his Majesty King *Charles* II. wherein the Gratuity of 5000*l.* was given to the Duke, *viz.*

And it is not the least Mercy both to your Majesty and your People, that God hath blessed you with a Brother so like yourself. The Name of his Royal Highness is already inrolled amongst the Heroes of other Nations; and this his native Country had not so great Experience of him, till your Majesty was pleased in this Summer's Expedition to trust him with the Conduct of the most Royal Fleet that ever sail'd upon the *British* Seas; wherein he shew'd that Prowess and that Prudence, and by the Blessing of Almighty God was crown'd with that Success against the *Dutch*, that we cannot pass it by in Silence; and yet we are at a loss how to express our Thanks both to your Majesty and to him. I am commanded therefore to beseech your Majesty that you will vouchsafe to let us make a Present to you of a Month's Tax to come in the Rear, after the four and twenty Months of your Majesty's Royal Aid, and that your Majesty will be pleased to bestow it upon his Royal Highness.

In 1673, his Royal Highness married the Princess of *Modena*, *Mary d'Este*, Daughter of *Alphonso d'Este* Duke of *Modena*, and Sister to *Francis* the then Duke. She came to *England* with her Mother the Dutchess Dowager by the way of *Paris*, attended by a numerous Retinue: She arrived at *Dover* the 21st of *November*, where she was received by his Royal Highness, and the Marriage solemniz'd the same Day, her Royal Highness being then about fifteen Years of Age. The Duke had Issue by this Princess, *Charles*, *Catherina Laura*, *Isabella Charlotte Maria*, *James Francis Edward*, and *Louisa Maria Teresa*; of whom none are living but *James*, now stiled the Pretender.

The Princess *Anne*, whose History I attempt, was born at the Palace of St. *James*'s on the 6th of *February* 1664. In the Year 1669 she went into *France* for the Recovery of her Health, which having pretty well establish'd, she return'd to St. *James*'s, where she resided with his Royal Highness till he went into *Holland* in the Year 1678. The Nation it seems had entertain'd such a Jealousy of that Prince upon the account of his Religion, and especially since his Marriage with the Princess of *Modena*, that they would be content with nothing less than his Banishment; and thereupon the King on the 28th of *February* 1678, sent him a Letter to withdraw, and his Royal Highness with his Family accordingly set sail for *Holland*; where he arrived the 12th of *March*: He was receiv'd at his Landing by his Son-in-law the Prince of *Orange*, (who the Year before had Married the Princess *Mary*) and conducted to the *Hague*, and from thence after a short stay, his Royal Highness with his Family remov'd to *Brussels*, where he had resided some Time in his former Exile. Here I find the Princess *Anne* had her own Protestant Chaplains allow'd her, and a Place assign'd for the Exercise of her Devotions, according to the Church of *England*. Nor was she at all importuned to go, or ever went to Mass with her Father, as I have been assured by her Protestant Servants who attended her there, but the Family lived in a perfect Harmony, as if there had been no manner of Difference between them in Point of Religion.

In *August* 1679 the King falling dangerously ill, of which the Duke's Friends soon gave him advice, he returned to *England*, and

arrived at Court, to the Surprize of the whole Nation, the 2d of *September*. The King being recovered, to quiet the Minds of the People, it was thought expedient his Royal Highneſs ſhould again be removed ſome diſtance from Court; and accordingly their Royal Highneſſes, on the 12th of *October* ſet out for *Scotland*, whither his Daughter the Princeſs *Anne* went by Sea ſome time after, to make her Father a Viſit. Such was her filial Reſpect to her indulgent Father, that ſhe was ready to attend him wherever the Malice of his Enemies could drive him.

The latter end of *January* 1679, his Majeſty declared in Council, that he had ſent for his Royal Highneſs again, not having found ſuch an Effect from his Abſence as ſhould incline him to keep him longer from him. And the 24th of *February* following the Duke and Dutcheſs, and their Family, returned by Sea to *London*: Two Days after they were attended by the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, to Congratulate their ſafe Arrival.

From this time the Princeſs *Anne* reſided with his Royal Highneſs her Father at the Palace of St. *James*'s until ſhe Married; and in this Interval it was that his late Majeſty King *George* I. came over into *England* to make his Addreſſes to her, but not ſucceeding he returned Home. About the middle of *July* 1683, his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, Brother to the then King of *Denmark*, came over upon the ſame Deſign, and met with better Succeſs; for upon the 28th of the ſame Month, being St. *Anne*'s Day, he was married to the Princeſs, to the Satisfaction of the whole Nation, as well as the King and his Royal Highneſs. It has been ſuggeſted, that her Father was againſt this Match, and yet theſe People tell us at the ſame Time, that the King was under the Influence of the Duke. Now if this was contrary to the Inclinations of the Duke, where was that Influence? Or did he influence his Majeſty only in Trifles, and ſubmit to him in every thing of Moment? But the Truth is, the King and his Royal Highneſs had lately obſerved the whole Nation in a violent Ferment, and were at this very Time examining into a formidable Conſpiracy that was ſet on Foot on pretence of Religion: And what in all Human Probability could have better ſecured the one in his Poſſeſſion, and the other in his Expectations of the Crown, than marrying the two Princeſſes *Mary* and *Anne*, to two Proteſtant Princes? For had the Nation been ſo far blinded as to have depoſed the Uncle and excluded the Father, yet it could not be ſuppoſed that they would ever paſs by theſe. And as theſe Princeſſes had ever been well uſed at Court, and had always expreſſed the greateſt Duty and Affection to their Father, it was reaſonably apprehended that they would have aſſiſted him to their Power, in preſerving and reſtoring him to his juſt Rights. And thus much I believe all the World will agree with me in, that nothing leſs than the Preſervation of their Religion, and the publick Good could have induced them to have deſerted ſo kind a Father in his Diſtreſs. But theſe are held to be Motives ſuperior to all private Conſiderations.

And here we cannot but obſerve how Providence ſometimes turns our beſt laid Schemes againſt us. For notwithſtanding all the Errors of King *James*'s Reign, and all thoſe Calamities that were apprehended to be coming upon us, had his Daughters ſtood Neuter, our Endeavours to extricate ourſelves would

would probably have proved ineffectual. Not that I ſuppoſe either of theſe Princeſſes could enter into Meaſures to depoſe their Father. The Security of Religion and Property was all that was at firſt pretended, or I believe thought of by moſt, when the Prince of *Orange* embarked for *England*; (ſome few poſſibly might have deeper Deſigns) but one Event produced another not thought of before; and as Times alter'd, our Principles veer'd with them, till at length we arrived at this preſent happy Settlement we are under. And this leads me to ſay ſomething of the Share the Princeſs *Anne* had in the Revolution.

As has been obſerved, the avowed Deſign of the Prince of *Orange*'s coming over was only to ſecure our Religion and Properties. He ſays himſelf in his Declaration, that he carried over with him ſuch a Force as might defend him from evil Counſellors; and that his Expedition was intended *for no other Deſign* but to have a free and lawful Parliament, and to this Parliament *he would refer the Enquiry into the Birth of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and of all things relating thereto, and to the Right of Succeſſion*; and promiſed he would ſend back all his Foreign Troops as ſoon as the State of the Nation would admit of it; and he required all Perſons whatſoever to aſſiſt him in his Deſigns; and I don't doubt but the Prince of *Denmark*, as well as the Generality of the People, was very ready to join with him and aſſiſt him in thoſe Deſigns; for at this Day it ſeems to be the received Opinion, that the People in this limited Monarchy may as lawfully ſtand up in Defence of their legal Rights (amongſt which the eſtabliſhed Religion is accounted one) when they are univerſally invaded, as the Prince may in Defence of his Prerogative. But all who concur in theſe Principles do not think the Prince ſo far accountable to the People, that they may depoſe him for every Miſmanagement, and diſpoſe of the Crown at Pleaſure. And this, I believe, will be pretty evident by the three following Letters, written by the Lord *Marlborough*, and the Prince and Princeſs, on their going over to the Prince of *Orange*.

The Lord *Marlborough*, it ſeems, deſerted his Majeſty at *Salisbury*: The Prince left him at *Andover*; and the Princeſs went away from *Whitehall* the 25th of *November*. The King being acquainted with her going away the Tears fell down his Cheeks, and he cried out, *God help me, my own Children have forſaken me.*

Lord *Churchill*'s Letter to King *James*, when he deſerted him.

SIR,

SINCE Men are ſeldom ſuſpected of Sincerity when they Act contrary to their Intereſts; and tho' my dutiful Behaviour to your Majeſty in the worſt of Times (for which I acknowledge my poor Services much overpaid) may not be ſufficient to incline you to a charitable Interpretation of my Actions; yet I hope the great Advantage I enjoy under your Majeſty, which I can never expect in any other change of Government, may reaſonably convince your Majeſty and the World, that I am acted by an higher Principle, when I offered that Violence to my Inclination and Intereſt as to deſert your Majeſty, at a Time when your Affairs ſeem to challenge the ſtricteſt Obedience from all your Subjects, much more from one who lies under the greateſt Obligations imaginable

ginable to your Majesty. This, Sir, could proceed from nothing but the inviolable Dictates of my Conscience, and a necessary Concern for my Religion, (which no good Man can oppose) and with which I am instructed, nothing ought to come in Competition. Heaven knows with what Partiality my dutiful Opinion of your Majesty has hitherto presented those unhappy Designs, which inconsiderate and self-interested Men have framed against your Majesty's true Interest and the Protestant Religion. But as I can no longer join with such to give a Pretence by Conquest, to bring them to Effect, so I will always with the Hazard of my Life and Fortune, (so much your Majesty's due) endeavour to preserve your Royal Person, and lawful Rights, with all the tender Concern and dutiful Respect that becomes, &c.

The Prince of *Denmark*'s Letter to the King when he went over to the Prince of *Orange*.

SIR,

WITH an Heart full of Grief I am forced to write what Prudence would not permit me to say to your Face, and may I ever find Credit with your Majesty, and Protection from Heaven, as what I now do is free from Passion, Vanity, or Design, with which Actions of this Nature are too often accompanied. I am not ignorant of the frequent Mischiefs wrought in the World by factious Pretences of Religion; but were not Religion the most justifiable Cause, it would not be made the most Superior Pretence; and your Majesty has already shewn too interested a Sense of Religion to doubt the just Effects of it in one, whose Practices have, I hope, never given the World Cause to censure his real Conviction of it, or his Backwardness to perform what his Honour and Conscience prompt him to. How then can I longer disguise any just Concern for that Religion in which I have been so happily Educated, which my Judgment truly convinceth me to be the best, and for the Support of which I am so highly interested in my native Country? And is not England *now by the most endearing Tye become so?*

Whilst the restless Spirits of the Enemies of the reformed Religion, back'd by the cruel Zeal and the prevailing Power of France, *justly Alarm and Unite all the Protestant Princes of Christendom, and engage them in so vast an Expence for the Support of it, can I act so ungenerous and mean a Part to deny my Concurrence to such worthy Endeavours for the disabusing your Majesty by the re-inforcement of those Laws, and re-establishment of that Government, on which alone depends the well-being of your Majesty, and of the Protestant Religion in* Europe?

This Sir, is that irresistible and only Cause that could come in Competition with my Duty and Obligation to your Majesty, and be able to Tear me from you; whilst the same affectionate Desire to serve you continues in me. Could I secure your Person by the Hazard of my Life, I should think it could not be better employ'd: And would to God these your distracted Kingdoms might receive that satisfactory Compliance from your Majesty in all their justifiable Pretensions, as might, upon the only sure Foundation (that of the Love and Interest of your Subjects) establish your Government, and as strongly Unite the Hearts of all your Subjects to you, as is that of, &c.

The Princeſs *Anne*'s Letter to the Queen when ſhe left *Whitehall.*

MADAM,

I Beg your Pardon if I am ſo deeply affected with the ſurprizing News of the Prince's being gone, as not to be able to ſee you, but to leave this Paper to expreſs my humble Duty to the King, and yourſelf, and to let you know that I am gone to abſent myſelf to avoid the King's Diſpleaſure, which I am not able to bear, either againſt the Prince or myſelf; and I ſhall ſtay at ſo great a Diſtance, as not to return before I hear the happy News of a Reconcilement. And as I am confident the Prince did not leave the King, with any other Deſign than to uſe all poſſible Means for his Preſervation; ſo I hope you will do me the Juſtice to believe, that I am not capable of following him for any other End. Never was any one in ſuch an unhappy Condition, ſo divided between Duty and Affection, to a Father and a Huſband; and therefore I know not what to do, but to follow one to preſerve the other. I ſee the general falling off of the Nobility and Gentry, who avow to have no other End than to prevail with the King to ſecure their Religion; *which they ſaw ſo much in Danger by the violent Counſels of the Prieſts, who to promote their own Religion, did not care to what Danger they expos'd the King. I am fully perſuaded, that the Prince of* Orange *deſigns the King's Safety and Preſervation, and hope all Things may be compos'd without more Bloodſhed by the calling of a Parliament. God grant an happy End to theſe Troubles, that the King's Reign may be Proſperous, and that I may ſhortly meet you in Peace and Safety; till when, let me beg you to continue the ſame favourable Opinion that you hitherto had of,* &c.

But we cannot better diſcover the different Schemes of Government that were projected at the Revolution, and the Notions the People had of their Prince's Rights, and the Allegiance they ow'd him, than by a Letter ſaid to be written by Dr. *Sherlock* to a Member of the Convention; which is as follows.

Dr. Sherlock's *Letter to a Member of the Convention at the Revolution.*

SIR,

I Hear you are elected a Member of this next Convention, and therefore expect to ſee you very ſuddenly in Town. But I can tell you my Mind more briefly in Writing, and you may think better of it when you ſee it before you; and therefore I rather chuſe to give you the Trouble of this Paper, than to leave all to a Perſonal Conference at our next Meeting.

I will not diſpute with you about what is paſt, or what is to come; it is too late to do the Firſt; and for the Second, whatever becomes of other Arguments, Intereſt is the moſt apt to prevail: And therefore all that I beg of you, is to take Care that you do not miſtake your own and the Nation's Intereſt in a Matter of ſuch high Concernment.

There is no leſs Affair before you than the Fate of Princes, and of three Kingdoms, which requires the moſt calm, mature and deliberate Advice; and yet when you come to *London* you will find ſuch Diſtractions and Diviſions in Men's Councils, that all the threatning Dangers of Popery were not a more formidable Proſpect to conſidering

Men. Old Animoſities are reviv'd, and new ones fomented every Day: Some were viſibly actuated by Ambition, others by Revenge: The Diſſenters are very buſy to undermine the Church, and the Commonwealthſmen to ſubvert Monarchy; and the Lord have Mercy upon us all. I doubt not but you will readily confeſs, that it is the common Intereſt to have things ſettled upon ſuch a Bottom as is moſt like to laſt; and then I am ſure you muſt conſult both Law and Conſcience in the Matter, and keep the old Eſtabliſhment as near as you can; for when there are ſo many Diſtempers in Men's Minds, and ſuch contrary Intereſts, it's no Time to innovate; 'tis no Time to lay new Foundations, when there are frequent Earthquakes, which will not give them Time to ſettle. The Revolutions of State have been ſo quick and ſudden of late, that all prudent Men will be cautious how they try Experiments, which are commonly dangerous and uncertain; but eſpecially in Matters of Government, which depends upon the good liking of free and moral Agents; and when ſo many hundred Thouſands are to be ſatisfy'd, you can never gueſs at the prevailing Opinion by the major Vote of a Convention.

Let us then conſider what is moſt likely to give the moſt general Satisfaction to the Nation, for that I am ſure is moſt likely to be laſting; and becauſe you may be a Stranger to theſe Matters, yet I will give you an Account of the different Projects now on Foot, as well as I can learn them. Some are for ſending to the King, and treating with him to return to his Government, under ſuch legal Reſtraints as ſhall give Security to the moſt jealous Perſons, for the Preſervation of their Liberties, Laws, and Religion; and if he will not conſent to this, to make the next Heir Regent; others are for declaring the Crown forfeited, and proclaiming the Princeſs of *Orange*; others will have Government diſſolved, and begin all *de novo*, and make the Prince of *Orange* King, or crown him and the Princeſs together, and poſtpone the Title of the Princeſs *Anne* till after the Prince's Death, if he ſurvive the Princeſs. I ſhall not pretend to tell you which of theſe I ſhould prefer.

Were it *res integra*, for the Queſtion is not which you and I ſhould like beſt, but which will be the firmeſt Foundation for the Peace and Settlement of theſe Kingdoms.

And for the firſt; tho' it be horribly deſcried, and ſuch Men fooliſhly expoſed as Friends to Arbitrary Power, yet I could never meet with any one yet who had the Face to reject all Treaty with the King, upon any other Pretence, but that it was in Vain, and 'tis impoſſible he ſhou'd give any Security to the Nation that he would govern by Law: Which is ſo ridiculous a Pretence, that it will ſatisfy no Body but thoſe who are reſolved that he ſhall never Return; for as little as I am verſed in this Matter, I could frame ſuch Laws, as ſhould put it utterly out of the King's Power to invade our Liberties or Religion. However, I am ſure we ſhould have thought ourſelves very ſecure, would the King have called a free Parliament, and given them Liberty to have made what Laws they pleaſed; and that which would have given ſuch general Satisfaction before, had it been granted, I ſuſpect, ſhould it now be granted, would give as general Diſſatisfaction.

But the Refuſal to treat will be thought ſuch a ſcandalous Neglect of our Duty to a Foreign Prince,

and

and give ſuch Jealouſies to People, that thoſe who oppoſe it are only afraid the King ſhould comply, as will be the Foundation of univerſal Diſcontents, which will ſhew themſelves upon the firſt Occaſion. It's certain, would the Convention treat with the King, either they would agree, or they would not agree; if they could not agree upon the Propoſal of reaſonable Securities, this would ſatisfy Multitudes of People that they had tried; if they did agree, this would give univerſal Satisfaction, and there were an happy End of all our Troubles.

But now let us ſuppoſe that Part of the Convention ſhould prevail, which is againſt Treating with the King, and for depoſing and ſetting him aſide without any more to do; let us conſider what is like to be the moſt probable Conſequences of this.

It is certain this Fundamental Change in the Government cannot be made by any legal Authority, for the Convention will not pretend to any ſuch legal Power, and there can be no Parliament without a King; and a King whoſe whole Authority depends upon a Convention that has no ſuch Authority, is but in a weak State as to civil Right: No Man will think himſelf bound in Conſcience to obey him, and when every Man's Conſcience is free, let ſuch a Prince beware of Epidemical Diſcontents: And let you and I calmly conſider what Diſcontents may probably ariſe upon ſuch a Juncture.

Firſt then, all thoſe who think themſelves bound by their Oaths of Allegiance to defend the King's Perſon, Crown, and Dignity, who wonder at Men of Law, who talk of a Forfeiture or Demiſe of the Crown while the King lives, and flies out of his Kingdom only for the Safety of his Perſon, and becauſe he will not truſt himſelf in the Power of his Enemies: I ſay, all ſuch Perſons will be greatly diſcontented at depoſing the King, and will never own any other King, while their own King, to whom they have ſworn Allegiance, lives: And tho' you ſhould ſuppoſe ſuch conſcientious Men to be very few, yet if theſe few ſhould happen to be Perſons of Character, of known Prudence and Ability, Integrity, and Honeſty in Church or State, their Example would give a terrible Shock to ſuch a new tottering Government, tho' they were never ſo tame and peaceable, void of Faction and Sedition themſelves.

And yet let me tell you, you muſt not judge of the Numbers of theſe Men by the late general Defection: The whole Nation I confeſs, was very unanimous for the Prince, great Numbers of Gentlemen, nay, of the King's own Soldiers, went over to him: Very few but *Papiſts* offered their Service to the King; but the Reaſon of this was very evident, not that they were willing to part with the King, and ſet up another in his Room, but becauſe they were horribly afraid of *Popery*, and very deſirous to ſee the Laws and Religion of the Nation ſettled upon the old Foundation by a free Parliament; which was all the Prince declared for: But many who were Well-wiſhers to this Deſign, will not renounce their Allegiance to their King; and now they ſee what is like to come of it, they are aſhamed of what they have done, and aſk God Pardon for it, and are ready to undo it as ſoon as they can.

Beſides a thouſand Occaſions of Diſcontent which may happen in ſuch a Change of Government as this, which no body can poſſibly foreſee, and yet may have very fatal Conſequences; there were ſome very viſible Occaſions for it, beſides the Senſe of Conſcience and

Loyalty: How many Diſcontents think you may ariſe between the Nobility and Gentry, who attend the new Court? Every Man will think he has ſome Merit, and expect ſome Marks of Favour, to have his Share of Honour and Power, and Profit. And yet a great many more muſt miſs than thoſe that ſpeed; and many of thoſe who are rewarded, many may think they have not their Deſerts, and be diſcontented to ſee others preferred before them; and thoſe whoſe Expectations are diſappointed, are diſobliged too; and that is a dangerous thing, when there is another and a rightful King to oblige: For Duty and Diſcontent together, to be revenged of a new King, and to be reconciled to an old one, will ſhake a Throne which has ſo ſandy a Foundation. The like may be ſaid of the Soldiery, who are generally Men of Honour and Reſentment, and have the greater and ſharper Reſentment now; becauſe they are ſenſible of their Miſtakes when 'tis too late: Yet as they ought not to have fought for *Popery*, nor againſt the Laws and Liberties of their Country; ſo ought they neither to have deſerted the Defence of the King's Perſon and Crown, but have brought the Prince to Terms as well as the King.

Thus you may eaſily foreſee what a heavy Tax muſt be laid upon the Nation to defray the Charge of this Expedition; and I believe the Country would have paid it very chearfully and thankfully, had the Prince reſtor'd to them their Laws and Liberties, and Religion, together with their King. But you know Men are apt to complain of every thing when Money is to be paid: And may be it will be thought hard to loſe their King, and to pay ſo dear for it too. And though what the Convention does is none of the Prince's Fault, no more than it was his Deſign; yet angry People do not uſe to diſtinguiſh ſo nicely. But there is a greater Difficulty ſtill than all this, there are no Contentions ſo fierce as thoſe about Religion: This gave Life and Spirit to the Prince's Deſign, and had the main ſtroke in this late Revolution. And though *Popery* were a hated Religion, yet moſt Men are as zealous for their own Religion, as they are againſt *Popery*. Thoſe of the Church of *England*, who are very glad to get rid of *Popery*, will not be contented to part with their Church into the Bargain; for this would be as bad as they could have ſuffer'd under *Popery*. The ſeveral Sects of *Diſſenters* are glad to get rid of *Popery* alſo; but now they expect glorious Days for themſelves; and what they expect, God Almighty knows, for I am confident they do not know themſelves. Now conſider how difficult it will be, for any Prince, who has but a crazy Title to the immediate Poſſeſſion of the Crown, to adjuſt this Matter, ſo as neither to diſguſt the Church of *England* nor the *Diſſenters*; and if either of them be diſoblig'd, there is a formidable Party made againſt him: This being the Caſe, ſhould the King be depoſed, and any other aſcend the Throne, it will be neceſſary for them to keep up a ſtanding Army to quell ſuch Diſcontents: For where there are and will be Diſcontents, without any Tie of Conſcience to reſtrain Men, there can be no Defence but only in Power; and this will raiſe and increaſe new Diſcontents: For it alters the Frame of our Conſtitution from a Civil to a Military Government, which is one of the greateſt Grievances we have complain'd of. And I believe *Engliſh* People will not be better pleas'd with *Dutch* or *German*, or any Foreign

Foreign Soldiers, than they are with their own Countrymen. And I believe *Engliſh* Soldiers will not be extremely pleas'd to ſee themſelves diſbanded, or ſent into other Countries to hazard their Lives; while their Places are taken up by Foreigners, who live in Eaſe, Plenty and Safety: And when Things are come to this Paſs, which is ſo likely, that I cannot ſee how the Wit of Man can prevent it, I ſhall ſuppoſe but one Thing more, which you will ſay is not unlikely, that the King return with a foreign Force to recover his Kingdoms: How ready will the Men of Conſcience and the Men of Diſcontent be to join him; nay, to invite him home again? And if he return a Conqueror, you will wiſh, when it is too late, that you had treated with him, and brought him back upon ſafe and honourable Terms.

Secondly, Let us ſuppoſe now, that all this ſhould be over-voted, (for I am ſure it can never be anſwer'd) and the Convention ſhould refuſe to proclaim the next Heir.

Firſt, You muſt be ſure to examine well who is the next Heir, that is, you muſt thoroughly examine the Pretences of the Prince of *Wales*; and if you have not good Proof of the Impoſture, you had better let it alone: For tho' the Nation has had a general Preſumption of it, yet a Male Heir of the Crown is mightily deſired, and People would be very fond of him if they had one, and ſeem to expect better Proofs than meer Preſumptions againſt him; becauſe common Fame has promis'd a great deal more: And if you ſhould either ſay nothing to it, or not what is expected, it would be a very plauſible Pretence for diſcontented People to quarrel.

Secondly, Suppoſe the Princeſs of *Orange* ſhould appear to be the next Heir: What if a Lady of her eminent Virtue ſhould ſcruple to ſit upon her Father's Throne while he lives? Or what if ſhe ſhould ſcruple it hereafter, and place her Father in his Throne again? This is not impoſſible, for Virtue is greater than a Throne. For my part, I think you will put a very hard Thing upon ſo excellent a Lady, and I pray God give her Grace to reſiſt the Temptation. A Regency is more tolerable, becauſe a Nation muſt be governed; and none ſo proper to govern it as the next Heir: But I ſhould think none who expect to wear a Crown, ſhould countenance Subjects in depoſing their King, nor accept of a Crown upon ſuch Terms as to take it off of a Father's Head. It is a dangerous Thing for a Prince who has a Title to the Crown, to own that the Crown may be forfeited and demiſed by ſuch a withdrawing: If this be not ſo, the Princeſs has no Right to the Poſſeſſion of the Crown yet: And if it be ſo, her Crown is worth a great deal leſs than formerly it was, eſpecially if ſhe own this Secret, by accepting the Crown, which her Anceſtors always conceal'd, and which the beſt Subjects of *England* would not believe before; what they may do after this I know not.

Thirdly, The next Deſign (I verily believe, without the Thought or Knowledge of the Prince, who has too great a Mind to think of any Thing which in the Opinion of any wiſe Man could ſtain and ſully his Glory) is to give the Crown to the Prince of *Orange*; for it muſt be a Gift, if any Thing, for he has no immediate Title to it that I know of: This is upon a Pretence that the Government is diſſolved, and therefore we muſt begin *de novo*; which is very ridiculous, when the King is ſtill alive, and the Laws in as full Force as ever, only the regular Adminiſtration

ſtration of the Government at preſent interrupted by the King's Abſence. But this is not the worſt of it, for 'tis a dangerous Pretence too, eſpecially to Men of Quality and Eſtates as you are; for if the Government be diſſolv'd, our Laws are diſſolv'd with them; and then I fear the Mobile will come in for their Shares in the new Diviſion of the Lands, and ſet up for Men of as good Nobility as any: For if our Laws are gone, we return to a ſtate of Nature, in which all Men are equal, and all Things common: This I believe you'll not be for, for the Reaſon above-mentioned. If then the Laws continue, the Government is not diſſolv'd, and the Crown is not a Gift, but an Inheritance ſtill as much as your Eſtate: And then the Prince of *Orange* cannot have it in his own Right, becauſe his own Princeſs, and the Princeſs *Anne* are before him: Conſider then what the Conſequence of the Project would be.

1. This alters the eſſential Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Government, by changing an Hereditary into an Elective Monarchy; a thing which I know ſome Men are very fond of: For even the next Occaſion they can find to quarrel with their Prince, they may with as much Eaſe turn it into a Commonwealth: For when the Crown is at the People's Diſpoſal, they may, if they pleaſe, keep it to themſelves.

2. This will entangle all Men of Conſcience in new Difficulties; for the Oath of Allegiance does not only bind us to the King, but to his Heirs and Succeſſors; which muſt be underſtood of the next lineal Heir, where there is no Authority to alter it: And whatever Power a Parliament may be thought to have with the Authority and Conſent of the King, no Man pretends that a Convention of the Eſtates has any legal Authority to do it. I ſhould be as heartily glad as any Man to ſee the Prince of *Orange* legally ſeated on the *Engliſh* Throne; but theſe are Difficulties I cannot break through: Thus I have given you my hearty Thoughts, and pray God to direct you. *I am Yours.*

Poſtſcript. *There is one Thing more I would beg of you, that the Story of the* French *League to cut the* Proteſtants *Throats in* England *may be well examin'd: for this did more to drive the King out of the Nation than the Prince's Army: And if this ſhould prove a Sham, as ſome who pretend to know, ſay it is, it ſeems at leaſt to be half an Argument to invite the King back again. In ſhort, remember you are a Convention, not a Parliament, and therefore nothing can give Authority to what you do, but the good liking of the People: And as neceſſity only can juſtify your meeting without the King's Writ; ſo I hope you will take care to do nothing but what will juſtify your ſelf to God, the King, and your Country.*

The Throne having been declar'd vacant, it was reſolved by the Convention, that the Prince of *Orange* ſhould next ſucceed to the Crown, and hold it for his Life, even before his Wife the Princeſs of *Orange*; (who by the Act of Settlement was to have no Share in the Adminiſtration, but when her Huſband was Abroad.) Nor was the Princeſs *Anne* to ſucceed till after the Death both of the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*. And to this Limitation Mr. *Echard* ſays, *We are told the Princeſs* Anne *conſented:* But whether this was a verbal or a written Conſent, he does not ſay; nor when, where, in what manner, or before whom this Renunciation was made, which

are Particulars that would have been acceptable to ſome of his Readers; who think it a little ſtrange that leſs Ceremony ſhould be requir'd in paſſing away an Intereſt in three Kingdoms, than the Conveyance of a Cottage: But after all, it is not to be ſuppoſed that her Conſent was ever formally aſked. For the Convention did not proceed upon the Principles of Hereditary Right, but aſſerted the Right and Power of the States of the Nation, in placing the Crown upon the Head of ſuch of the Royal Family, as was moſt expedient at ſuch a Juncture.

But upon the Birth of a Son, the Intereſt of the Princeſs of *Denmark* ſeem'd to be very much advanc'd, and all the World began to make their Court that way, how much ſoever they had ſlighted her before: The Nation, who were now conſidering in what Family to ſettle the Succeſſion, ſeem'd overjoy'd on this happy Event. This Prince was Born on the 24th of *July* 1689, and chriſten'd on the 27th, by the Name of *William Henry*; King *William* and the King of *Denmark* being his Godfathers, and the Marchioneſs of *Hallifax* Godmother: And King *William* conferr'd on the young Prince the Title of Duke of *Glouceſter*. On the 24th of *July* 1696, the Duke being then ſeven Years of Age, he was inſtall'd Knight of the Garter, in the Chapel of St. *George* at *Windſor*; and the Companions of the Order, and the reſt of the Nobility preſent, were magnificently entertain'd by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*. In the Evening there was a Ball, and a new Ode and Muſick in honour of the Duke's Birthday, with ringing of Bells, Illuminations, Bonfires, and other Expreſſions of Joy: But neither the Nation nor their Royal Highneſſes many Years enjoy'd this hopeful Prince. The Royal Youth, the deſire of three Kingdoms, was ſoon ſnatch'd away, and we were reduc'd to the ſame melancholly Apprehenſions about the Succeſſion of the Crown, that we were in before his Birth: That precious Life, ſays Biſhop *Fleetwood*, (in his Sermon on the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Death) had it pleas'd God to have prolong'd it to the uſual Space, had ſav'd us many Fears, and Jealouſies, and dark Diſtreſſes, and prevented many Alarms that have long kept us, and will keep us ſtill waking and uneaſy.

Biſhop *Kennet* gives us the following Account of his Sickneſs and Death.

The Death of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, ſays he, was in great Meaſure occaſion'd by the overheating of himſelf in the ſolemn Obſervance of his Birth-day, *Wedneſday*, *July* 24, 1700. After the Ceremony was over, his Highneſs found himſelf fatigu'd and indiſpos'd: The next Day he complain'd of his Throat, and of a Sickneſs in his Stomach. All *Friday* he was hot and feveriſh. On *Saturday* Morning, having taken away a little Blood, he thought himſelf better; but in the Evening his Fever appearing more Violent, a Bliſter was apply'd to him, and other proper Remedies adminiſtred. The ſame Day a Raſh appeared on his Skin, which increaſing, on *Sunday* more Bliſters were laid on: In the Afternoon the Fever growing Stronger, his Highneſs went into a Delirium, which laſted with his Life: He paſs'd the Night as he did the preceding, in ſhort broken Sleep, and incoherent Talk. On *Monday* the Bliſters having taken Effect, and the Pulſe mending, the Phyſicians that attended him thought it probable his Highneſs might recover: But about eleven

eleven at Night, his Highneſs was on the ſudden ſeiz'd with a difficult Breathing, and ſwallow'd nothing down, inſomuch that he expir'd before Midnight, being then about eleven Years and five Days Old.

The Duke of *Glouceſter* was a Prince whoſe tender Conſtitution bended under the Weight of his manly Soul, and was too much harraſs'd by the Vivacity of his Genius, to be of long Duration: He was ſcarce ſeven Years Old when he underſtood the Terms of Fortification and Navigation, knew all the different Parts of a ſtrong Place, and a Ship of War, and could marſhal a Company of Boys who had voluntarily liſted themſelves to attend him. He had early ſuck'd in his Mother's Piety, and was always attentive to Prayers; but he had a particular Averſion to Dancing, and all womaniſh Exerciſes; his whole delights being in martial Sports and Hunting: In a Word, he was too forward to arrive at Maturity.

King *William* is ſaid to have expreſs'd a more than ordinary Fondneſs for the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and to be very much affected at his untimely Death. When the Duke entred into the tenth Year of his Age, the King thought fit to take him out of the Hands of the Lady *Fitzharding* his Governeſs, and to appoint the Earl of *Marlborough* his Governor, and Biſhop *Burnet* his Preceptor; under whom were Mr. *Willis*, Chaplain to his Majeſty, and Mr. *Prat*, Chaplain to her Royal Highneſs; from whom he received the firſt Rudiments of Learning.

On the firſt of *Auguſt* the Body of the deceas'd Duke was brought in the King's Barges from *Windſor*, to the Prince's Lodgings near the Houſe of Lords; where it lay in ſuch State as was proper for a private Funeral, until *Friday* the 9th of *Auguſt*, when it was removed into the Painted Chamber, and from thence convey'd to the Abbey Church at *Weſtminſter*, where it was Interr'd in the Vault of the Royal Family on the South ſide.

Nor was this the only Affliction the Princeſs *Anne* met with; for it was not long after the Revolution before there happened ſuch a Miſunderſtanding between Queen *Mary* and her, that the Princeſs was baniſh'd the Court, nor ever ſuffer'd to return thither again till her Siſter was dead.

Upon this mournful Occaſion indeed ſhe wrote a Letter of Condolence to King *William*, and aſſur'd him ſhe was as ſenſibly troubled at his Misfortune, as if ſhe had never been ſo unhappy as to have fallen under his Diſpleaſure: And deſired he would give her leave to wait on him as ſoon as it might be no Inconveniency to him, and without Danger of increaſing his Affliction: That ſhe might have an Opportunity in Perſon of aſſuring his Majeſty of her real Intention, to omit no Occaſion of giving him conſtant Proofs of her ſincere Reſpect and Concern for his perſonal Intereſt and Safety. King *William*, hereupon reſtor'd her to full Favour; and, as a Teſtimony of it, made her a Preſent of ſeveral of the late Queen's Jewels.

There are ſeveral Reaſons aſſigned for this Miſunderſtanding between Queen *Mary* and her Siſter: Some will have it, becauſe the Princeſs eſpouſed the Intereſt of ſome of her Servants too warmly, who were ſuſpected of holding a Correſpondence with *France*, and betraying ſome of the King's Deſigns: And there is the more Colour for this, becauſe a certain great Man, who was pretty near related to a Lady in high Favour with the Princeſs, was at once turned out of all

all his Places, and forced to live retired a conſiderable Time. Others will have it, that the Court took Umbrage at the Princeſs's tranſmitting Money for the Subſiſtance of her Father in his Exile. But what was the real Occaſion of the Quarrel, I profeſs, is in ſome Meaſure a Secret to me; tho' I believe I cou'd give a Reaſon why our Hiſtorians have touch'd this Point ſo very tenderly hitherto. My Lord *Haverſham* obſerves upon a certain Occaſion, that thoſe who in one Reign had the moſt intimate Correſpondence with St. *Germains*, were in another at the Head of the Miniſtry; but who he meant, I can't but conjecture with other People. But to return; the King and the Princeſs being reconciled, lived in a perfect good Correſpondence afterwards till the King's Death. But before we arrive at that Period, it will be neceſſary to obſerve how the Affairs of *Europe* ſtood about that Time. It happened that the unfortunate King *James* died the 6th of *September* 1701. at St. *Germains*, in the 13th Year of his third Exile. Upon this Event, the *French* King declared the Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*: Whereupon King *William* recall'd his Ambaſſador from *France*, and a War was looked upon as unavoidable. King *William* therefore, by way of Precaution, entered into a new Alliance, offenſive and defenſive with *Holland* and the *Emperor*; who at this Time laid claim to the Dominions of *Spain*, as deſcending to him by the Death of *Charles* II. and was actually ſending a great Army into *Italy* to enforce his Claim.

At the opening of the Parliament on the 30th of *December*, the King came to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons being directed to chuſe a Speaker, the Choice fell upon Mr. *Harley*, whom his Majeſty having approv'd the next Day, he afterwards made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein he told them, *That the owning and ſetting up the pretended Prince of* Wales *for King of* England, *was not only the higheſt Indignity to him and the whole Nation, but nearly concern'd every Man who regarded the Proteſtant Religion, or the preſent and future Quiet and Happineſs of his Country. And he need not therefore preſs them to conſider, what farther effectual Means might be us'd for ſecuring the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and extinguiſhing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors.*

That the French *King, by placing his Grandſon on the Throne of* Spain, *was in a Condition to oppreſs the reſt of* Europe, *unleſs ſpeedy and effectual Meaſures were taken. That in order to obviate this Calamity, he had concluded ſeveral Alliances, according to the Encouragement given him by both Houſes of Parliament. That all* Europe *was at a ſtand till their Reſolutions were known; and that they had yet an Opportunity of ſecuring to themſelves and their Poſterity the quiet Enjoyment of their Religion and Liberties, if they were not wanting to themſelves, but would exert the antient Vigour of the* Engliſh *Nation. But he told them plainly, it was his Opinion, if they did not lay hold on this Occaſion, they had no Reaſon to hope for another. He concluded, with deſiring Supplies for theſe Ends, and exhorted them to Unanimity and Diſpatch, as the beſt means to diſappoint the Deſigns of their Enemies.*

Each Houſe preſented an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty for his Speech, and aſſur'd him they would ſupport his Title to the Crown, and enable his Majeſty to ſhew his Reſentment of the Indig-

nity offer'd him by the *French* King, in Proclaiming the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and that they wou'd maintain the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line; according to the Acts of Settlement, and would enable his Majeſty to make good all thoſe Alliances he had enter'd into for preſerving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*.

Thus the Nation was juſt upon the point of entring into a War with *France* and *Spain*, when King *William* was call'd to his long Home. His Majeſty had been a great while in an ill ſtate of Health, and for ſome Time (as we are told) ſenſible of his approaching End; but his Death was thought by ſome to be haſtned by a Fall from his Horſe on the 21ſt of *February* as he was a Hunting. It ſeems, as he was endeavouring to put his Horſe into a Gallop, the Beaſt fell, and unfortunately broke his Collar-bone. His Majeſty was carried to *Hampton-Court*, where the Bone was well ſet, and finding himſelf pretty well at Eaſe in the Afternoon, contrary to the Advice of thoſe about him, went in his Coach to *Kenſington*, where he lived till the eighth of *March*, and then expired.

When he was open'd, it was obſerv'd that the upper Lobe on the Left ſide of the Lungs, and that part of the Pleura next to it were inflam'd to a degree of Mortification. And this the learned took to be the immediate cauſe of the King's Death. But whatever was the Cauſe, he had the Satisfaction before he departed, to paſs *an Act* (by Commiſſion) *for the farther Security of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line.*

On the King's Death, the Parliament being aſſembled, the Houſe of Peers ſent to deſire a Conference with the Commons; at which their Lordſhips acquainted them with the Death of King *William*; declaring, that on the Demiſe of his Majeſty, the Princeſs *Anne* was the only rightful and lawful Queen of theſe Realms, and that Orders were given for proclaiming her Majeſty at three that Afternoon. The ſame Day the Privy-Council being aſſembled at St. *James*'s, her Majeſty made the following Speech to them.

Queen *Anne*'s firſt Speech in Council.

My Lords,

I Am extreamly ſenſible of the general Misfortune to theſe Kingdoms in the unſpeakable Loſs of the King, and of the great Weight and Burthen it brings in particular upon myſelf, which nothing could encourage me to undergo, but the great Concern I have for the Preſervation of our Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of my Country; all theſe being as dear to me as they can be to any Perſon whatſoever. You may depend upon it that no Pains or Diligence ſhall ever be wanting on my part to preſerve and ſupport them, to maintain the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law eſtabliſh'd.

I think it proper upon this Occaſion of my firſt ſpeaking to you, to declare my Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations we are making to oppoſe the great Power of France. *And I ſhall loſe no time in giving our Allies all Aſſurances that nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part to purſue the true Intereſt of* England, *together with theirs, for the Support of the common Cauſe.*

In order to theſe Ends, I ſhall always be ready to ask the Advice of my

my Council, and of both Houſes in Parliament, aad deſirous to Countenance and Employ all thoſe, who ſhall heartily concur and join with me in ſupporting and maintaining the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Conſtitution againſt all Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever.

Then the Lords, and others of the late King's Privy Council that were preſent, took the Oaths to her Majeſty. And a Proclamation was order'd to be publiſh'd, that all Magiſtrates and Officers, Civil and Military, ſhould exerciſe their reſpective Offices 'till farther Orders.

At three in the Afternoon the Queen was Proclaim'd with the uſual Solemnity before the Gates of St. *James*'s Palace, and afterwards at *Charing-Croſs*, *Temple-Bar*, and the *Royal-Exchange*.

The Queen being proclaimed in *London*, the two Secretaries of State of *Scotland*, and ſuch of the Privy-Council of that Kingdom as were in Town, attended her Majeſty at St. *James*'s; where, having read their Claim of Right, they tendred her the Coronation Oath, which ſhe took; and afterwards ſent a Commiſſion to the Earl of *Marchmont*, Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom, to be her Commiſſioner in the General Aſſembly of the Kirk that was then ſitting; and then diſpatched the following Letter to the Privy-Council there.

The Queen's Letter to the Privy Council of *Scotland*.

ANNE R.

RIGHT truſty, &c. we greet you well. Whereas it hath pleaſed Almighty God this Day to call out of this Life to the Fruition of his eternal Glory, his late Majeſty, our royal and moſt dearly beloved Brother King William, *whereby the undoubted Right of the Imperial Crown of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *is now devolved upon us. And having likewiſe (after hearing read the Petition of Right and Grievances) taken and ſigned the Coronation Oath in Preſence of ſeveral of our Privy Council, whom we called together for that End, at our Palace at St.* James's, *have thought fit to authorize you to continue to meet, and in all things to act as our Privy Council of that our antient Kingdom, in the ſame manner to all Intents and Purpoſes, as you were intruſted by his late Majeſty of glorious Memory, until we ſhall ſend you a new Commiſſion for that Effect under our Royal Hand. And we do hereby alſo authorize and require you without delay in the moſt proper Methods, and with the due Solemnities, to publiſh the incloſed Proclamation in our Name, ordaining all our Officers of State, Counſellors, Magiſtrates, and all other Officers whatſoever, both Civil and Military, to act in all things Conformable to the laſt Commiſſions and Inſtructions that they had from his ſaid late Majeſty, until new Commiſſions can be prepared and ſent down, ſigned by our Royal Hand. And we do on this Occaſion at our firſt Acceſſion to the Crown, give you and all our People full Aſſurance of our firm Reſolution, during the whole Courſe of our Reign, to protect them in their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and that we will do every thing in our Power that may conduce to their Happineſs and Proſperity. And as we are reſolved to continue our Favour to you, ſo we expect you will alſo continue in the ſame Zeal in our Service, which you have evinced in that of our ſaid moſt moſt dear and royal Brother, deceaſed; for all which this ſhall be your*

your Warrant. And ſo I bid you heartily farewel.

Given at our Court at St. *James*'s the 8th Day of *March*, 1701, and of our Reign the firſt Year. By her Majeſty's Command,

SEAFIELD.

On the 9th of *March* the Houſe of Peers preſented an Addreſs to the Queen, condoling their Loſs, and congratulating her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, and aſſuring her of their firm Reſolutions to ſupport her undoubted Right and Title, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line; being ſenſible they ſaid, their great Loſs was no otherwiſe to be repaired, but by a vigorous Adherence to her Majeſty and her Allies, in the Proſecution of the Meaſures already enter'd into to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*; that they would exert themſelves to the utmoſt to maintain the Balance of *Europe*; and deſired no time might be loſt in communicating to the Allies her Majeſty's Reſolutions, of adhering to the Alliances already made, and that they would enable her Majeſty to maintain the ſame.

Her Majeſty thanked them for the Aſſurances they gave her, and ſaid her Endeavours ſhould always be very ſincere to promote the true Intereſt of *England*, and ſupport the common Cauſe.

On the 9th of *March*, in the Evening, the Commons in a Body attended her Majeſty with their Addreſs: condoling the Loſs of the late King, who, under God, had delivered them from Popery and Slavery. But they ſaid, her Majeſty's Zeal for their Religion and Eſtabliſhment, gave them a certain Proſpect of future Happineſs, and moderated their Grief; and engaged them unanimouſly to aſſure her, that they would aſſiſt and maintain her Majeſty on the Throne where God had placed her, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all her Enemies. And they aſſure her Majeſty, that they are firmly reſolved to enable her to maintain her Alliances, and that they will maintain the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and effectually provide for, and make good the publick Credit of the Nation. Her Majeſty thanked them for their Aſſurances, and ſaid, they could not be more agreeably confirm'd, than by giving Diſpatch to their Preparations for the publick Service, and for the Support of the Allies.

The Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other Biſhops alſo, attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Condolence and Congratulation, as did the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*; and afterwards all the Counties and Corporations in *England*.

On the 11th of *March* the Queen came to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons being ſent for up, her Majeſty made the following Speech in both Houſes.

The Queen's firſt Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot too much lament my own Unhappineſs, in ſucceeding to the Crown ſo immediately after the Loſs of a King, who was the great Support, not only to theſe Kingdoms, but of all Europe; *and I am extreamly ſenſible of the Weight and Difficulty it brings upon me. But the true Concern I have for our Religion, for the Laws and Liberties of* England, *for the maintaining the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as by Law eſtabliſhed, encourages me in*

this great Undertaking; which I promiſe myſelf will be Succeſsful, by the Bleſſing of God, and the Continuance of that Fidelity and Affection, of which you have given me ſo full Aſſurance.

The preſent Conjuncture of Affairs requires the greateſt Application and Diſpatch, and I am very glad to find in your ſeveral Addreſſes, ſo unanimous a Concurrence in the ſame Opinion with me, that too much cannot be done for the Encouragement of our Allies, to reduce the exorbitant Power of France.

I cannot but think it very neceſſary upon this Occaſion, to deſire you to conſider of proper Methods towards attaining of an Union between England *and* Scotland; *which has been ſo lately recommended to you, as a Matter that concerns the Peace and Security of both Kingdoms.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I need not put you in Mind, that the Revenue for defraying the Expences of the Civil Government is expired.

I rely entirely upon your Affections, for the ſupplying it in ſuch a Manner, as ſhall be moſt ſuitable for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It ſhall be my conſtant Endeavour, to make you the beſt Return for that Duty and Affection you have expreſſed to me, by a careful and diligent Adminiſtration for the good of all my Subjects. And as I know my own Heart to be entirely Engliſh, *I can very ſincerely aſſure you, there is not any thing you can expect or deſire from me, which I ſhall not be ready to do for the Happineſs and Proſperity of* England: *And you ſhall always find me a ſtrict and religious Obſerver of my Word.*

The Commons return'd her Majeſty their Thanks by ſuch of their Members as were of her Majeſty's Privy-Council. And on the 13th of *March*, the Lords attended the Queen with an Addreſs of Thanks for her Majeſty's Speech.

An Addreſs of Condolence and Congratulation was alſo preſented to her Majeſty from the Biſhop and Clergy of the City of *London*; to whom ſhe ſaid ſhe was pleaſed with the Marks of their good will, and they might be ſure ſhe ſhould always have a particular Care of the Church.

On the 14th of *March*, the Duke of *Bedford* and the Earl of *Marlborough* were elected Knights Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. And the next Day the Queen declar'd the Earl of *Marlborough* Captain General of her Majeſty's Forces in *England*, and of thoſe employ'd abroad in Conjunction with her Allies.

And her Majeſty wrote the following Letter to the States General.

The Queen's Letter to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords, and moſt dear Friends, Allies and Confederates.

IT is not without a ſenſible Grief we find ourſelves obliged to acquaint you with the afflicting News of the Death of the moſt high and moſt mighty Prince William *III. King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *our moſt dear Brother of glorious Memory. He was ſeized on* Wedneſday *laſt with a Fever, which ſo much increaſed the following Days, that notwithſtanding all the Remedies that were made uſe of, he expired on* Sunday *at eight o'Clock in the Morning. This is certainly a very great Loſs to all*

Europe, *and in particular to your State; whoſe Intereſt he always maintain'd with ſo much Valour, Prudence, Zeal and Conduct. And as it has pleaſed God that we ſhould ſucceed him in the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, we ſhall alſo ſucceed him in the ſame Inclination to preſerve a conſtant Union and Amity with you, and maintain all the Alliances that have been made with your State, by our ſaid moſt dear Brother, and other our Predeceſſors: And likewiſe to concur with you in all the Meaſures that ſhall be neceſſary for the Preſervation of the common Liberty of* Europe, *and for reducing the Power of* France *within due Bounds. This we deſire you to be aſſured of, and that we ſhall always look upon the Intereſts of* England, *and thoſe of your State, as inſeparable, and united by ſuch Ties as cannot be broke without the greateſt Prejudice to both Nations. We pray God to keep you, High and Mighty Lords, our moſt dear Friends and Confederates, in his Holy Protection. Given at our Court at St.* James's, March 10, Anno Domini 1701. *and the firſt of our Reign.*

This Letter Mr. *Stanhope*, the *Engliſh* Envoy in *Holland*, delivered to the States, who immediately publiſhed it, to refute thoſe Reports that had been rais'd, that the Queen would not proſecute the Meaſures concerted by King *William* and the Confederates. Soon after her Majeſty diſpatch'd the Earl of *Marlborough* to *Holland*, in Quality of her Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He arrived at the *Hague* the 21ſt of *March* 1702; and having had ſeveral Conferences with the Penſionary and the other Miniſters, was on the 31ſt of *March* conducted to his publick Audience of the States General with great Solemnity; to whom he made a Speech: Wherein having condoled their mutual Loſs, and aſſured them of her Majeſty's ſincere Deſire to entertain the ſame Union, Friendſhip and Correſpondence, as there was between the two Nations in the preceding Reign, he farther aſſured them, that the Queen would not only faithfully obſerve the Treaties and Alliances already made with them, but was ready to renew and confirm them, and to concur in all the Meaſures taken by the late King in purſuance of the ſaid Alliances. That the late Queen was alſo diſpoſed to enter into ſtricter Alliances for the Intereſt of both Nations, the Preſervation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*. That to theſe Ends ſhe was ready to aſſiſt the Allies with all her Forces by Sea and Land, and had ordered him to concert with them the neceſſary Operations.

Monſieur *Dickvelt*, Preſident of the Aſſembly, anſwer'd in the Name of the States, that they condoled the Loſs of the King, but congratulated her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. That they thanked her for the Aſſurances of her Friendſhip, and that they were ready to concur with her Majeſty in the Proſecution of the common Intereſt.

The Sieur de *Barr*, Reſident of *France* at the *Hague*, in order to prevent this good Underſtanding between *England* and *Holland*, preſented a Memorial to the States, offering them his Maſter's Friendſhip; which he ſaid he did not doubt they would be ready to cultivate, now they were no longer under the Influence of the deceaſed King. But gave them to underſtand at the ſame time, that his Maſter's Forces were ready to enter upon Action, and they muſt now determine, whether they would chuſe Quiet and

Liberty,

Liberty, or War and Ruin, and their Trade ſacrificed to foreign Intereſts.

The States, in their Anſwer to Monſieur *de Barr*'s Memorial, ſaid, That they had always highly eſteemed his Majeſty's Friendſhip, and had never done any thing to cauſe any Alteration therein; but that the Preparations of War upon their Frontiers, laid them under a Neceſſity of putting themſelves in a Poſture of Defence, and to the Aſſiſtance of their Allies. That the Reſident was miſtaken, if he thought they had not as much Liberty during the Life of his *Britiſh* Majeſty, to debate and take ſuch Reſolutions as they judg'd neceſſary for their Preſervation, as they had at preſent. That they could not indeed enough deplore their Misfortune of being deprived of his wiſe Conduct, whoſe Deſerts to their Republick would never be forgotten. And they were reſolved to follow the ſame Principles, and continue the ſame Alliance they had entered into in his Life-time, and make uſe of ſuch other Means as God had put into their Hands for maintaining their Liberty and Religion. Upon this Anſwer the Sieur *de Barr* diſpatch'd an Expreſs to *France*; and the Earl of *Marlborough* having concerted Meaſures for the Siege of *Keyſerwaert*, returned to *England*.

On the 14th of *March*, the Commons reſolved, that the ſame Revenue that had been ſettled on King *William*, ſhould be ſettled on her Majeſty for Life. On the 30th of *March* the Queen came to the Houſe of Lords, and gave her Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts. And then her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein ſhe expreſſed her Satisfaction in paſſing the Act for taking the publick Accounts. She thank'd the Commons for continuing the ſame Revenue to her as was granted the late King, and told them ſhe would aſſign a Hundred Thouſand Pounds thereof for the publick Service of the preſent Year, and puts the Houſes in Mind of giving all poſſible Diſpatch to the publick Buſineſs.

On the 1ſt of *April* the Lords addreſſed her Majeſty, expreſſing their Gratitude for her Majeſty's unparallelled Goodneſs, in ſtreightening herſelf to eaſe her People.

And the next Day the Commons addreſſed her to the ſame Effect, repeating their Reſolutions to maintain and defend her Majeſty and her Government, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all her Enemies whatſoever.

On the 11th of *April*, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from *Pruſſia*, and Baron *Schuts*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, having received new Letters of Credence, had private Audiences of the Queen, wherein they condoled the Death of the King, and congratulated her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown; and they had afterwards a private Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*: And the reſt of the Foreign Miniſters alſo ſoon after attended her Majeſty and the Prince, with Compliments of Condolence and Congratulation.

It having been determined in Council to bury the late King privately, on *Sunday* the 12th of *April* the Funeral Obſequies were performed: The Corpſe was brought from *Kenſington* to the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*'s, *Weſtminſter*, in an open Chariot, attended by a numerous Train of Coaches of the Servants of the Royal Family, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers.

The Pall was ſupported by ſix Dukes; his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark* was chief Mourner,

Mourner, ſupported by two Dukes, and followed by ſixteen of the firſt Earls of *England*, as Aſſiſtants, and after them the Gentlemen and Grooms of the Bedchamber. The Corpſe was placed in King *Henry* VII's Chapel, while the Service of the Church was performed by the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, and then interred in the ſame Vault with his Conſort the late Queen *Mary*, where alſo King *Charles* II. was interred.

After the Office of Burial, an Anthem was ſung by the Choir, and *Clarenceux* King of Arms concluded in theſe Words: *Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God to take out of this Tranſitory Life, to his Divine Mercy, the late moſt High, moſt Excellent and moſt mighty Monarch* William *III. by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. Let us beſeech Almighty God to bleſs and preſerve with long Life, Wealth and Honour, and all worldly Happineſs, the moſt high, moſt excellent, and moſt mighty Princeſs, our moſt Sovereign Lady* Anne, *now by the Grace of God Queen of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the moſt noble Order of the Garter.* God ſave Queen *Anne*. This done, the white Staff Officers of his late Majeſty's Houſhold broke their white Staffs, and threw them into the Vault.

The 14th of *April* the Duke of *Devonſhire* was conſtituted Lord Steward of the Houſhold, the Earl of *Jerſey* Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of *Bradford* Treaſurer, Sir *Edward Seymour* Comptroller, and *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; Vice Chamberlain; and two Days after the Queen in Council declared his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark* Generaliſſimo of all her Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land.

In the beginning of this Reign Sir *Thomas Lane*, and *William Dockwra*, Eſq; and the other Proprietors of Eaſt and Weſt *Jerſey*, in *America*, made a Surrender in Council of their Rights to the Government of thoſe Provinces, which her Majeſty accepted; aſſuring them that their Properties ſhould be preſerved, and the Government of thoſe Provinces brought under a due Regulation; and that ſhe would take them under her ſpecial Care and Protection.

The Duke of *Ormond* was on the 20th of *April* made Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Land Forces on board the Fleet; and the Lord *Somers*, and ſome others being diſmiſſed from the Council-board, the Marquis of *Normanby*, the Earl of *Abingdon*, Sir *John Levinſon-Gower*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, and *John How*, Eſq; were ſworn of the Privy Council: And the Privy Seal was delivered to the Marquis of *Normanby*; and the Seal of the Duchy of *Lancaſter* to Sir *John Leviſon-Gower*.

About this time the Queen wrote a Letter to the Parliament of *Scotland*; in anſwer to one they had written to the late King, concerning their Trade to *Africa* and the *Indies*, and the Union with *England*. She tells them, ſhe would maintain the Sovereignty and Independency of that her antient Kingdom, and be as tender of their Rights as of her Kingdom of *England*; that ſhe ſhould govern each Kingdom according to their reſpective Laws, and endeavour to avoid all Miſunderſtandings and Differences between them; to that End ſhe would endeavour to eſtabliſh an Union between them. That the Parliament of *England* having ſhewn ſuch an Inclination towards an

an Union, ſhe hoped the Parliament of *Scotland* would not obſtruct the Deſign. That the late King had ordered, that none of the Subjects of *Scotland* ſhould be impreſſed for the *Engliſh* Sea Service, and ſhe would continue to protect them in this Matter. She regretted their Loſſes and Diſappointments in their Trade to *Africa* and the *Indies*, and in ſettling a Colony in *America*, which was now a Misfortune to the whole Kingdom; ſhe would concur in any Propoſals for their Reparation and Aſſiſtance; and ſhe would encourage not only the Trade of that Company, but of the whole Kingdom, and to the utmoſt of her Power promote the Welfare of her People.

The 23d of *April*, being St. *George*'s Day, her Majeſty's Coronation was performed with great Solemnity in the following Manner:

Her Majeſty being come to *Weſtminſter* Hall about eleven of the Clock, and having retired into the Court of Wards, the Nobility and thoſe who formed the firſt Part of the Proceeding, being put in order by the Heralds, came down in ſolemn Proceſſion into *Weſtminſter* Hall, where her Majeſty being ſeated under her State, the Sword and Spurs were preſented to her, and laid upon the Table at the upper End of the Hall.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter* having brought the Crown, and other Regalia, with the Bible, Chalice, and Patten, they were preſented ſeverally to her Majeſty; and ſhortly after were, together with the Sword and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Thereupon the Proceſſion began, and marched upon Blue Cloth to *Weſtminſter* Abbey, (only the Queen had the Conveniency to be carried in a low open Chair all the Way) and the Houſes on each Side were crouded with vaſt Numbers of Spectators, expreſſing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud and repeated Acclamations.

Being enter'd the Church, and all duly ſeated and placed, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who perform'd this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition, which ended with a mighty Shout from each of the Theatre: Then her Majeſty made her firſt Oblation, and the Lords who bore the Regalia preſented them at the Altar; the Litany was ſung by the Biſhops of *Litchfield* and *Lincoln*; and after the Epiſtle, Goſpel, and the *Nicene* Creed, the Archbiſhop of *York* preached on this Text, *Iſaiah* xlix. *ver.* 23. *Kings ſhall be thy nurſing Fathers, and Queens thy nurſing Mothers.*

Afterwards her Majeſty repeated and ſigned the Declaration or Teſt preſcribed by Act of Parliament, and then took the Coronation Oath; and in King *Edward*'s Chair, placed in the middle of the Area of the Altar, was anointed, and preſented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and veſted with her purple Robes; and having received the Ring, the Orb, and Scepters, was ſolemnly crowned about four a Clock with loud Acclamations, the Drums beating, Trumpets ſounding, and the great Guns being diſcharged; whereupon the Peers and Peereſſes, *&c.* put on their Coronets, and the Biſhops their Caps.

Then the holy Bible was preſented to her Majeſty, and ſhe vouchſafed to kiſs the Biſhops; and being enthroned, firſt his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, then the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and laſtly, the Temporal Lords did their Homage, and ſeemingly kiſs'd her Majeſty's Cheek, and afterwards

wards touched the Crown, while the Treaſurer of the Houſhold threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then her Majeſty made her ſecond Oblation, and received the Holy Communion; and after the final Prayers retired into King *Edward*'s Chapel, and being veſted in her Robes of Purple Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in Order, her Majeſty return'd to *Weſtminſter* Hall, wearing her Crown of State, and the Peers and Peereſſes, and Kings of Arms, their Coronets.

The Queen dined at a Table at the upper End of the Hall, with his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* on her Left-hand; and the Nobility, and other Perſons of Quality, were ſeated at their reſpective Tables, which were all ready furniſh'd before their coming in.

Juſt before the ſecond Courſe *Charles Dymock*, Eſq; her Majeſty's Champion, in compleat Armour, between the Lord High Conſtable, and Earl Marſhal, performed the Challenge; after which the Kings of Arms and Heralds proclaimed her Majeſty's Stile in *Latin*, *French* and *Engliſh*, the Parliament ſitting: The Houſe of Commons were ſeated in a Gallery on the Eaſt Side of *Weſtminſter* Hall, and in the North Croſs of the Abbey, and were entertained at Dinner in the *Exchequer* Chamber.

Dinner being ended, and all Things perform'd with great Splendor and Magnificence, about half an Hour paſt Eight in the Evening, her Majeſty return'd to St. *James*'s; the Day concluding with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonſtrations of a general Satisfaction and Joy.

We ſhall now take a View of our Affairs abroad.

The *French* King obſerving what a formidable Confederacy was forming againſt him, left no Stone unturned to draw over the *German* Princes to his Intereſt, and did not only ſucceed in his Attempts upon the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, but prevailed alſo with the two Dukes of *Wolfenbuttle*, *Rodolphus*, and *Anthony*, to raiſe Forces in the Empire in his Favour.

Whereupon the Duke of *Zell*, by the Emperor's Direction, made an Incurſion into their Country, in order to compel them by Force of Arms, to abandon the Intereſts of the Enemy.

This ſucceeded ſo well, that after the Duke of *Zell* had made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral ſtrong Holds in the ſaid Principality, he block'd up *Wolfenbuttle* itſelf. The two Brothers, *Rodolphus* and *Anthony* then held the Regency together; *Anthony*, whether out of Generoſity not to forſake his Friend and Ally, who had ſo well paid him, and from whom perhaps he expected greater Advantages, or out of Obſtinacy, ſhewed no Inclination to quit the *French* Intereſt; and tho' the Duke of *Holſtein Ploen* uſed all his Endeavours to perſuade him to underſtand his own Good, he could never bring him to hearken to Reaſon. But *Rodolphus*, whether terrify'd by the impending Danger, or deſirous to have the Regency to himſelf, began to think of coming to a Compoſition: Accordingly a Negociation was ſet on foot, which ended in an Agreement between the Dukes of *Hanover* and *Zell*, and *Rodolphus Auguſtus* of *Wolfenbuttle* to this Effect; That Duke *Anthony Ulric* ſhould be excluded from the Regency; that *Rodolphus Auguſtus* ſhould take the Government into his own Hands, and quit all his Engagements with *France*. On the other Side, that the Elector of *Hanover* and the Duke of *Zell* ſhould take

into their Service a thouſand Horſe, and two thouſand four hundred Foot of the Soldiers of *Wolfenbuttle*, which were raiſed with *French* Money, and withdraw their own Forces out of the Principality.

The 16*th* of *April*, N. S. *Keyſerwaert*, which the Elector of *Cologn* had put into the Hands of *France*, was inveſted by Prince *Naſſau Saubruck*, with the Troops of *Holland*, *Pruſſia* and the Elector *Palatine*, who acted as Auxiliaries to the Emperor, while Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* aſſembled an Army upon the *Upper Rhine*, in the Neighbourhood of *Croon Weiſſenburgh* and *Lauterburg*, to cut off the Communication between *Landau* and *Straſburg*, and the Country of *Alſace*.

It was debated in the Council of *England*, whether it was more expedient for the *Engliſh* to act in this Juncture as Auxiliaries to the Emperor, or as Principals in the War. It was remembered by ſome, that in the late War the Emperor and ſome other Allies, had been very remiſs in furniſhing their Quota's, and bringing their Troops early in the Field; whereby many Advantages had been loſt, and the Burthen of the War in a Manner thrown upon the *Engliſh*. Their Deficiencies were conſtantly ſupply'd by *England*; and when they were put in Mind of what they ſtipulated and engaged for, their Inability to perform their Parts was accepted as an Excuſe; while the *Engliſh*, like Men of Honour, anticipated their Revenues, and mortgaged their Country in the Quarrel: Whereas had they acted only as Auxiliaries, they would have had no more to do but to pay the Troops ſent to their Aſſiſtance; and the Streſs and Burthen of the War muſt have been born, as it ought to be, by thoſe who were moſt nearly concerned in the Event.

But the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Devonſhire*, the Earls of *Marlborough* and *Pembroke*, inſiſting that it was for the Honour of the Nation to make good the Treaties made by the late King, and that *France* would never be reduced, unleſs the *Engliſh* entered into the War as Principals; they drew the Majority of the Board over to their Opinion, and a Declaration of War was ordered to be prepared againſt *France* and *Spain*. The Queen however thought it proper to lay the Matter before the Commons; and accordingly Mr. Comptroller by her Majeſty's Command, communicated to them the Convention between her Majeſty, the Emperor and the States General. Whereupon the Commons addreſſed her Majeſty, and having return'd their Thanks that ſhe had condeſcended to adviſe with them before ſhe declared War with *France* and *Spain*, they aſſured her they would to their utmoſt aſſiſt and ſupport her Majeſty in carrying on the ſaid War.

The Queen having the Concurrence of the Commons, cauſed the following Declaration of War againſt *France* and *Spain* to be ſolemnly proclaimed.

ANNE R.

WHereas it hath pleaſed God to call us to the Government of theſe Realms, at a Time when our late dear Brother *William* III, of glorious Memory, had in Purſuance of the repeated Advice of the Parliament of this Kingdom, entered into ſolemn Treaties of Alliance between the Emperor of *Germany*, the States General of the United Provinces, and other Princes and Potentates, for preſerving the Liberty and Balance of *Europe*, and

for

for reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*; which Treaties are grounded upon the unjuſt Uſurpations and Encroachments of the *French* King, who had taken and keeps Poſſeſſion of a great Part of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, exerciſing an abſolute Authority over all that Monarchy, having ſeized *Milan*, and the *Spaniſh* Low Countries by his Armies, and made himſelf Maſter of *Cadiz*, of the Entrance into the *Mediterranean*, and of the Ports in the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies* by his Fleet; every where deſigning to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obſtruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce: and it being provided by the third and fourth Articles in the forementioned Alliance, that if in the Space of two Months, which are ſome time ſince expired, the Injuries complained of were not remedied, the Parties concerned ſhall mutually aſſiſt each other with their whole Strength. And whereas, inſtead of giving the Satisfaction that ought juſtly to be expected, the *French* King has not only proceeded to farther Violences, but has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to Us and our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to declare the pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and has alſo influenced *Spain* to concur in the ſame Affront and Indignity, as well as in his other Oppreſſions: We find ourſelves obliged, for maintaining the publick Faith, for vindicating the Honour of the Crown, and for preventing the Miſchiefs which all *Europe* is threatned with, to declare, and we do hereby accordingly declare War againſt *France* and *Spain*. And placing our entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, in ſo juſt and neceſſary an Undertaking, we will, in Conjunction with our Allies, vigorouſly proſecute the ſame by Sea and Land; being aſſured of the ready Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of our Subjects, in a Cauſe they have ſo openly and ſo heartily eſpouſed. And do hereby will and require our Lord High Admiral of *England*, our General of our Forces, and Lieutenants of our ſeveral Counties, Governors of our Forts and Garriſons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hoſtility in the Proſecution of this War againſt *France* and *Spain*, their Vaſſals and Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts; willing and requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the ſame, whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any Correſpondence or Communication with *France* and *Spain*, or their Subjects. But becauſe there are remaining in our Kingdoms many of the Subjects of *France* and *Spain*, we do declare our Royal Intention to be, That all the Subjects of *France* and *Spain*, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their Perſons and Eſtates.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the 4th Day of* May, 1702, *in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

The French *King's Declaration of War.*

By the KING,

ALthough the Treaty concluded at *Ryſwick*, in a Time when the King, by the Superiority of his Forces, was in a Condition to have given Laws to the neighbouring Princes that were jealous of his Power, was a certain Proof of the ſincere Deſire that his Majeſty had always to give Peace to his Subjects, and to reſtore Peace to *Europe*: His Majeſty nevertheleſs finds

finds that the Emperor, without any Lawful Right to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, hath put himſelf in a Condition, by the Augmentation of his Troops, by Treaties and Alliances with ſeveral Princes, and particularly with *England*, and the States General of the United Provinces, to trouble the Repoſe of *Europe* by a new War, as unjuſt as it is ill grounded. They have begun Hoſtilities on all Sides, and contrary to the Treaties ſo ſolemnly ſworn to. All *Europe* is witneſs of his Majeſty's Moderation. He hath ſeen Places attacked, advantageous Poſts ſeized, Convoys ſtopped, and Priſoners taken, before any Declaration of War, and at a Time when his Majeſty was endeavouring by his Ambaſſadors and Envoys to preſerve the Peace. All theſe Steps being ſo contrary to ſincere Dealing, and their own Intereſts, and Manifeſto's and Declarations of War of the Emperor, *England*, and the States-General having been publiſhed, his Majeſty finds himſelf under an indiſpenſible Neceſſity, in order to preſerve his own and the King his Grandſon's Dominions, to arm on his Side, and to make Levies ſufficient to oppoſe the Undertakings of the common Enemies. And for that End his Majeſty is reſolved to employ all his Forces by Sea and Land; and by the help of Divine Protection, which he implores to the Juſtice of his Cauſe, to declare War againſt the Emperor, *England*, the States General of the United Provinces, and the Princes their Allies. His Majeſty orders and commands all his Subjects, Vaſſals and Servants, to cruize upon the Subjects of the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*, and on the Subjects of their Allies; and ſtrictly forbids his Subjects to have henceforth any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with them, on Pain of Death. And therefore his Majeſty hath revoked, and by theſe Preſents doth revoke all Permiſſions, Paſſports, Safeguards, and ſafe Conducts, which may have been granted by him or his Lieutenant Generals, and other his Officers, contrary to theſe Preſents; and hath declared, and does declare them to be void, and of none Effect and Force: Forbidding all Perſons to have any Regard to them. His Majeſty orders and commands the Admirals, Marſhals of *France*, Governors and Lieutenant Generals for his Majeſty in his Provinces and Armies, Marſhals de Camp, Colonels, Camp-Maſters, Captains, Chiefs and Leaders of his Majeſty's Soldiers, both Horſe and Foot, *French* and Strangers, and all his other Officers to whom it may pertain, what is herein contain'd, to cauſe to execute each in his Office, within their Towns and Juriſdictions. For ſuch is his Majeſty's Will and Pleaſure, that theſe Preſents be publiſhed in all the Maritime and other Towns, and in all the Ports, Havens, and other Places of the Kingdom and Lands under his Obedience, where need ſhall be. To the End that none may pretend Ignorance.

Given at Marli, *July* 3, 1702.

Sign'd *LOUIS.*

Underneath *CHAMILLARD.*

In *England* the Lords and Commons ſeparately addreſſed the Queen, returning her Majeſty their Thanks for her great Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, expreſs'd in a late Order of Council, directing the Princeſs *Sophia* to be prayed for, *&c.*

The 2d of *May* the Earl of *Nottingham*, and Sir *Charles Hedges*, were declared her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, in the

room of the Earl of *Mancheſter*, and Mr. *Vernon*. And on the 6th the Lord *Godolphin* was conſtituted Lord High Treaſurer of *England*.

About this Time the Lords examined into a Report that was then current, of a Deſign of the late King's, to exclude the Queen from the Throne, and came to the following Reſolutions, *viz. That the ſaid Report was groundleſs, falſe, villainous and ſcandalous, to the Diſhonour of the late King's Memory, and highly tending to the Diſſervice of her preſent Majeſty*; and deſired her Majeſty, that the Attorney-General might proſecute the Authors of ſuch Reports.

A Pamphlet of Dr. *Drake*'s, entitled, *The Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament*, was alſo complained of, as inſinuating ſomething of this Nature; which their Lordſhips were pleas'd to cenſure, and ordered the Attorney-General to proſecute him. The Pamphlet call'd, *The true Picture of a Modern Whig*, was cenſured alſo on the ſame Account.

Dr. *Drake* ſeem'd to be under a ſtrange Surprize and Abſence of Thought at his Examination in the Houſe of Peers; for being aſk'd, If he had heard any Perſons ſay that they cou'd charge any Perſons whatever with ſuch Speeches? He anſwer'd, He did not know of any ſuch Perſon. And being aſked farther, Whether in any of the Pamphlets he had cited as obnoxious, there was any Thing ſaid about ſetting aſide the preſent Queen? The Doctor anſwer'd, He did not remember there was. And yet it appears, that about the ſame time there was a Pamphlet under their Lordſhips Conſideration, entitled, *Reaſons for addreſſing his Majeſty to invite into* England *their Highneſſes the Electreſs Dowager, and the Electoral Prince of* Hanover; wherein it is ſaid, That it appears from Hiſtory, that all free People have ſet aſide the Children of Tyrants, for Reaſons of eternal and univerſal Force, as inheriting the Principles and Deſigns of their Parents, bearing an Affection to their Friends, and owing a Revenge to their Enemies, *&c.* And their Lordſhips were ſo well ſatisfied of the Drift of this Clauſe, and others of the like Nature, that they reſolved, the Pamphlet contain'd Inſinuations ſcandalous and dangerous, tending to alienate the Affections of the Subjects from her Majeſty, and to diſturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

Both Houſes of Parliament jointly addreſs'd the Queen the 21ſt of *May*, that ſhe would engage the Emperor, the States-General, and her other Allies, to join with her Majeſty to prohibit all Intercourſe by Letters, or otherwiſe, with *France* and *Spain*, and that ſhe would concert Meaſures with the States for the Security of Trade. And two Days after the Lords addreſs'd the Queen, that ſhe would give Encouragement to Privateers, and to thoſe who ſhould make Attempts on the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*; ſince by the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded between the late King, the Emperor, and the States, the *Engliſh* were to retain all they ſhould make themſelves Maſters of in the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *America*. But unfortunately this Advice was neglected, though this was almoſt the only Article whereby the *Engliſh* could hope to be Gainers by the War.

May the 25th, the Queen came to the Houſe, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Publick and Private Bills, her Majeſty made a Speech, thanking them for *their great Care of the Publick, and the many Marks they had given of their Affections to her.* She thank'd

thank'd the Commons in particular *for their Supplies, and making good the Deficiencies, and recommends to them all the Preſervation of the publick Peace, and a due Execution of the Laws.* She cautioned them *againſt Heats and Animoſities.* She ſaid, *ſhe ſhould be very careful to preſerve and maintain the Act of Toleration, and ſet the Minds of her People at quiet: That her own Principles muſt always keep her entirely firm to the Intereſts and Religion of the Church of* England, *and would incline her to countenance thoſe who had the trueſt Zeal to ſupport it.*

And then the Parliament was prorogued to the 7th of *July* following.

Acts paſſed the 13 *W.* III. and 1 *Anne.*

AN Act for reviving and continuing an Act, intitled, An Act for the appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Navy, and for Tranſport Service; and alſo an Account of the Prizes taken during the late War.

An Act for puniſhing Officers and Soldiers that ſhall Mutiny or Deſert in England *and* Ireland.

An Act for the Attainder of the pretended Prince of Wales *of High-treaſon.*

By this Act, whoever keeps any Intelligence or Correſpondence with the ſaid Prince, by Letters, or otherwiſe, or with any Perſon employ'd by the ſaid Prince, knowing him to be ſo, or ſhall pay Money knowingly for his Uſe, ſhall be adjudged guilty of High-treaſon.

An Act for continuing an Act, intitled, An Act that the ſolemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers, *ſhall be accepted inſtead of an Oath in the uſual Form.*

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty by laying Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry.

An Act for the future Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, *and all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors.*

By this Act, all Perſons in Offices, civil and military, or who ſhall receive Pay, Fee, or Wages, by any Grant from the Crown, or have any Command or Place of Truſt under his Majeſty, or by his Authority, or derived from him; all eccleſiaſtical Perſons, Members of Colleges or Halls, in either Univerſity, of the Foundation, and eighteen Years of Age; all Perſons teaching Pupils, School-maſters, Uſhers, Preachers and Teachers of ſeparate Congregations, Serjeants at Law, Counſellors, Attornies, Solicitors, Clerks, or Notaries ſhall take the Oath of Abjuration, either in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or Quarter Seſſions where they reſide.

Perſons neglecting to take the ſaid Oath, their Places and Offices ſhall be void.

Every Perſon who after ſuch Neglect ſhall execute any of the aforeſaid Offices or Employments, by himſelf, his Deputy or Truſtee, being lawfully convicted, ſhall be diſabled to ſue in any Court of Law or Equity; to be Guardian, Executor, or Adminiſtrator; or be capable of a Legacy or Deed of Gift, Office, or to be in any Office, and ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* to him that will ſue for it.

Proviſo, That any one who by Neglect or Refuſal loſe any Office, may be capable of a new Grant thereof, or of any other upon taking the ſaid Oath.

No Peer to ſit or vote in the Houſe,

Houſe, by Proxy or otherwiſe, till he has taken the ſaid Oath: Nor any Member of the Commons in that Houſe, after a Speaker choſen, on Pain of being adjudged a popiſh Recuſant convict, diſabled to hold any Place, to ſit in either Houſe, or make his Proxy, or to ſue in any Court of Law or Equity, to be Guardian, Executor, or Adminiſtrator, or capable of a Legacy or Deed of Gift, and ſhall forfeit for every wilful Offence 500*l.* to him that will ſue for it.

Proviſo, Not to make void Offices of Inheritance, where the Deputy is qualify'd himſelf as aforeſaid.

This Act ſhall not extend to High-conſtables, Petty-conſtables, or other Pariſh Officers, or the Keepers of Foreſts, Parks, &c. or to any Bailiffs or Manors, or the like private Officers.

By this Act the compaſſing the Death of the Princeſs *Anne*, or compaſſing to prevent her ſucceeding to the Crown, was declared to be High-treaſon.

See the Abjuration Oath, and the other Oaths, and the Declaration required to be made and taken by Perſons admitted into any Office or Benefice, &c. *hereafter, in the* 6 Ann. *cap.* 23.

The Seſſions of Parliament, 13 *W.* III. continued by the Act of Settlement to the firſt of Queen *Anne*.

An Act for the better Support of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

By this Act the ſame Revenue is ſettled upon Queen *Anne* for Life, as was ſettled upon King *William*.

An Act for explaining a Clauſe in an Act made at the Parliament began and holden at Weſtminſter, *the two and twentieth Day of* November, *in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of our Lord King* William *the Third, intituled, An Act for the better Security of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government.*

By this Act no Patent or Grant of any Office, Civil or Military, ſhall be void by the Demiſe of her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors, but ſhall continue in force ſix Months after ſuch Demiſe, unleſs made void by the Succeſſor.

No Writ, Plea or Proceſs, upon any Indictment or Information, or for any Debt due to her Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors, for Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, belonging to her or them, depending at the Time of any Demiſe, ſhall be diſcontinued thereby.

Commiſſions of Aſſize, General Goal Delivery, Oyer and Terminer, or Aſſociation, Writs of Admittance, *Si non omnes*, Aſſiſtance or Commiſſion of the Peace ſhall not be determined by ſuch Demiſe, but be in Force ſix Months after, unleſs ſuperceeded by the Succeſſor.

No Writ original, or of *Niſi Prius*, Commiſſion or Proceeding whatſoever, of any Court of Equity, or upon any Office or Inquiſition, or any Writ of *Certiorari*, *Habeas Corpus*, Attachment or Proceſs of Contempt, Commiſſion of Delicacy, or Reviews from Matters eccleſiaſtical, Teſtamentary, or Marine, or Proceſs thereon, ſhall be diſcontinued by ſuch Demiſe. This Act to extend to *Ireland*, *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, and the Dominions of this Crown in *America*.

Au Act for continuing an Act made in the eighth Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, for better preventing the counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom.

An Act for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accompts of this Kingdom.

An Act for reviving the Act, intituled, an Act for exempting Apothecaries from ſerving the Offices

of Conſtable, Scavengers, and other Pariſh and Ward Offices, and from ſerving upon Juries.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by divers Subſidies, and a Land Tax.

By this Act four Shillings in the Pound was granted for one Year, from *Lady-Day*, 1702.

An Act for making good Deficiencies, and for preſerving the publick Credit.

An Act for enabling her Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to treat for an Union between the Kingdoms of England *and* Scotland.

An Act to aſcertain the Water Meaſure of Fruit.

An Act for the enlarging and encouraging the Greenland *Trade.*

An Act for continuing and amending the Act made in the ninth Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, intituled, an Act for the ſettling and adjuſting the Proportions of fine Silver and Silk, and for the better making Gold and Silver Thread, and to prevent the Abuſes of the Wire-Drawers.

An Act to explain and alter an Act made in the two and twentieth Year of King Henry *VIII. concerning repairing and amending of Bridges in the Highways; and for repealing an Act made in the twenty third Year of Queen* Elizabeth, *for the re-edifying of* Cardiffe *Bridge in the County of* Glamorgan; *and alſo for changing the Day of Election of the Wardens and Aſſiſtants of* Rocheſter *Bridge.*

An Act for the rebuilding and repairing the Piers of the Town and Ports of Whitby *in the County of* York.

An Act for making the River Darvent, *in the County of* York *Navigable.*

An Act for preventing Frauds in the Duties upon Salt, and for the better Payment of Debentures at the Cuſtomhouſe.

An Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act, intituled, an Act for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, *and all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors, and for declaring the Aſſociation to be determined.*

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year 1702, *notwithſtanding the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

An Act for continuing the preſent Sheriffs of England *and* Wales *until the firſt Day of Hillary Term next, unleſs her Majeſty ſhall think fit to determine them ſooner.*

An Act for the Relief of poor Priſoners for Debt.

An Act for the Relief of Maſters of Hoys, and other Veſſels, carrying Corn and other Inland Proviſions, within the Port of London.

An Act for the Importation of fine Italian *Thrown Silk.*

An Act for importing into England *Thrown Silk, of the Growth of* Sicily, *from the Port of* Leghorn *in* Italy.

An Act for the continuing the Impriſonment of ——— Counter, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late ſacred Majeſty King* William *III.*

An Act to oblige Jews *to maintain and provide for their Proteſtant Children.*

By this Act, if a *Jew*, in order to induce any of his Proteſtant Children to change their Religion, refuſe them a proper Maintenance; the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, or Commiſſioners of the Great Seal, may make ſuch Order for the Maintenance of ſuch Child or Children as they think fit.

An Act for making more effectual the Proviſion out of the forfeited Eſtates in Ireland, *for the building*

of Churches, and augmenting ſmall Vicarages in Ireland.

An Act for the Relief of the Proteſtant Purchaſers of the forfeited Eſtates in Ireland.

In this Month two Proclamations were publiſh'd, the one recalling *Engliſh* Seamen out of the Service of Foreign States, and the other for a general Faſt for the Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms.

About this Time her Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, and Sir *George Rook* Vice-Admiral of *England*, and Lieutenants of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom; *George* Earl of *Northampton* was ſworn of the Privy-Council; the Earl of *Abington* was conſtituted Governor of the *Tower*, and Lieutenant-General *Churchill* Lieutenant of the *Tower*.

While the Allies Abroad were buſied in the Siege of *Keyſerwaert*, which was drawn out to a great Length, occaſion'd by the Wetneſs of the Seaſon, and the frequent Opportunities the Enemies found of throwing in freſh Men, as well as Proviſions, into the Place, the *French* attempted to ſurprize *Nimeguen*, and were within half an Hour of effecting their Deſign; of which the Earl of *Athlone* gave the following Relation in a Letter to the States General.

The Earl of *Athlone*'s Letter concerning the March of the *French* Army to *Nimeguen*.

High and Mighty Lords,

I Wrote to your Lordſhips Yeſterday with my own Hand, that the Enemy were in full March, and were making their way towards Gog, *between* Niers *and* Cleviſh, *in order to cut me off from the* Grave *and* Nimeguen; *whereupon I immediately, with the Advice of all my Generals, reſolved to decamp, and therefore ordered the Baggage and Artillery to be ſent away. But the Horſes being then in the Meadows, they could not be ready till between eight and nine at Night, when I firſt detached Major General* Rhoo *with ſix Squadrons of Horſe and two Regiments of Dragoons, to poſſeſs himſelf of the Eminencies above* Mook, *before the Enemy could come up. But the Dragoons going aſtray from him in the Night, he marched towards* Grave; *which he made, and returned in the Morning. I afterwards detached the Duke of* Wirtemburgh *with ten or twelve Squadrons, in order to ſecond the ſaid Major General; who had alſo the Misfortune not to meet with him, but poſted himſelf on another Eminence above* Mook; *whereupon I followed with all the Horſe, making the Foot take another way from* Greoſback *to* Nimeguen; *and being come to a good half League out of the Defile with the Head of the Cavalry, the Duke of* Wirtemburgh *ſent me Word that ſome Squadrons appeared; whereupon I deſired the ſaid Duke to diſcover their Number, and be pleaſed to retire to me if he found them too many to engage. And as I a little after was riding towards him with Count* Tilly, *he ſent an Adjutant to me, to let me know, that he computed them to be between twenty-five and thirty Squadrons; whereupon he wheel'd about immediately and came towards me in very good Order: In the mean time I ordered my Horſe to put themſelves in Battalia, and ſome ſmall Skirmiſhes happened between him and the Enemy from time to time, which nevertheleſs were of no great Conſequence. The Enemy making a halt,*

halt, as they perceived us advancing towards the ſaid Duke's Aſſiſtance, we made our Retreat from thence in good Order to the Infantry, and the Enemy followed ſlowly: Nay, even ſo, that we almoſt judged them to be but a Detachment, and not the whole Army. But I obſerving nevertheleſs, that they had made a Signal, by blowing up ſome Gun-Powder, I reſolved with the Advice of the Generals about me, to march towards Nimeguen, *ſending a Detachment of four Battalions towards* Grave, *which I hope are got in there. The Enemy being in the mean time joined by all their Horſe, and perceiving our Reſolution, followed us with a much quicker Motion; and being come about the Height of St.* Anne, *began to preſs us very hard, and at the beginning puſhed our Horſe and Foot a little; but that was immediately remedied, and they were bravely repulſed. After which they were joined by their Foot, and Artillery, and we continued to retire till we were among the Works of* Nimeguen. *Seeing their Front was much larger than ours, I had two Hours before ſent Orders to the Artillery that was not with us, to retire under the Cannon of the City; but it ſeems they could not march with ſuch Expedition; but that eight ſmall Field Pieces, being three Pounders, with ſome Waggons with Gun-Powder, which were cut off from the reſt of the Artillery, fell into the Enemies Hands. We have loſt but few Men in this Action, but their Cannon however have done ſome conſiderable Damage to our Horſe, whereof I cannot as yet mention the Number kill'd. The Enemy are ſtill before this City, but have again withdrawn their Cannon, making ſeveral Movements, now to the Left, and then to the Right: And according to my Opinion, they will this Evening go and encamp about* Dukenburgh; *I cannot tell if they have a Deſign againſt* Grave. *I hope General* Fagel *has thrown himſelf into that Place, who left me an Hour after I had detached the aboveſaid four Battalions. I am now diſembarraſſing the Counterſcarp of this City, and ſending the Baggage on the other Side, as I ſhall be obliged to do part of the Horſe; and ſhall leave no more in the Works than ſhall be requiſite, which I have provided with twenty Battalions that remain with me. I am very ſorry I could not otherwiſe make this Retreat; but the Enemy according to the Report of all the Deſerters, were much Superior to your High and Mightineſſes Army under my Command. 'Tis alſo ſaid that they have been joined by all their Detachments, and even by Count* Tallard, *and the greateſt part of his Body; which the Prince of* Naſſau Saarbruck *has confirmed to me this Morning by Letters. I hope my Zeal for your High and Mightineſſes Service will be acceptable to you, it being uſual to yield to the ſuperior Power: Our Troops are in good Condition, and very Reſolute. 'Tis computed, not reckoning the Cannon which we left behind, that the Enemies Loſs is much greater than ours;*

I remain, *&c.*

ATHLONE.

The *French* not being able by any Diverſion to oblige the Confederates to raiſe the Siege of *Keyſerwaert*, on the 15th the Garriſon capitulated, having held out a Siege of two Months; in which the Beſiegers ſuffered ſo much, that part of the Army was ſent into Quarters of Refreſhment. General *Coehorn* having been detach'd with a Body of 10,000 Men to demoliſh the *French* Lines in *Flanders*, enter'd the Lines and levell'd them, made himſelf Maſter of Fort St. *Donat*,

Donat, and laid great part of the Chaſtellaine of *Bruges* under Contribution: But upon the Approach of the Marquis of *Bedmar*, and Count *de la Motte*, he was obliged to retire under the Walls of *Sluice*; and to prevent their retaking Fort St. *Donat*, he laid the Country under Water.

There having been great Naval Preparations made this Spring both in *England* and *Holland*, for a Deſcent upon the Enemies Coaſt, on the 30th of *May* Sir *George Rook* arriv'd at *Spithead*, on board the *Royal Sovereign*, with the reſt of the Ships deſigned for that Expedition; and a Camp was mark'd out in the *Iſle of Wight* for the Land Forces which were intended to ſerve on board. On the 3d of *June* his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark* arrived in the *Iſle of Wight*, and took a View of the Land Forces, and on the 4th dined with Admiral *Rook* on board the Royal Sovereign.

In the beginning of *June* her Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint *Simon Harcourt*, Eſq; to be Solicitor General, and to confer the Honour of Knighthood both upon him and Mr. *Northey* the Attorney General. In the ſame Month great Alterations were made of general Officers, *viz.* The Earl of *Rivers*, and *Charles Churchill*, Eſqrs; were made Lieutenants General. Sir *Charles Hara*, *William Selwin*, and *Richard Ingolbſby*, Eſqrs; Majors General. And the Earl of *Arran*, the Lord *Windſor*, *Cornelius Wood*, *Hatton Compton*, *William Lloyd*, *Guſtavus Hamilton*, and *William Seymour*, Eſqrs; Brigadiers General: And *William Mathews*, Eſq; Brigadier General of her Majeſty's Guards. And on the 14th the Prince of *Denmark* was conſtituted Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The Honourable *John Granville*, Eſq; was appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and the Earl of *Carberry* Governor of *Milford Haven*, and the Reverend Mr. *William Nicholſon*, Archdeacon of *Carliſle*, was conſecrated Biſhop of that Dioceſe.

His Royal Highneſs was pleas'd to appoint *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſea*, Lieutenant of *Dover* Caſtle and the Cinque Ports. And the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and the Honourable *John Granville*, Eſq; were ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy Council. And the latter end of this Month a great many new Lord Lieutenants were made. And the Earl of *Marlborough* was made Maſter of the Ordnance, the Honourable *John Granville*, Eſq; Lieutenant-general, *Will. Bridges*, Eſq; Maſter Surveyor, and *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſq; Clerk of the Ordnance; and Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Bart. was confirm'd in his Place of Treaſurer of the Navy.

The 20th of *May*, *William Fuller*, who had ſo often abus'd the Patience both of the Lords and Commons, on pretence of making ſome notable Diſcoveries concerning the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, was brought to his Tryal at the King's-Bench-Bar, upon an Information, for contriving and publiſhing ſeveral ſcandalous Libels: The Information ſet forth, that the Defendant being an Impoſtor, and a common Lyar, and maliciouſly contriving and intending the late King *William* and his Subjects to delude and deceive, and breed Diſcords between the late King and his Peers, and other great Officers and Subjects, in Hatred and Contempt with the ſaid King: And in order fraudulently to obtain Money of the ſaid late King, he the ſaid

William Fuller did falſely, malicioufly and ſcandalouſly write and print a falſe, ſcandalous and defamatory Libel, entitled, *Original Letters to the late King* James, *&c.*

It appeared at his Tryal, that *Fuller* had been cenſured by the Houſe of Commons in the Year 1691 for Crimes of the ſame Nature; and that he had been convicted and puniſhed for them: Notwithſtanding which he ſtill perſiſted in his villainous Practices. It appeared alſo that he had applied himſelf to the chief Miniſters at Court, and pretended to make great Diſcoveries concerning the Birth of the Prince of *Wales:* And tho' the Stories were ſo fooliſhly laid together they could never obtain any Credit, even with thoſe whoſe Intereſt it was they ſhould be true; yet the common People at this Day give great Credit to them, and found their Allegiance upon *Fuller*'s Veracity. *Fuller* would have trifled with the Court of *King's-Bench*, as he had formerly done with the two Houſes of Parliament, pretending, that if he might have Time he would produce Witneſſes to make Good what he affirmed: But the Lord Chief Juſtice would admit of no farther Delays; and having given his Directions to the Jury, they found him Guilty without going from the Bar. And he was condemned to ſtand three Times in the Pillory; to be afterwards ſent to the Houſe of Correction, there to be whipt and kept to hard Labour till the 24th of *October* following; to pay a Fine of a thouſand Marks, and to remain in Priſon till it was paid; which Sentence was executed upon him.

The Parliament of *Scotland*, as they were call'd, (being no other than the Convention that aſſembled at the Revolution) were, by the Duke of *Hamilton*, and thoſe of his Party, look'd upon as diſſolved by the Death of King *William*; and, as to this Point, the Duke deſir'd to be heard at the meeting of the Parliament on the 9th of *June*, before the Queen's Commiſſion was read. He ſaid, in behalf of himſelf, and the other Members who adhered to him, that they were heartily glad at her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne of that Kingdom; not meerly on the account that it was her undoubted Right by Deſcent, but likewiſe becauſe of the many perſonal Virtues and royal Qualities her Majeſty was endowed with; which gave them Grounds to hope that they ſhould enjoy, under her auſpicious Reign, all the Bleſſings that could attend a Nation, which had a gracious and loving Sovereign, united with a dutiful and obedient People. That they were reſolved to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of her Majeſty's Right againſt all her Enemies whatever. But that at the ſame Time as they acknowledg'd their Submiſſion to her Majeſty's Authority, they thought themſelves bound in Duty, by virtue of the Obedience they owed to the ſtanding Laws of the Nation, and becauſe of the Regard they ought to have for the Rights and Liberties of their fellow Subjects, to declare their Opinion as to the Legality of that Meeting; that they did not think themſelves warranted by Law to ſit and act any longer as a Parliament, and that by ſo doing they ſhould come to be queſtioned by a Subſequent Parliament. Then his Grace read a Paper, containing theſe Words: Foraſmuch as by the fundamental Laws and Conſtitution of this Kingdom, all Parliaments do diſſolve by the Death of the King or Queen, except in ſo far as innovated by the 17th Act, the 6th Seſſion of King *William*'s Parliament, im-

powering the Parliament laſt in being, at his Majeſty's Death, to meet and act what ſhould be needful for the Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, as now by Law eſtabliſh'd, and maintaining the Succeſſion to the Crown as ſettled by the Claim of Right, and for preſerving and ſecuring the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. And now ſeeing that the ſaid Ends are fully ſatisfied by her Majeſty's Succeſſion to the Throne, whereby the Religion and Peace of the Kingdom is ſecured, we conceive ourſelves not warranted by this Law to meet, ſit, or act; therefore do diſſent from all that ſhall be done, and thereupon take this Inſtrument. The Duke having accordingly taken Inſtruments, he went out of the Houſe, but without giving in the Paper. Thereupon the Clerk-Regiſter, and ſeventy-nine of the Members declar'd, that they adhered to Duke *Hamilton*'s Paper, and likewiſe took Inſtruments, and withdrew. But nevertheleſs the Duke of *Queenſbury*'s Commiſſion to be her Majeſty's high Commiſſioner this Seſſion being Read, her Majeſty's Letter to the Parliament was preſented by the Lord Commiſſioner, running as follows:

ANNE *Regina.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER the great Loſs theſe Nations, and all Europe, *have ſuſtained by the Death of the late King our Royal and dearly beloved Brother, of ever bleſſed Memory, we were much encouraged, upon our entring into the Adminiſtration of the Government of that our antient Kingdom, by the hope of finding in you the Continuation of that Fidelity and Zeal, of which you gave ſo ſignal Proofs in the Reign of our glorious Predeceſſor. It would have been to our great Satisfaction, at this our firſt Acceſſion to the Crown, to have met you in Perſon, that from our own Mouth we might have given our People full Aſſurance of our ſincere Intentions towards their true Welfare and Happineſs; but the multiplicity of weighty and important Affairs, in which we are engaged at preſent, depriving us of that Opportunity, we ſhall not on that Account delay your Meeting any longer. And that nothing may be wanting on our Part for the Satisfaction of our Subjects, whoſe Affection we ſhall always look upon as our greateſt Security, and value above all other Advantages; we give you full Aſſurance, that we are firmly reſolved to maintain and protect them in the full Poſſeſſion of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and of the Presbyterian Government of the Church as at preſent eſtabliſhed.*

It pleaſed God to make the late King the great Inſtrument of delivering our People from Popery and arbitrary Power, and of reſtoring to them their antient Rights and Privileges, and thro' the ſame Divine Grace we ſhall in the whole Courſe of our Reign, aim at nothing more than the preſerving to them theſe Advantages, and the contributing, as much as in us lies, for their further Security in the Enjoyment of them.

The exorbitant Power of the French *King threatning the Liberties of all* Europe, *and his owning the pretended Prince of* Wales *as King of theſe our Dominions, influencing alſo* Spain *to concur with him in that Indignity, tending viſibly to the Subverſion of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Ruin of our Subjects in all that is dear to them; have oblig'd us, in purſuance of an expreſs Article of the Treaty enter'd into by the late King, and our Allies,*

lies, to declare War in this, as well as our other Dominions, againſt France *and* Spain; *wherein we confidently expect your hearty Concurrence and Aſſiſtance both for the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom; not doubting but you are affected with the ſame Senſe of theſe Wrongs and Indignities, and the other juſt Cauſes of War, as did appear in the many Loyal Addreſſes preſented by our Subjects upon that Occaſion.*

Wherefore being moſt aſſured of your Care and Concern in this Matter, we earneſtly recommend to you the providing the competent Supplies for maintaining ſuch a number of Forces as may be neceſſary for preventing and diſappointing the Deſigns of our Enemies, and preſerving the happy Settlement you now enjoy.

The late King, our Royal Brother, did, before his Death, very earneſtly recommend to his Parliament of England, *the Conſideration of the Union between the two Kingdoms of* Scotland *and* England, *which being ſo neceſſary for the Security and Happineſs of both, we did, at our Acceſſion to the Crown, again ſeriouſly recommend the ſame to them; and they having proceeded to impower us by an Act of Parliament to name Commiſſioners to treat of an Union, we doubt not but you will do what is neceſſary on your Part; and we ſhall contribute our utmoſt Endeavours towards the Accompliſhment thereof; and ſhall eſteem it our Happineſs to eſtabliſh the Nations on ſo ſure a Foundation.*

We have appointed our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Couſin and Counſellor, James *Duke of* Queenſberry, *to be our Commiſſioner to repreſent our Royal Perſon in this Seſſion of our Parliament, being fully ſatisfied of his great Abilities and Fidelity for diſcharging that Truſt; and no leſs perſuaded that the Proofs he hath given thereof on the like Occaſion, will render him to you acceptable. We have fully inſtructed him with our Mind, and have impower'd him to give our Aſſent to ſuch Laws as ſhall be propoſed for the Security of our Subjects in their concerns Civil and Religious. And therefore we deſire ye may give him intire Truſt and Credit.*

It will be very ſatisfying to us, that effectual Methods be taken for promoting of Religion, Virtue, and true Piety, and ſuppreſſing Vice and Immorality, for advancing and encouraging Trade, and for employing and providing for the Poor. And ſeeing now, in the beginning of our Reign, we have recommended nothing but what is for the Security and Happineſs of that our antient Kingdom, we hope that you will with Unanimity diſpatch what comes before you; and we expect, by your Prudence and Conduct, this Seſſion of Parliament ſhall be brought to ſuch a happy Concluſion, as ſhall lay the Foundation of that firm Union, and true Underſtanding, betwixt us and our People, as is neceſſary for the Happineſs of both. And ſo we bid you heartily farewel.

Given at our Court at St. *James*'s, the 15th Day of *May*, 1702, and of our Reign the firſt Year. By her Majeſty's Command,

SEAFIELD.

The Queen's Letter being read, the Duke of *Queenſbury*, her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, made a Speech. He ſaid, This being the firſt Meeting in Parliament after the Loſs of the late glorious Sovereign, they could not forbear Condoling his Death: He was the great Deliverer of theſe Nations, the Defender of the Proteſtant Intereſt,

tereſt, and the Support of the Liberty of *Europe*; and while Religion and Liberty were of any Value, King *William*'s Memory muſt be in perpetual Honour.

That nothing could repair their Loſs but her Majeſty's Happy Acceſſion to the Crown, who from her Infancy had given undeniable Proofs of her Affection to the Proteſtant Religion: That it was a great Bleſſing that they had a Queen with ſuch Principles of the Royal Blood, and Line of *Scotland*, and eſpecially a Princeſs who had been amongſt them, and had a particular Regard for them.

That her Letter gave them the moſt deſirable Aſſurances of her firm Reſolution to protect their Religion, Liberty, and Laws; and that her Majeſty had called them together, and afforded them this early Opportunity of Congratulating her Acceſſion to the Government, and making her ſuch Offers of Duty, as were neceſſary for the Support of her Authority, and their own Preſervation.

That the preſent, juſt and neceſſary War, required Supplies for the Security of the Government, and the publick Safety of the Nation.

That nothing could contribute more to the Intereſt of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Security of the Conſtitution, than a Union of the two Kingdoms; and there appeared a greater Diſpoſition in the *Engliſh* Nation now towards a Union than could ever be diſcovered formerly, which was a great Encouragement; and he hop'd they would give them ſuitable Returns.

The Earl of *Marchmont*, the Lord Chancellor, alſo made a Speech; wherein he bewailed the Loſs of King *William*, and congratulated their Happineſs in ſuch a Succeſſor. He took Notice of the Queen's Reſolution to protect them in their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and to adhere to the Alliances, and follow the Meaſures of her glorious Predeceſſor, for preſerving the Liberties of *Europe*, for maintaining the Intereſt of her own Kingdoms, and for reſenting the Indignity offered her, in the Proclaiming the Prince of *Wales*, King of her Majeſty's Dominions.

He ſaid, he hoped they would make her Majeſty ſuitable Returns of Duty and Affection, by complying with her in whatever ſhe had propoſed, eſpecially ſince ſhe required nothing of them but what was neceſſary to their own Security and Happineſs.

This Parliament paſſed an Act for Recognizing her Majeſty's Authority; another declaring the preſent Parliament to be a lawful Parliament; and another for ſecuring the true Proteſtant Religion and Preſbyterian Church Government. Upon which there happened great Debates, and ſeveral warm Speeches; and among the reſt Sir *A. B.* made the following Speech, *viz.*

Sir *A. B.* Speech againſt the Bill for ſecuring the Preſbyterian Religion.

My Lord Chancellor,

I Have the Honour of being an old Servant to the Crown, and to my Country, and I am very ſorry to ſee what has now happened amongſt us; there was never ſuch a Conjuncture in this Kingdom, nor can Imagination form a more diſmal Proſpect. I own, that my Wiſhes agreed with the univerſal Opinion of a new Parliament, judging that to be moſt for the Honour and Service of the Queen, and for the Satisfaction of the whole Nation, with which the ſaving or ſupporting a few unhappy Inſtru-

ments of the late Adminiſtration, is never to be put into the Balance.

Yet without knowing or enquiring into the Motives for continuing us, I ſubmit my own Judgment, and chuſe to ſtay within Doors, that Malice itſelf may find no Objection againſt my Obedience to the Queen, or my Reſpect to her High Commiſſioner.

But by ſtaying in this Aſſembly, I do not mean in the leaſt to renounce any Liberty of ſpeaking my Thoughts very freely, tho' they may be very different from thoſe of others. And the Subject at preſent before us being the Preſbyterian Government, I ſhall give my Opinion on that Head in very fair Words, and very plain Language.

My Lord, *We may all remember in what Manner, and for what Reaſons the Zeal of this Houſe pulled down Epiſcopacy at the Revolution. It had been the legal Eſtabliſhment for many Years before; and it was always formerly the Government of our Church, in orderly Times of Peace and Loyalty.*

It is a very melancholly Reflection, to conſider how many excellent Paſtors we loſt by that Alteration; for pray give me Leave to ſay impartially, that our Pulpits were filled with a Set of Men at that Time, who for good Life, and good Doctrine, were inferior to no Church in Chriſtendom, in Proportion to our Number.

The Miſery of theſe poor Gentlemen, and their ſtarving Families at Home, or their wandring in want over the World, has brought a Reproach on our Country; and it is but a very indifferent Charm to invite any Country in the World to unite with us while we are in this Situation.

The Reaſon we gave to the World for our new Fabrick of Preſbytery, was its being ſuitable to the Inclinations of the People; and both our neighbouring Nations and Strangers generally believed it to be ſo. But I wiſh we had firſt polled the Kingdom, to know their Inclinations.

The Epiſcopal Clergy have always offered to put the Cauſe upon that Iſſue, being very confident of a vaſt Inequality; and truly the Force, and other extraordinary Methods that were uſed in moſt Places to pull them from their Pariſhes, were no great Proofs of the Inclinations of their People againſt them. But ſeeing we pretend to go by this Rule, and ſeeing the Inclinations of the People may be very far from it at preſent, that we may not ſupport an Error, by publick Authority, my humble Opinion is, that it is both juſt and neceſſary, at this great Period of Time, and at the beginning of her Majeſty's Reign, to addreſs her Majeſty to take the propereſt Methods of conſulting the Inclinations of the Kingdoms in this Matter.

I am afraid our ſpiritual Rulers will oppoſe it as an ungodly Numbring of the People, and they are not Ignorant how little Ground they have gained by their late Dominion. But it is neither fair nor excuſable, not to put it to a Tryal now, when themſelves are in the Saddle, and poſſeſſed of the Chair with the Means of Influence.

For my Part, without waiting for that Occaſion, I declare my own Judgment freely: I was formerly pretty indifferent, as many of us Gentlemen uſed to be in theſe Points; we fancied it a kind of Generoſity too to pity thoſe that were under the Hatches. But now we have ſeen them in their own Colours, and no Argument like Matter of Fact. When our Blood and our Stomachs are in Diſorder, we are for extraordinary Meats, and ſometimes for Mountebank Receipts, and Experiments; but when our Pulſe comes to beat more calmly, and we have a little recovered our Health with a

ſedate Temper, our plain and natural ordinary Food is not only more nouriſhing and healthy, but alſo more agreeable.

To be very plain, my Lord Chancellor, I have read, and heard, and ſeen a great deal of the old Preſbyterians, and have practiſed many of the new ones; and for my Part, I have enough of them. I am perſuaded that King James VI. *had Reaſon for what he ſaid and wrote againſt the Puritans. He was bred by the Bigots of that Sect, and his Experience and Knowledge of them brought him to hate them. As indeed the Breeding of a King to any ſort of Bigotry is the readieſt way to give him an Averſion to it, when he comes to make uſe of his own Reaſon, and has more liberal Converſation. Nor can I reflect without Indignation on the Preſbyterians of the late Rebellious Times, who hatched and promoted, and too late repented the Deſtruction of the beſt of Kings, whoſe Birth was an Honour to this Country.*

I ſhall ſay nothing of the Nature of this Government itſelf, while it is by Law eſtabliſhed; and perhaps our modern Preſbyterians may be brought to renounce the Maxims of their Predeceſſors.

But of former Times I may ſafely ſay, that ſuch helliſh Principles were advanced, and the Practices ſo ſuitable to the Principles, as gave a full Demonſtration to the ſober part of the World, that Preſbytery was inconſiſtent with Monarchy; that it maintained a conſtant Oppoſition to the rightful Sovereign; and that like Vice and Hypocriſy, and the other Pets of Mankind, it ſpread and flouriſhed moſt in turbulent Times of Anarchy and Rebellion.

And I do not wonder that our Predeceſſors in cold Blood, and taught by woeful Experience, preferred Order and Decency in the Houſe of God, to the Pride and Infallibility of a Pope in every Pariſh.

I ſhall have one Reaſon to believe, that the preſent Preſbyters have renounced thoſe pernicious Principles, if I am not perſecuted for this Freedom; but if I am, I have the Satisfaction of having diſcharged my Duty. And Thanks be to thoſe worthy Perſons that contrived the taking the Sting out of Excommunication.

For this Speech Sir *A. B.* was expelled the Houſe; and notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion could make, the Act paſſed; and the Parliament tranſmitted the following Anſwer to her Majeſty's Letter, *viz.*

Letters from the *Scots* Parliament to the Queen.

THAT they accepted her Majeſty's Letter as a moſt high and ſeaſonable Favour: That the late King delivered them from imminent Ruin, and under him they enjoyed a happy Settlement for many Years, with the quiet and full Poſſeſſion of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and when ſo great a Loſs had filled them with Sorrow and Fear, her Majeſty's Succeſſion by an undoubted Right to the Crown of her many Royal Anceſtors, under whoſe Scepter that her antient Kingdom had ſo long flouriſhed, was the only Comfort they were capable of.

That her Majeſty's firm Conſtancy in the true Proteſtant Religion, her Care and Concern for the Intereſt and Proſperity of her Kingdom, and for the Liberty of Europe, *had every where revived with new Vigour whatever, during the Life of the late King, was projected for thoſe great Ends.*

That

That it was their Misfortune to be deprived of her Royal Preſence; but ſhe had fully made up this Diſadvantage by the benign Influences of her Royal Favour, in giving them ſo full an Aſſurance to protect their Religion, Liberties, and Laws, and particularly the Preſbyterian Government as then eſtabliſhed.

That the late King was pleaſed to continue them during his Reign, as the Parliament and Repreſentative of his People; and nothing they thought could be more for her Majeſty's Service, and the Kingdom's Satisfaction, than that ſhe had been pleaſed to call together at this Time, and to ſignify by them her good Mind to all her Subjects: And they moſt heartily and unanimouſly embraced this Opportunity to recognize her Right and Title, and to congratulate her Entry upon the Government, and offer their beſt Endeavours to maintain her Authority.

That ſome of their Number not waiting to hear her Majeſty's Commiſſion or Letter read, had withdrawn themſelves from their Attendance, and from concurring to recognize her Majeſty, or aſſiſting in what appeared ſo neceſſary for the Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, and ſecuring the Peace of the Kingdom. But leaving this to her Royal Highneſs's Conſideration, they aſſured her Majeſty, that this their groundleſs Seceſſion ſhould encreaſe and ſtrengthen their Care and Zeal for her Service, and what ſhe had recommended to them.

That the growing Power, and unbounded Ambition of the French *King, and his owning the pretended Prince of* Wales *as King, having engaged her Majeſty in a juſt and neceſſary War, they ſhould be wanting to themſelves if they did not provide Supplies for their Defence.*

And the Union of the two Kingdoms had been ſo long deſired by all good Men, that they were reſolved to proſecute her Majeſty's Recommendation, and the Advances already made by the Parliament of England, *with ſuch a ſuitable Return as might beſt contribute to accompliſh this great Deſign.*

The Duke of *Hamilton* and his Party prepared an Addreſs to the Queen, to juſtify their withdrawing themſelves, ſhewing that the Conſtitution of *Scotland*, the Convention of Parliament was diſſolved by the Death of the late King; but her Majeſty refuſed to receive their Addreſs, and adhered to the Parliament, to whom ſhe ſent the following Letter.

The Queen's Second Letter to the *Scots* Parliament.

A N N E *Regina.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

BEING informed that at your firſt Meeting, by Virtue and Warrant of the ſeventeenth Act of the ſixth Seſſion of this current Parliament, and of our Proclamation of Adjournment agreeable thereto, ſeveral Members of Parliament, after Prayers, declining to wait the reading of our Commiſſion granted to James *Duke of* Queenſbury, *repreſenting our Royal Perſon in this Meeting of Parliament, did preſume to declare openly, that they did not conceive themſelves warranted to meet and act in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament; and therefore diſſented from any Thing that ſhould be done or acted therein. And thereupon did take Inſtruments, and withdrew and removed from their Attendance. We have thought fit to ſignify to you our juſt Reſentment of that irregular and unuſual Proceeding, and the Dignity and Authority of the ſame, and of our High Commiſſioner thereto, againſt all Oppoſers:*

poſers: And this we thought fit to declare for your better Encouragement, that you may proceed vigorouſly in your Work for Defence of the true Proteſtant Religion, the maintaining of the Succeſſion to the Crown, and for the preſerving and ſecuring of the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. And ſo we bid you heartily Farewel.

Given at the Court of St. *James*'s the 17th Day of *June*, 1702, and of our Reign the firſt Year.

The Parliament having paſs'd an Act for enabling her Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners for an Union between the two Kingdoms, it was propos'd to ſettle the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Houſe of *Hanover*, as had been done in *England*; but there appearing a Majority againſt ſettling the Succeſſion at this Time, and the Debates running very high, the Lord Commiſſioner thought fit to adjourn them on the 30th of *June*, having firſt commended their Chearfulneſs and Unanimity in Recognizing her Majeſty, ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Church Government, and diſpatching thoſe other Acts for her Majeſty's Service, and the Safety of the Kingdom.

After the Seige of *Keyſerwaert*, the States General were pleaſed to compliment the Earl of *Marlborough* with the command of their Forces; whereupon he aſſembled the Confederate Troops near *Nimeguen* in the beginning of *July*, and on the 16th he march'd with the Army over the *Maeſe*, and encamp'd within two Leagues and a half of the Enemy, who lay entrench'd between *Goch* and *Geunep*. Here Prince *Erneſt Auguſt*, the Elector of *Hanover*'s youngeſt Brother, came to the Army, in order to make a Campaign with the Earl of *Marlborough*, and was pleaſed to accept a Major General's Commiſſion under him, and at the ſame Time the Earl appointed the Colonels *Withers*, *Stanley* and *Frederick Hamilton*, to be Brigadiers General. On the 26th the confederate Army repaſſed the *Maeſe*; whereupon the *French* Army decamped alſo and paſs'd that River. The Allies afterwards advanced to *Gravenbock*, and forced the Garriſon to ſurrender Priſoners at Diſcretion: From hence they marched to *Petit Brugel*, the *French* ſtill retiring before them, till at length they entirely abandoned the *Spaniſh Guelderland*, to the great Satisfaction of the States: who but a little before, when their Army retired under the Walls of *Nimeguen*, were in the utmoſt Conſternation.

In *England* a Proclamation was publiſhed the ſecond of *July*, for diſſolving the Parliament, and calling another, which was to meet the 20th of *Auguſt* following. In this Month ſeveral Promotions were made. The Duke of *Bolton* was made Warden of *New Forreſt*, and the Duke of *Newcaſtle* Governor of the Town of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*; Brigadier *Cholmondeley* was made a Major General, and Governor of *Tilbury-Fort* in the room of Brigadier General *Selwyn*, who died lately in his Government of *Jamaica*. The Earl of *Berkley* was appointed Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Brianels* in the Foreſt of *Dean*, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the Counties of *Glouceſter* and *Surry*. The Earl of *Ranelagh* was made Receiver and Paymaſter General of the Muſters, and chief Muſtermaſter of her Majeſty's Forces. Major General *Earl* was made Governor of *Portſmouth*; *Robert Crawford*, Eſq; Governor of the Fort of *Sheerneſs*; *Anthony Duncomb*, Eſq; Governor of the Fort of *Tinmouth*.

mouth. The Duke of *Somerſet* was made Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty, in the room of the Earl of *Pembroke*, who was made Preſident of the Council. The Lord *Wharton*'s Patent, whereby he was conſtituted Warden and Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* of all the Foreſts, *&c.* on this ſide *Trent*, was revoked, and the Duke of *Newcaſtle* was made Warden of the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, in the County of *Nottingham*; *John Tucker*, Eſq; was appointed Keeper and Regiſter of the Papers and Records of State. At this Time the Country was buſy in the Election of Parliament Men, and the Choice went generally in favour of thoſe who were Friends to the Church and Monarchy: And now thoſe who wiſhed well to both, were in the greateſt Hopes of ſeeing them eſtabliſhed on ſuch a Foundation, as neither Superſtition, Schiſm, or Plebeian Schemes ſhould be able to ſhake them for the future.

The Prince of *Denmark*, being very much indiſpoſed with his Aſthma this Summer, was adviſed by his Phyſicians to go to the *Bath*, and her Majeſty, who was ever eminent for her conjugal Affection, as another Inſtance of it, reſolved to attend him thither: And accordingly her Majeſty and the Prince ſet out the 20th of *Auguſt* from *Windſor*, deſigning to lie at *Oxford* that Night. At their Entrance into *Oxfordſhire*, they were met by the Earl of *Abington*, Lord Lieutenant of that County, with the High Sheriff, and moſt of the Gentlemen of the County: And at ſome Diſtance from *Oxford* by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Maſters in their Robes on Horſeback, and thus they were attended to *Chriſt Church*, where they ſupp'd. The next Day the Queen was pleaſed to Honour the Univerſity with her Preſence in Convocation: where the Univerſity Orator congratulated her Arrival among them, and many of the Nobility and Perſons of Quality took the Degree of Doctor of Law. From the Convocation Houſe the Queen went to the Theatre, where ſhe was entertained with a Conſort of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick; and pieces of Poetry were exhibited, expreſſive of that Honour and Happineſs they enjoyed by her Majeſty's Preſence. Her Majeſty was afterwards entertained at Dinner by the Univerſity, and then ſet out with the Prince for *Cirenceſter*, where ſhe lay that Night, and the next Day reached the *Bath*. They were met by the High Sheriff and Gentlemen on the Borders of the County of *Somerſet*, and within half a Mile of the City by two hundred Maids richly dreſs'd, and carrying Bows and Arrows like *Amazons*. And they were met at the Weſt-Gate of the City, by the Mayor and Corporation in their Formalities; who attended them to the Abby-houſe, which was prepared for their Reception. The Streets were illuminated that Night, and all imaginable Expreſſions of Joy appeared at her Majeſty's Arrival amongſt them; as had been alſo in every Place through which ſhe had paſſed.

The Grand Fleet with the Land Forces on Board, conſiſting of about 12000 Men, remained Windbound at St. *Helens* till the firſt of *July*, when the Wind coming about fair they ſailed to the Weſtward, and being joined off *Plymouth* by five other Men of War, the whole Fleet amounted to 200 Sail. The 7th the Fleet meeting with contrary Winds, they were forced to bear away for *Torbay*; where they loſt their Chief Engineer Colonel *Brown*. On the 10th of *July* the Grand Fleet ſet ſail again, and on the 8th of *Auguſt* they

made the Rock of *Lisbon*; whereupon the Admiral ſent the *Kent* and *Pembroke* to *Liſbon*; and on the 10th the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, and Mr. *Methuen*'s Son came into the Fleet from *Liſbon*. They brought the Advice, that there were in that Harbour ſix *French* Men of War and two Gallies, and deſired leave of the Governor to ſink her Majeſty's Ships the *Adventure* and *Leoſtoff*, that brought the Prince of *Heſſe* and Mr. *Methuen* thither: But the Governor anſwered the *Engliſh* were not their Enemies, and they were obliged to protect them while they lay under their Cannon. At the Approach of the confederate Fleet, the *Portugueſe* fired their Beacons to alarm the Country, being under ſome Apprehenſions from them: But the better to ſhew the Diſpoſition of the *Portugueſe*, and the Condition of *Cadiz*, (againſt which Place the Fleet was deſigned) I ſhall here inſert the following Letter.

Mr. *Methuen*'s Letter to the Duke of *Ormond*, concerning the Condition of *Cadiz*, &c.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I Arrived here on Tueſday *Morning, and found this Court in the ſame Diſpoſition in which I left it: Though the four* French *Men of War and four Gallies ſent hither, are not thought worthy of the Name of the Succours promiſed by* France, *yet I cannot preſs this King poſitively to act farther, till the Fleet ſhall arrive at the opening of the River, and therefore have diſpatched the Ship which brought me, in hopes that it will join the Fleet, and have ſent your Grace encloſed the beſt Account of Things that I could obtain from the moſt certain Intelligence at this Time. If the Ships ſtay in* Caſcaes *any number of Days, I ſhall give your Grace better Account, as I ſhall do from* Faro. *By the King of* France's *ſending away his Fleet into the Gulph of* Venice, *and not providing for the Defence of* Spain, *it ſeems as tho' he abandoned* Spain, *and doubted of the Reality of our Intention to ſend our Fleet. This is thought to have ſuch an Effect in the Minds of the* Spaniards, *that if your Grace ſucceeds at* Cadiz, *there will ſoon be a great Defection from the* French *Government*; *which I am confident will immediately begin at* Madrid. *The Condition of* Cadiz *makes me hope you will ſucceed, when I conſider the Vigor of the Force your Grace Commands. And the Point of the greateſt Importance is to inſinuate to the* Spaniards, *and ſhew by your Proceeding, that you come not as an Enemy to* Spain, *but only to free them from* France, *and to give them Aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh themſelves under the Government of the Houſe of* Auſtria. *The Prince of* Heſſe *and the Emperor's Ambaſſador make me hope this is done already to a great Degree. The Prince's coming hither hath already raiſed a great Conſternation: the preſent Government at* Madrid; *and the moſt earneſt Endeavours have been uſed here both by* Spain *and* France, *to get the Prince ſent from hence, which will render his Stay here impoſſible*; *and what is worſe, hinder his paſſing to the Frontier of* Spain; *whom I am convinced by the Intelligence he hath, he would be very uſeful, and ſerve the* Spaniards, *for a Pretence to acknowledge the Houſe of* Auſtria, *according to their Inclinations. The Prince ſeems very deſirous to go to the Frontier of* Spain *any way, and at any time, and in any manner your Grace ſhall think proper, and ſo to act, as only to follow your Orders in facilitating your Grace's Intentions. I ſhall make no Step in Relation to him, but*

but as your Grace ſhall pleaſe to command me. I conclude at preſent with my earneſt Wiſhes for your Grace's Succeſs; which as it will eſtabliſh the Affairs of the Allies more than any other Enterprize, ſo it will give you the Glory and Satisfaction to have done the greateſt Service to your Country. I am with the utmoſt Reſpect, may it pleaſe your Grace,

Your Grace's moſt Humble,

and moſt Obedient Servant,

JOHN METHUEN.

Mr. *Methuen*'s Account enclos'd.

Auguſt 10, 1702.

AT Liſbon *here are four* French *Gallies, in which there are not* 400 *Men beſides the Slaves. Here are likewiſe four* French *Men of War, from* 60 *to* 70 *Guns; two came from the* Streights, *and two from Weſt* France: *They are in very ill Condition, and very ill Mann'd. There is a very contagious Diſtemper, if not the Plague itſelf, in the Gallies; and the Seamen of the Ships, being ſome of thoſe which came lately from the* Weſt-Indies, *are likewiſe very Sick; the Commander in Chief of the Gallies, and a great many Men are dead; and to hinder the Sick Men coming aſhore, the King of* Portugal *hath ſent one of his own great Ships for an Hoſpital, where I am informed there are near* 300 *Sick. The Count* de Thouloufe *was expected here or at* Cadiz, *but that Expectation is now over; and it ſeems very plainly underſtood in this Place, that the Count of* Thouloufe *is ſent Eaſtward to the Gulph of* Venice.

The Duke of Bromanio *is Governor, and ſeems not to be well beloved neither by the Town nor Soldiers. There are at preſent at* Cadiz *ſix Regiments, which are to contain by Eſtimate* 500 *Men each; but are believed to want near a third Part of that Number, ſo as in the whole not to amount to above* 2000 *Men. One of thoſe Regiments only is of* Catalonia, *one of* Neopolitans, *brought laſt Year from* Italy, *the other four conſiſts of Officers who have ſerved in* Catalonia, *but the Soldiers are all new raiſed Men of neighbouring Provinces, except about* 300, *which have been brought from* Ceuta, *in exchange of another Regiment of* Catalonia *ſent thither. There are ſeveral new Works made ſince the King of* Spain's *Death*, viz. *a kind of Parapet, or Breaſt-work, on both ſides the Bay of* Cadiz, *from the Fort of St.* Filippo *to the Town on that Side, and from the Fort* Sancta Catherina, *near* Puero Sancta Maria, *on that ſide to the Puntals; but moſt of theſe Works are made in haſte of Faſcines, and very low.*

The French *laſt Year made a new Battery near the Fort of* Sancta Catherina *of* 45 *Pieces, and that Fort being near* Puerto Sancta Maria, *the* French *Soldiers who were taken out of the Gallies are in this Fort and new Battery, without any Mixture of* Spaniards. *This new Work was deſigned to Anſwer the Fort of St.* Fillippo *on the other Side, and ſo to reach over the whole Bay; but by Experience it is found that the Balls fall far ſhort of each other. The ſix Regiments are all Foot, there are but* 200 *Horſe. There are no* French *Soldiers at all but what have been taken out of the Gallies, the Horſe are at* Port St. Mary's. *There are two great* Spaniſh *Ships which are diſarmed and drawn far within the Puntals, and three* French *Men of War which are likewiſe carried within the Chain. The eight Gallies lay juſt by the Chain, but without it:*

Many

Many of the Inhabitants, but eſpecially Women and Children are removed, and generally all the beſt of their Eſtates that could be carried away with Eaſe: Merchants Goods of Bulk were not permitted to be carried away at that Time; but here is a Report in Town, that now that Liberty is given. The People of Xeres *are obliged to ſend ſome more Horſes when there ſhall be Occaſion, but they are only ſuch as can be got together of the Country People, no other regular Troops are or can be expected, thoſe few there are at* Madrid, *ſeeming to be deſigned rather for* Gallicia *than* Cadiz. *As for Proviſion, there is none made publickly for the Soldiers to ſerve them four Days; ſeveral of the particular Inhabitants have at ſeveral times, made Proviſions for their own Families; but Soldiers who are ill paid, and not provided for, do break open the Bakers Shops, and take the Meat from the Shambles; ſo that it ſeems impoſſible that any can now provide for the Town ſo much as twenty Days Proviſions. The Water which they uſe at* Cadiz *is from two Wells near the Bridge; but they have likewiſe almoſt in every Houſe great Receptacles of Rain Water, which will ſerve to Drink, and ordinarily laſt till the middle of* September.

Upon the whole Matter, all the beſt Judges here do look upon an Enterprize upon Cadiz, *in the Condition it is in at preſent as very certain; and that neither the Soldiers nor the Inhabitants will ſhew any Vigor in ſuſtaining either an Attack or a Siege. The Prince of* Heſſe, *and the* German *Ambaſſador, have not been able to find any Eccleſiaſticks, or others, to ſend on Board the Fleet; but they very confidently affirm, that the ſame thing is done by other Perſons, and by a Manifeſto publiſhed in* Spain, *at* Madrid *and* Cadiz, *that the People are generally in Expectation of the Fleet, to ſhew their Diſcontent againſt the* French *Government.*

On the 11th a Council of Sea and Land General Officers was held on Board; and the next Day Sir *George Rooke* ſteer'd away for *Cadiz*, which by Noon he had Eaſt half North, about ſix Leagues diſtant. About five in the Afternoon the Fleet came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Bulls*, in 21 Fathom of Water, about two Leagues from *Cadiz*.

An Hour before Day on the 13th, the Duke of *Ormond* ſent Sir *Thomas Smith*, Quarter-Maſter General, with Colonel *Carls* Chief of the Engineers, Monſieur *Wibaull* an Engineer, and Lieutenant *Cows* of the *Ranelaugh*, to reconnoitre the backſide of the Iſland of *Leon*, to ſound the Shoar, and find out the moſt convenient Place to make a Deſcent between the Iſland of St. *Pedro* and the Town of *Cadiz*. Sir *Thomas Smith* was in the twelve Oar Boat, attended by the *Iſabella* Yacht, and two Frigates. He found at his Arrival near the Iſland about 200 *Spaniſh* Horſe, who marched along the Shore as they were viewing the Works. At his Return, about three in the Afternoon, he gave his Grace an Account that there were one large and two little Bays, very proper to make a Deſcent in.

This Morning a Council of War of General Officers was held on Board of the *Royal Sovereign*: Preſent, Sir *George Rooke* Admiral, Lieutenant Admiral *Allemond*, Admiral *Callenburge*, Vice Admiral *Hopſon*, Vice Admiral *Pieterſon*, Sir *Stafford Fairborn*, Baron *Waſtenaer*, Rear Admiral *Graydon*, Captain *Ley*, his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, Lord *Portmore*, Baron *Sparr*, Sir *Charles Hara*, Brigadier *Palandt*, Brigadier

dier *Matthews*, Brigadier *Hamilton*, Brigadier *Lloyd*.

Upon a Reconſideration of Sir *George Rooke*'s Inſtruction, the ſeveral Advices and Intelligences we have had from Mr. *Methuen*, and his Agents, the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, and the concurrent Information we have received from ſeveral Fiſhermen, *&c.* taken on the Coaſt; from which it may be reaſonable to conclude, the Enemy has about 4000 diſciplin'd Troops in the Town of *Cadiz*, beſides Burghers, *&c.* and 1000 Horſe of old Troops, beſides the Militia for the Guard of the Coaſt. And in regard the Fleet can give no other Aſſiſtance to the Diſembarkment, than covering the Forces in their Landing, and Bombarding the Town, and the Impoſſibility of ſupplying the Forces from the Fleet in blowing Weather: it is judged impracticable to attempt the Iſland of *Cadiz* immediately in theſe Circumſtances; but in Conſideration the taken of *Sancta Catherina*, and Port *Sancta Maria*, may facilitate the Acceſs of the Fleet into the Harbour, and annoying the Town with our Bombs, getting of better Intelligence of their Condition, and for ſupplying the Fleet with Water, which we began to be in want of; and trying the Affections and Inclinations of the People of the Country to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, it is reſolved to Land our Forces in the Bay of *Bulls*, in order to reduce the aforeſaid Fort and Town; and upon the Succeſs of theſe Attempts, it may be conſidered what is farther to be done in proſecuting her Majeſty's Inſtructions; and that his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* do ſend a Summons to the Town to ſubmit to their lawful King the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

At three a Clock in the Afternoon, a Boat was ſent to *Cadiz*, from the Admiral, with a Flag of Truce, and ſome Declarations; and his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* wrote a Letter to the Governor of that Place, with whom he had been acquainted in the late Wars in *Flanders*, to invite him to ſurrender. The Governor returned a civil Anſwer, ſignifying that he was much obliged to his Grace for his good Opinion of him, and his Services in *Flanders*, and hoped he ſhould do nothing to Forfeit the ſame; nor againſt the Truſt the King his Maſter had repoſed in him. At five the Fleet weigh'd and came to an Anchor in 10 Fathom of Water, *Rota* bearing N. by E. and St. *Sebaſtian* S. E. by S. about three Miles of Shoar. That Evening Sir *George Rooke* made a Signal for a General Council of War; and on the 14th in the Morning a Signal for the Flag Officers only. On the 15th the Forces began to Land, the following Inſtructions having been given by the General for the Deſcent.

1. That the ſeveral Companies of Grenadiers ſhould Rendezvouz in the Boats that ſhould be appointed for them at break of Day the 15th of *Auguſt*, at the Head of the *Ranelaugh*, where they ſhould receive farther Orders from Brigadier *Palandt*, and the Lord *Donegal*; who were appointed to command them. 2. That the Grenadiers ſhould be ſuſtained by the Guards, *Bellaſis*, *Seymour*, *Churchill*, and *Torey*'s Regiments, who were commanded by Sir *H. Bellaſis*, Lord *Portmore*, Baron *Sparr*, and Brigadier *Mathews*. 3. That the Maſters of the Tranſports ſhould give two full Days Proviſion of Bread, Cheeſe, and Beer for each Man. 4. That a Surgeon with Medicines be taken with each Battalion. 5. That an Officer of the Artillery be at the Rear of each Regiment with 20 Cheveaux *de Friſe*, where the Quarter Maſter

of that Regiment muſt be ready to receive them, and the ſame for the Grenadiers. 6. That no Drum beat or Colours fly but in the Boat of that General Officer that commands the Line, and that when the Drum beat, the Line ſhall Row, and when it ceaſed lie upon their Oars. 7. That no Soldiers fire upon Pain of Death while he was in the Boat, nor unſhoulder his Musket till commanded. 8. That no Soldier when landed, ſhould ſtir out of his Rank upon Pain of Death. 9. That the firſt Line would be at the Head of the *Ranelaugh*, at fartheſt, by break of Day. 10. That ſo ſoon as the ſecond Line, conſiſting of the Regiments of *Columbine*, *Hara*, *Earle*, *Hamilton*, *Fox*, and two Battalions of *Swanſhalt*, ſhould be in the Boats, they ſhould immediately parade at the *Iſabella* Yacht which ſhould be at the Head of all the Tranſports next the Shoar, and there receive the Orders of Sir *Charles Hara*, and Brigadier *Hamilton*. And 11. That the third Line, conſiſting of the Regiments of the Lord *Donegal*, *Charlemont*, *Shannon*, and two Battalions of *St. Amand*'s, and the Pioneers ſhould parade at the ſame Place, and there receive Orders of Brigadier *Lloyd* in the Abſence of Brigadier *Seymour*.

This Diſpoſition for the Deſcent being agreed on, and twelve hundred Grenadiers ordered to Land firſt, about four in the Morning, all the Boats in the Fleet were employed to hale them in, and the reſt of the Forces which rendezvous'd together in the Boats near the Shoar, and were placed in order by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, who was then in his Barge on the Right, with the *Engliſh* Flag, and Baron *Sparr* in his with the Emperor's. The Grenadiers led the Van, and landed in the Bay of *Bulls*, between the *Rota* and *St. Catherine*'s Fort in *Andalouſia*, tho' with much Difficulty, the Wind being ſo boiſterous, and the Sea ſwoln, that near thirty Boats were overſet, and ſeveral Men drowned, many of the Infantry being oblig'd to ſwim on Shoar, and others to wade up to their Necks. No ſooner were about eight Grenadiers commanded by Col. *Pierce* landed, but they were briskly charged Sword in Hand by a *Spaniſh* General Officer, at the Head of a handful of reſolute Troopers, who were ſo warmly received by the *Engliſh*, that the firſt ſoon retreated, leaving their Commander with five of his Men dead on the Place, and ſeveral Horſes beſides a Captain and a Cornet, who were wounded and taken Priſoners. The *Engliſh* having had only one Man wounded in this Skirmiſh; which Succeſs favoured the landing of the reſt of the Forces.

The *Spaniards* had near the Water-ſide a Battery of four Guns, from which they fired with little Succeſs, and which they quitted at the Approach of the *Dutch*, who diſmounted the Guns, and nailed them up. But they were more troubleſome from St. *Catherine*'s Fort, whoſe Cannon killed two, and wounded three of the Confederates; notwithſtanding her Majeſty's Ship the *Lenox*, Captain *Jumper*, Commander, and another Frigate, fired briſkly againſt it all the while.

The Forces being landed, and the *Dutch* having made themſelves Maſters of the Enemies Battery, Baron *Sparr* diſpatch'd an Aid de Camp to the Duke of *Ormond*, to tell his Grace, that if he would ſend him a Reinforcement of 200 Men, he would go and make himſelf Maſter of *Rota*. The Duke not thinking that Number ſufficient to take that Place, which he rightly

rightly judged to be of the laſt Importance to ſecure his Retreat, his Grace directed Baron *Sparr* to march on towards it, and acquainted him that he would follow with the reſt of the Army. Accordingly both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* marched that Evening, and lay all Night on their Arms, (as did the Duke of *Ormond* on the Ground) about two Miles ſhort of the Town. At the Place where they had halted, a Grenadier of the Guards who had killed that Morning the *Spaniſh* Commander, being admitted to the Duke's Preſence while he was at Supper, preſented his Grace with the Ring which the *Spaniard* wore on his Finger. But his Grace having looked upon it, not only returned it to the Soldier, and bad him keep it; but pulling ſome Pieces of Gold out of his Pocket, gave them him as a farther Encouragement. The next Day the Forces continued their March, but before they reached *Rota*, the Alcaide, or chief Magiſtrate of that Place, accompanied with ſome others, being come to ſurrender it, 100 Grenadiers were detached to take Poſſeſſion of the ſame; and his Grace having taken up his Quarters in the Caſtle, the Army encamped before the Town.

His Grace, at his firſt coming on the *Spaniſh* Coaſt, publiſhed a Declaration, dated the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, (N. S.) ſetting forth, That her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, having been pleaſed to give him the Command of the Forces which her Majeſty had joined with thoſe of the States General for aſſerting the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in purſuance of their Treaties or Alliance with the Emperor; his Grace judged it neceſſary, before he made uſe of the ſaid Forces, to declare, that he did not come thither to poſſeſs himſelf of any of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, in the Name of her Majeſty, or of the States General of the United Provinces, or to introduce therein the uſual Troubles and Calamities of War, by way of Conqueſt; but rather to defend the good and loyal Subjects of the ſaid Monarchy, and to free them from the inſupportable Slavery whereto they were brought, and ſold to *France* by ſome diſaffected Perſons. Wherefore the Deſign of her Majeſty and the States General being only to aſſert the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, his Grace declared, that all good *Spaniards* that ſhould not oppoſe his Forces ſhou'd be protected in their Perſons, Eſtates, Privileges, Religion, *&c.* but if contrary to Expectation, they did not concur with her Majeſty's and the States good Intentions, his Grace took God to Witneſs that then the Hoſtilities committed by the Troops under his Command, muſt be laid on the *Spaniards* themſelves; who having ſo fair an Opportunity to ſhew their Loyalty, and follow the Motives of their Obligations and Intereſt, refuſed to embrace it.

The Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt* did alſo publiſh a Declaration in the Emperor's Name, and ſent it to *Cadiz*, and ſeveral other Places, to be diſtributed among the People, cauſing at the ſame Time the Imperial Standard to be ſet up. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Ormond* ſent a Letter to the Governor of Port *St. Mary*'s, who returned an Anſwer in a Paper unſeal'd, and no Name, ſubſcribed in theſe Words in *Spaniſh*; *Nos otros Eſpanoles no mudamos de Religion ni de Rey*; that is, We *Spaniards* neither change our Religion nor King.

The Duke having ſtaid at *Rota* till the 20th, and by this Time the Dragoons and Train-horſes, with four Field Pieces, four Mortars, and the Ammunition, being land-

ed, his Grace left there a Garriſon of 300 Men, under the Command of Colonel *Newton*, and in the Evening marched with the Army towards Port St. *Mary*. About Eleven in the Night a Party of *Spaniſh* Horſe, who lay in Ambuſcade at a Paſs, fired briſkly at the Confederates advanced Guard, but without doing them any Damage, except killing Colonel *Gore*'s Horſe under him. Upon the Grenadiers advancing the *Spaniards* quitted their Poſt, and the Army lay on their Arms at the Paſs till Morning, and then marched forward, tho' with incredible Difficulty, by reaſon of the immenſe and ſcorching Heat of the Sun, and the want of Proviſions. Some Squadrons of *Spaniſh* Horſe, making about 600 Men, made a faint Shew of oppoſing their March; but as the Confederates advanced the others retreated, till they firſt arrived at Port St. *Mary*, which they found deſerted by the major part of the Inhabitants. There were indeed about 200 Soldiers who betook themſelves to a ſtrong Houſe, and ſtood to their Arms, till the *Engliſh* drew up, deſigning to ſet fire to it, and giving no Quarters; which the *Spaniards* perceiving, they ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners at Diſcretion; and ſome others who endeavoured to eſcape over the River in Boats, were ſhot in landing.

On the 22d of *Auguſt* a Summons was ſent to the Governor of St. *Catherine*'s Port, who made Anſwer, that he would defend his Poſt to the laſt drop of his Blood, and would cauſe the firſt *Engliſh* Man that ſhould fall into his Hands to be hanged; but notwithſtanding this Rhodomontade, upon the Approach of a Detachment from the confederate Army, with two Field Pieces, he made his Eſcape in a Boat, and committed the Defence of the Fort to an Enſign, who being given to underſtand, that if he did not immediately Surrender, he muſt expect no Quarter, conſented to be made Priſoner of War, with 40 of his Men.

Tho' before the Army reached Port St. *Mary*, the Duke of *Ormond* had given ſtrict Orders againſt plundering; yet it was not in the Power of the Officers to contain their famiſhed and thirſty Soldiers from forcing open the Houſes where they expected to find Refreſhments; nor was it long before they found out Cellars plentifully ſtored with rich and ſtrong Wines, where they carouſed all the firſt Night. The next Day their Licenciouſneſs being heightened by the Fumes of their Liquor, they proceeded to rifle and pillage the Houſes in a moſt outragious Manner, not contenting themſelves to take Moveables, but breaking and ſpoiling what they could not carry away. Now becauſe this Booty had been of no Uſe to them, unleſs they ſhould ſecure it aboard the Fleet, they called the Seamen to their Aſſiſtance, who from Seconds immediately became Principals, and pilfered whatever they could lay Hands on, with more Eagerneſs than the reſt. Nor did the Plundering ſtop here: for the Officers of the Army themſelves thought it Prudence to ſhare the Sweetneſs and Profit of a Miſdemeanor which they could not hinder; nay, ſome went ſo far as to think themſelves entitled by their eminent Stations to engroſs the greateſt Part of the Booty; for which Purpoſe they ſet Guards on the Avenues of Port St. *Mary*'s, and ſtopt all the meaner Sort that were carrying Goods to the Fleet, with which they ſtored their own Magazines, and which they afterwards retailed for any Money. Some Churches far'd no better than private Houſes, being deſpoiled of their precious Ornaments; inſomuch that



Fort St. Mary.
The Officers beating a Retreat in
Order to Suppress the Outrages
Committed by the Soldiers
and Sailors.

Hulett Sculp.

the Damage done to this City, (one of the beſt built, beſt furniſhed, and wealthieſt in *Spain*) was modeſtly computed at three Millions Sterling, tho' the Confederates were not one third Part of that Sum the better. Theſe Hoſtilities ſo enraged the *Spaniard*, that many who before deſigned, now declined to join the Confederates; and his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* ſo highly reſented the Breach of his Commands, that Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, and Sir *Charles Hara* were afterwards put under Arreſt for it.

The Garriſon of *Cadiz* having by this time recovered their Conſternation, and ſunk three Galleons at the Entrance of the Harbour called *Puntal*, to prevent the Confederate Fleet going into it; and the Marquis *de Villidarias*, Governor of *Andalouſia*, having vaſtly increaſed his Army, and often drawing between *Xeres* and Port St. *Mary*, the Duke of *Ormond* marched with the Forces out of the latter Place on the 25th, and encamped at *Santa Victoria*, where his Grace took his Quarters in a Cloiſter; and the next Day cauſed his Declaration to be ſolemnly read through the Town, and at the Head of every Regiment, whereby he forbad plundering upon Pain of Death.

On the 28th of *Auguſt*, *Sparr*, with a Detachment of 2400 Men *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, marched againſt the *Matagordia*; and his Grace diſpatched his Letters from *Santa Victoria*, by the *Dunwich*, both to his Royal Highneſs and the Earl of *Nottingham*, wherein he gave them an Account of his Proceeding; and amongſt other Things acquainted the latter, that his Grace was for landing on the Backſide of the Iſland on *Cadiz*, and that now ſome of the Sea Officers thought he was not in the Wrong, that he was ſure there was no likelihood of getting into the Iſland any other way, the Weather being ſo violently Hot, that he could not march for want of Horſes and Carriages for Officers and Soldiers, who had no way of carrying their Proviſions but upon their Backs; that the Enemy had about 700 Horſe, and kept within leſs than half a Mile of the Confederates advanced Guard, who when they tried to attack them, immediately retired, and it being an open Country there was no coming at them with Foot; that two Pieces of heavy Cannon, with Ammunition proportionable, was all that he could march with at a Time; that he did not ſee his Declarations did the Confederates any good, ſome of the poor People that received them having been hanged for delivering them, and the General of the Coaſt having ſent out a Proclamation to forbid any *Spaniard* to have any Communication with them upon Pain of Death. So that all the Towns the Land Forces came at were abandoned, which was of very ill Conſequence; for the Soldiers finding the Houſes furniſhed, and Wine in the Cellars, committed Diſorders that could not be prevented.

The ſame Day the Duke of *Ormond* received a Letter from Admiral *Hopſon*, importing, that Sir *George Rooke*, having that Morning received a Letter from Sir *Stafford Fairborn*, had commanded him (Admiral *Hopſon*) to give his Grace his Opinion, that the taking of *Matagorda* Fort, would not at all facilitate their Entrance into the Puntals with their Ships, in regard they muſt have both Sides clear, and a conſiderable time to work away the ſunken Ships, and other Impediments the Enemy had laid to it: Neither would it in his Opinion contribute any thing to the main Service of the Town; which nothing he thought could bring to a Period, but the landing a conſi-

derable Part of the Forces in the Iſland, to keep thoſe in the Town, who with the Fright of a Bombardment would deſert it; whoſe Clamours, joined with the Power of thoſe who might be affected to the Confederates Cauſe, might poſſibly oblige the Governor to a Capitulation; tho' if the Treatment their Friends and their Effects had met with at Port *St. Mary*'s contrary to his Grace's Declaration, and all Faith and Juſtice had reached their Ears, his Grace muſt expect they would all join as one Man, and oppoſe all Attempts that ſhould be made upon them by his Grace or the Fleet.

The Governor of *Cadiz* rightly conjecturing, that the Preſervation of that City did in a Manner depend upon the keeping of the Fort of *Matagorda*, put the moſt reſolute of his Men into it; and at the ſame Time eight *French* Gallies, and three *French*, and four *Spaniſh* Men of War, kept continual firing with near an hundred Cannon on the Trenches of the Allies, which were two Foot deep in Mud and Water. Beſides theſe Difficulties, the Battery of the Confederates, which was rais'd in Moraſs, without any Madriers or Faſcines to ſupport it, happening to ſink, and the Engineers having declar'd that they could not carry on the Attack with Succeſs, it was thought fit to retire with the Loſs only of thirty two Men killed, and thirty three wounded.

The *Spaniſh* Army being daily augmented, and the Confederates diminiſhed by the Flux, and Proviſions growing ſcarce, and the Admiral being of Opinion that the Seaſon was ſo far advanced that he could not remain longer in thoſe Seas without great hazard to the Royal Navy, it was determined to Reimbark the Troops; which was performed with little or no Loſs, and the Fleet ſet Sail for *England*; of which the Marquis *de Villadarias*, Captain General of *Andalouſia*, gives the following Account, in a Letter from *Cadiz* to the Court of *Madrid*, dated the 27th of *September*, viz.

The Letter of the Marquis *de Villadarias*.

I Omitted nothing that might enable me to anſwer the good Opinion the King has of me; I was always perſuaded, as well as the King, that the Enemy could never Beſiege Cadiz *with ſo few Men. Had they ſent me from that City the Succour which I required, I would utterly have defeated the Enemy when they reimbarked. The Veſſels and Gallies did all that could be expected from the Valour and Experience of thoſe that commanded them: 'Twas to the firing of the Gallies that we owe the Advantage we had over them at* Matagorda. *The Conſequence of that Action was, that they were obliged to quit Fort* St. Mary's, *and an entire Diſcouragement of the whole Enterprize; the Fear with which they retreated to* Rota *is a convincing Proof of it. They made no Motion till Yeſterday, at what Time I having Notice of their preparing to Reimbark, I ſent* Don Antonio, *with his Grenadiers, ſome Squadrons, and four Battalions, to Poſt themſelves above the City, and I marched with the reſt that I could Muſter together, to the firſt Houſes of that Place; where perceiving a conſiderable Number of the Enemy, I made a halt out of Danger, and ſent to the firſt Detachment, to do whatever the Conjuncture would permit them to do againſt the Enemy, diſpoſing my ſelf to ſecond them. No ſooner did the Detachment begin to fire, but the Enemy reimbarked with Precipitation, our*

our Men attacked them with ſuch Vigour, that they were ſtill in Piſtol ſhot of them. We remain Maſters of the Place, not any Engliſh *Men being left aſhore: This Succeſs, of which the Conſequence is Infinite, has coſt the Lives of no more than eight, and ſhews the Fidelity and Attachment of the* Spaniards.

Notwithſtanding the Pride and Confidence of this *Spaniard*, conſidering the Condition *Cadiz* was in at the Arrival of the Fleet, had the Troops landed on the back of the Iſland, as the Duke of *Ormond* propoſed, and inveſted the Town during their firſt Conſternation, it is more than probable they had made themſelves Maſters of the Place. But to leave the *Spaniard* to his Quixotiſms, no doubt the Generals and Admirals embark'd for *England* again ſufficiently dejected, eſpecially becauſe their diſappointment was in ſome meaſure juſtly attributed to their own Miſmanagement and want of diſcipline at Port St. *Mary*'s. To fall upon a People in that manner, whom they ſhould have treated as Friends, to raviſh the Nuns, plunder private Houſes, and even Churches, was ſuch an effectual Method of provoking that bigotted People, that no Succeſs was to be expected afterwards, but what was to be obtained by downright Force. And ſo far the Marquis of *Villadarias* was in the Right, 10000 Men were not ſufficient for the Conqueſt of a Kingdom, where no Aſſiſtance was to be expected from the Inhabitants. But we ſhall leave the Fleet Sailing homewards under the Melancholly Reflections, and return to the low Countries. In the *Netherlands* the Earl of *Marlborough* not being able to bring the *French* to an Engagement, the Deputies of the States in the Army repreſented to him, that it would be much to the Advantage of *Holland* to diſpoſſeſs the Enemy of the Places they held in the *Spaniſh Guelderlands*, whereby the Navigation of the *Maeſe* would be opened. And accordingly Preparations were made for the Siege of *Venlo*, which was inveſted the 29th of *Auguſt*, and on the 7th of *September* the Trenches were opened. I ſhall not take upon me to give a Diary of every Siege during this long War, but there are ſome heroick Actions that muſt not be paſſed by; ſuch was that performed by my Lord *Cuts* before this Place. On the 18th of *September* his Lordſhip was commanded to attack Fort St. *Michael* between the Baſtion that is next the Plain, and the Ravelin that lies on the North ſide of it, having under his Command Brigadier General *Hamilton*, with the Royal Regiment of *Ireland*, and General *Hukelect*'s Regiment, 172 Grenadiers, and 100 Fuſileers, moſt *Engliſh*, under a Lieutenant Colonel; and alſo 300 Workmen, with a competent Number of Engineers under Colonel *Blood*. His Lordſhip's Orders were to make a Lodgment from the Point of the Ravelin to the Baſtion, leaving him at Liberty to proceed farther if he found it practicable. And at the ſame time the Prince of *Anhalt*, with the ſame Number of Troops, was to make an Attack between the Baſtion and the Ravelin on the North ſide, with the like diſcretionary Orders, either to lodge himſelf, or to advance as he ſhould ſee Occaſion. The Signals for both Attacks which was to be blowing up a Tun of Powder, and the Diſcharge of all the Batteries of the Beſiegers, both Cannon and Mortars, was accordingly made a little before ſix in the Evening. The Lord *Cuts* had given Orders on this Attack to the Officers that led the Grenadiers, firſt to clear the covered way of the Enemy, and if they

they ſaw it practicable when that was done, to attack the Ravelin Sword in Hand; aſſuring them in the Hearing of all the Grenadiers, that as ſoon as he ſaw fifty of the latter on the top of the Ravelin, he would ſacrifice himſelf and his Troops rather than not ſuſtain them. And that therefore they might go on with Undauntedneſs if they found it poſſible to paſs: His Lordſhip heightened their Courage and Alacrity by promiſing Rewards in her Majeſty's Name to all ſuch who ſhould ſignalize themſelves.

His Lordſhip's Orders were executed with inexpreſſible Vigour and Chearfulneſs, and as ſoon as the Grenadiers, whom his Lordſhip with diſtinguiſhed Intrepidity, and admirable Preſence of Mind, ſuſtained with freſh Numbers, had cleared the Counterſcarp with their Fire, and avoided a Mine which was unſucceſsfully Sprung by the Enemy, they boldly attacked the Ravelin with Sword in Hand, encouraging and aſſiſting one another upon the Aſſurance of being ſeconded; which the Lord *Cuts* perceiving, he marched with all his Forces, engaged the Enemy, and was ſoon Maſter of the Ravelin. The *French* then made a great Fire upon the *Engliſh* from the Rampart of the Fort, whereupon the Lord *Cuts* ſent Orders to the Officers that were at the Head of the Grenadiers, to throw in their Grenadoes, and attack the Fort, Sword in Hand, if it were poſſible to find a Paſſage; which they did by charging and following the Enemy ſo cloſe, that they had not time to break the Bridge, tho' it was hotly diſputed by Fire and puſh of Pike, and eſpecially by the Enemy's Grenadiers from the Flank of one of their Baſtions. But the Bravery of the *Engliſh* Grenadiers, by the Example of their Officers, and ſome Volunteers of Diſtinction (as the Earl of *Huntington*, my Lord *Lorn*, my Lord *Mark Ker*, Sir *Rich. Temple*, Colonel *Webb*, and Mr. *Dalrymple*) was inexpreſſible; ſome of them attacked the Bridge, and ſome clambered up the Ramparts, after having thrown in their Grenadoes, and forced their way into the Fort. The Enemy continued to defend themſelves, till the *Engliſh* poured in ſo faſt upon them, that they were no longer able to reſiſt; which as ſoon as the Lord *Cuts* perceived he checked the Fury of the Soldiers, and put a Stop to the Slaughter. The *Engliſh* took above 200 Priſoners, whereof 30 were Officers, with a Brigadier General and the Governor; but all the reſt that were in the Fort, to the Number of 600 were killed or drowned endeavouring to eſcape, except 12 who happily paſſed the *Maeſe* in ſmall Boats.

When the Lord *Cuts* found himſelf intirely in Poſſeſſion of the Forts, having left 400 Men in the Out-works, he poſted a Guard at the great Port towards the Town, and a ſmall Guard at each ſally Port, ſeized the Magazines, ſent out 100 Grenadiers to diſcover on the ſide of the *Maeſe*, if any of the Enemy were there drawn up; the reſt of his Troops upon the Rampart, towards the Town, turned the Enemy's Cannon upon them, made a Diſcharge to give Notice to the Camp that all was well, and continued under Arms all Night. Of the *Engliſh* in this Action two Captains were wounded, two Lieutenants, and one Enſign killed, and three wounded, one Serjeant kill'd and three wounded, 130 Men killed, and 100 wounded; and the Lord *Cuts*'s Aid de Camp, Captain *Bolas*, with Mr. *Eley*, an *Engliſh* Volunteer killed on the Spot. The Loſs of the *Dutch* were no leſs than that of the *Engliſh*.

On the 25th of *September* the Town of *Venlo* beat a Parly, and the Garriſon ſurrender'd upon honourable Terms, and were conducted to *Antwerp*.

The Allies afterwards laid Siege to *Ruremond*, which ſurrendered the 6th of *October*, as did *Stevenſwaert* about the ſame time upon Articles. The Army then marched towards *Liege*, and upon their Approach Marſhal *Boufflers* thought fit to retreat from thence to *Tongeren*, and that City ſent a Deputation to the Earl of *Marlborough* offering to ſurrender; the *French* Garriſon being marched into the Citadel and *Chartreuſe*. And on the 14th of *October* three Regiments of Horſe, and three Battalions of Foot, marched into the Town under the Command of the Lord *Cuts*. Before the end of *October*, the Confederates made themſelves Maſters both of the Citadel and *Chartreuſe*; the Citadel in which were the Remainder of eight Battalions ſurrendering at Diſcretion. But the Garriſon of the *Chartreuſe* ſurrendered upon honourable Terms, and were conducted to *Antwerp*; and thus ended the Campaign in the *Netherlands*.

On the 3d of *November* the Confederate Army being ſeparated; the Earl of *Marlborough* went to *Maeſtricht*, where he embarked that Evening on the *Maeſe* for *Holland*, in Company with Monſieur *Guelderman-ſel*, one of the Deputies of the States, and Monſieur *de Opdam*, General of the Horſe, taking on board with him 55 Soldiers under the Command of a Lieutenant, to ſerve as a Convoy. The next Morning their Excellencies came to *Ruremond*, where they joined Monſieur *Cochorn*, and having dined with the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, Commander of that Garriſon, continued their Voyage together, having ordered a Party of fifty Horſe, (beſides 60 Men that were in Monſieur *Coehorn*'s Boat) for their better Security againſt any of the Enemies Parties. About ſeven o'Clock that Evening their Excellencies came to *Venlo*, where the Party of Horſe being relieved by a like Number of that Garriſon, they purſued their Journey: But the Boats being ſeparated in the Night, a Party of 53 Men of the Garriſon at *Guelder*, who lay ſkulking on the Banks near three Leagues on this ſide of *Venlo*, having by ſurprize ſeized the Rope with which the Boat was drawn, and hauled it on Shoar, they immediately made a Diſcharge of their ſmall Arms, upon the Boat wherein their Excellencies were, and then threw in ſeveral Grenadoes, with which ſome of their People being wounded, the Party entered and ſeized the Boat, and having examined the ſeveral Paſſports, without knowing my Lord *Marlborough*, they afterward ſearched the Trunks and Baggage, from whence they took what Plate they could find, and made their Excellencies Guard of Foot Priſoners, and about five in the Morning retired with their Booty, leaving their Excellencies to continue their Voyage.

The Governor of *Venlo* having ſoon Notice of their Excellencies being taken, marched out with his whole Garriſon by break of Day to inveſt *Gelder*, and immediately ſent an Expreſs to the States, which arriving on the 6th at Night, they aſſembled upon it the next Morning, and all the People at the *Hague* were in the greateſt Conſternation immediately till the Arrival of his Excellency that Evening. Whereupon the Streets were ſo crowded, that it was with much Difficulty that his Excellency paſſed to his Houſe, and all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy were ſhewn by all

of People for his Excellency's Eſcape, and ſafe Arrival.

The King of the *Romans* being arrived in the Camp before *Landau*, on the 10th of *September* the Garriſon beat a Parley, and ſurrendered upon honourable Terms, having held out a Siege of three Months. Some few Days before the Duke of *Bavaria* having declared in Favour of *France*, had ſurprized *Ulm*, an Imperial City, and Capital of *Suabia*; whereupon the Imperial Diet aſſembled at *Ratisbon*, and by Plurality of Voices reſolved to declare War againſt the *French* King and the Duke of *Anjou*, and they deſired his Imperial Majeſty to act againſt the Elector according to the Conſtitution of the Empire, to uſe his Authority for recovering the City of *Ulm*, and to require the Elector to abſtain from all Attempts of the like Nature for the future. Hereupon the Elector of *Bavaria* publiſhed a Manifeſto, giving the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* to underſtand, that he expected they ſhould obſerve an exact Neutrality in this War; which did not concern the Empire in general, but only the Houſe of *Auſtria*. In the mean time all poſſible care was uſed to prevent the Elector's Conjunction with the *French*, for by three Diſpatches which happened to be intercepted, one from Marſhal *Catinat* to the Elector, and the other two from the Elector to the Marſhal, it appeared the *Bavarians* deſigned to penetrate into the *Briſgow* with 10,000 Men, and to have poſted themſelves upon the *Rhine* near *Hunningen*.

The Miniſters of the Elector of *Bavaria* and *Cologn* were forbid to appear any more in the General Diet, whereupon the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Miniſter proteſted againſt the Reſolution of the Diet to declare War againſt the *French* King and the Duke of *Anjou*; inſiſting, that by the Conſtitution of the Empire, an offenſive War like this ought to be reſolved upon by univerſal Conſent, and not by Plurality of Voices: To which it was anſwer'd, That *France* had attack'd the Empire, by invading in his own and the Duke of *Anjou*'s Name ſeveral Fiefs of the Empire in *Italy*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn*, and the Dioceſs of *Liege*; as alſo by diſturbing the Trade of the *Rhine*, and committing ſeveral other Hoſtilities, which rendered this a defenſive War on the Part of the Empire.

The Emperor uſed all Means to reduce the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Duty, but neither Promiſes or Threats availed any Thing; for having made himſelf Maſter of *Ulm*, he marched towards the Foreſt Towns, with a Deſign to join a Detachment from the *French* Army; but not ſucceeding in that Attempt, the *Switzers* having ſecured the Paſſes, he was obliged to retire to his own Country, and the Declaration of War by the Empire was publiſhed, and notified to Cardinal *Lamberg*, the Emperor's Commiſſioner on the 30th of *September*, by the Direction of the Elector of *Mentz*, in the Name of the Diet of *Ratiſbon*.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* having weaken'd his Army by ſeveral Detachments he had made to prevent the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*, and having only with him a Body of 8000 Men, was ſurpriz'd by the Marquis of *Villars* the 13th of *October* N. S. at *Fridlingen*, and defeated, as the *French* gave out; but by the Account from Prince *Lewis* to the King of the *Romans*, he claim'd the Victory, and remain'd five Hours upon the Field of Battle after the Fight, and then continu'd his March towards *Stauffen*: However, the *French* ſung *Te Deum* for the Victory, and the

the Marquis of *Villars* was made a Marſhal of *France*, as a Reward of his good Conduct. Poſſibly both Sides might have ſome Reaſon to rejoice; for the Marquis of *Villars* being much Superior in Number to Prince *Lewis*, took *Fridlingen* the next Day; and Prince *Lewis* carried his Point in preventing the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*.

It was reſolv'd, in the Diet of the Empire to maintain an Army of 90,000 Men during this War: And it was reſolved, that the Emperor ſhou'd be deſir'd to aſſign every Circle of their Proportions, and enjoin them to haſten their Contingents, that the Army might be in a readineſs to take the Field in due Time, and in this Reparation they were to obſerve the ſame Order and Proportions as in the Year 1681. But how backward they were every Campaign, and how miſerably they fell ſhort of their Numbers, will be too evident in the enſuing Hiſtory.

On the 15th of *Auguſt* there happen'd a ſharp Action in *Italy*, near *Luzara*, where both Sides claim'd the Victory, as they do to this Day; and therefore I ſhall give both their Accounts of it.

The Imperialiſts Account of the Battle of *Luzara*.

UPON ſeveral Advices which we received, that the Enemy advanced towards us with the whole Army, Prince Eugene *order'd the Trumpets to Sound to Horſe in the Morning; and about Ten o'Clock he order'd the whole Army to march toward* Luzara.

Never were Men ſeen to march with ſuch a zealous Alacrity. Both Officers and Soldiers overjoy'd advanc'd with ſo much Speed, that our right Wing engaged before Four o'Clock in the Afternoon with the Enemy's left, which they met near the Po. *We fir'd ſo thick upon them with our Cannon, that we forced the Enemy's Army to make a halt, which gave our left Wing time to Advance and Range themſelves in Order of Battle.*

About Six o'Clock our right Wing fell on with an undaunted and wonderful Courage, and was received very briskly by the Enemy. Both the one and the other fought with an extraordinary Obſtinacy, neither of the Parties being willing to loſe a Foot of Ground, 'till our left Wing being engaged, we overthrew the King's Gens d' Arms, *and the* Iriſh *Regiments, which ſo increaſed the Courage of our Men, that they forced the Enemy to Retreat ſeven Hundred Paces, and to leave in our Poſſeſſion the Field of Battle, and their Dead; tho' they were much Superior to us in Number, and advantagiouſly poſted. Their firing, which was extreamly Thick and Violent, laſted about two Hours; but at length Night parted the two Armies, and put an End to the Combat. Our Army remain'd Maſters of the Field of Battle, and poſted themſelves upon it, and the Enemy retreated ſeveral hundred Paces.*

We may judge by the Enemy's Loſs, which, as all the Deſerters acknowledge, amounts to ten thouſand Men, with what Courage both Armies fought. Our Loſs is about three Thouſand killed and wounded. We lament extreamly the Loſs of the Prince of Commerci, *who in the firſt Onſet was ſhot thro' the Body, and fell down Dead. We have loſt the Officers and Soldiers mentioned in the Liſt hereunto annexed. The Marquis* Davia, *who was Abroad with a Party, return'd in the Heat of the Combat, and took his Opportunity ſo well, that he fell upon the Enemy's Baggage on the other ſide of the Army; and carried off to*

Guaſtalla

Gueſtalla *as many Horſes, Mules, Oxen and Waggons as poſſibly he could.*

The *French* Account of the Battle of *Luzara.*

THE 15th of this Month, about one o'Clock in the Morning, the Army decamped from Teſta *without beating a March, or ſounding to Horſe. The King of* Spain *was in the Right Wing, the Count of* Theſſe *led the Left, which made the Vanguard, and the Duke of* Vendoſme *marched before with twenty-four Companies of Grenadiers, and two Regiments of Dragoons. He marched with Speed, that by Eight of the Clock in the Morning he arrived at* Luzara, *which the Enemy had reinforced the Night before for the Security of their Magazines. He ſummoned the Commander to ſurrender, but he returned his Anſwer in Musket-ſhot, by one of which the Count of* Seſare *was wounded in the Arm, by which the Duke of* Vendoſme *judged that the Enemy was not far off, and therefore reſolved to encamp in that Place. About Noon as he was ranging his Men as they arrived, they ſaw the Enemy drawn up in Battle Array, with their Cannon in Front, and marching againſt our Left Wing, which extended itſelf as far as the* Po, *in that Part where they had a Deſign to have built a Bridge of Communication. The Duke of* Vendoſme *ordered the Brigades of* Piedmont, *the Marines, the Regiment of* Perche, *and the Brigades of* Grancy *and* Sault *to advance; and the Sieur* Albergotto, *who was entruſted to poſt them, ordered them to entrench themſelves forthwith by the Favour of a ſmall Wood, and a Mound upon the Banks of the River* Po. *Bnt the Ground not permitting a ſecond Line, the Sieur* de Beſons *drew up the Regiment of Cavalry of Colonel General* de Montperoux d' Uſez, du Borge, d' Anjou, Cavaillac, *the Dragoons of* Savoy, *and ſome other Regiments behind the ſaid Infantry, to ſupport it. The Dragoons of* Spain *were placed near the Brigade of* Piedmont. *The Duke of* Vendoſme *ſent Cannon, which were planted upon Mound, between the Right and Left Wing. In the mean time the Marquis of* Crequi, *Lieutenant General for the Day, ranged the Right Wing in Battle, according to the Orders of the King of* Spain, *and the Duke of* Vendoſme, *who was in continual Motion, giving his Orders every where. About five a Clock, the Enemy's whole Army being arrived, their Infantry in two Lines, ſuſtained by their Cavalry, marched againſt our Left Wing who tarried for them, without diſcharging one Shot, till they came within half as far as a Fuſil would carry. The Nature of the Ground was ſuch, that advancing they laid their Flank open to the Regiment of* Piedmont, *and the Marine Brigade, who fired continually upon them; and the reſt of the Left Wing received them with ſo much Vigour, that they were repulſed, leaving the Ground covered with the Slain. Within half an Hour after they returned to the Charge, and were ſtill repuls'd. Then they brought on freſh Troops, and charged a third time with the ſame Succeſs. At length, the fourth time they forced the* Iriſh, *and the Regiments of* Perche *and* Sault *to give a little Ground; but the Count* de Beſons *cauſing the Regiments of the Colonel General* Montperoux *and of* Bourbon *to march againſt the Enemies, and which he led on ſeveral times to the Charge, put a Stop to their Career. The Regiment of* Piedmont *preſerved their Poſt, notwithſtanding the Efforts of the Enemy, who demanded a ſuſpenſion of Arms to recover the dead*

Body of ſome Perſon of Quality, whoſe Name we know not. Almoſt at the ſame time the Fight began in our Right Wing, where the Enemy were received with no leſs Vigour and Intrepidity, tho' all the Troops that were to have compoſed it, were not yet arrived. The Marquis of Crequi *was wounded to Death in the firſt Charge, and died Yeſterday lamented by the whole Army. The Count* d'Eſtrades *at the Head of his Regiment of Dragoons, took a Standard from the Enemy. The Dragoons of the* Dauphin, *of* Lautruch, *and* Languedoc, *gained two pieces of Cannon. The Battle continued in this manner till an Hour within Night, with ſuch an extraordinary firing of the ſmall Shot, that the oldeſt Officers in the Army acknowledge they had never ſeen the like. At length the Enemy retired to the Banks of the* Zero, *where they encamp'd; they had between five and ſix Thouſand or more ſlain and wounded upon this Occaſion, and ſeveral of their principal Officers, which is confirmed by the Report of all their Deſerters. In the Confederate Army there were about* 2500 *killed or wounded, with ſeveral Officers of Quality. The Marquis of* Montandre, *Colonel of the Marine Regiment, the Count of* Ronel, *a reformed Colonel, the Sieur* de Vandeville, *and the Sieur* d' Arenes, *Brother to the Major General, were ſlain. The Duke* l'Eſdignies, *the Marquis of* Mongon, *of* Grancey, *of* Montpereux, *of* Liguerac, *and the Lieutenant Colonel of* Piedmont, *were wounded, and the Count of* Theſſe *received a Contuſion. The King of* Spain *being willing to encourage the Soldiers by his Preſence expos'd himſelf ſeveral Times to the fire of the Cannon and ſmall Shot, and remained all this Day and Yeſterday, almoſt forty Hours together without Sleeping, or hardly Eating. The Duke of* Vendoſme, *preſent every where, performed all the Duties of a General, being always in the greateſt Danger. 'Twas thought the Enemy's Deſign was to ſave their Magazines in* Luzara, *to make themſelves Maſters of a particular Part of the River, where by the Conveniency of an Iſland, a Bridge might be made by the* French *to preſerve their Communication with the Army of the Prince of* Vaudemont, *and to make the beſt Advantage which the Ground afforded them, covered with Trees, and intercut with Ditches, Cauſeways and Hedges. But the Conduct of the Duke of* Vendoſme, *and the Valour of his Soldiers, broke their Meaſures. We are now at Work without Interruption, upon cutting off the Bridges that preſerves their Communication with* Berſello. *Yeſterday the Garriſon of* Luzara, *conſiſting of* 400 *Foot and* 150 *Horſe ſurrendered at Diſcretion,* &c.

But however, tho' both ſides boaſted of the Victory, the *Germans* becauſe they remained upon the Field of Battle, and the *French* becauſe they made themſelves Maſters of *Luzara* the next Day, (being intrench'd between that Place and the confederate Army;) neither of them thought fit to renew the Engagement, but contented themſelves with the Honour they had gained.

The Campaign being ended on all Sides, the 20th of *October* the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter* (being the firſt Parliament that was called in this Reign.) The Queen being come to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons ſent for up, the Lord Keeper ſignified her Majeſty's Pleaſure that they ſhould proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, and the Choice falling upon *Robert Harley*, Eſq; he was preſented to the Queen the next Day, and her Majeſty approv'd the Choice. Af-

ter which, ſhe made a Speech to both Houſes; in which ſhe told them, it was with great Satisfaction ſhe met this Parliament, which ſhe had ſummon'd to aſſiſt her in carrying on the juſt and neceſſary War in which ſhe was engaged. That ſhe aſſur'd herſelf of ſuch Evidences of their Affection to her, and of their Zeal to the common Cauſe, as would not only give Spirit and Forwardneſs to their own Preparations, but ſuch Example and Encouragement to her Allies, as could not fail of a good Effect.

That ſhe had met with ſo many Expreſſions of Joy and Satisfaction in all the Counties through which ſhe lately paſſed, that ſhe could not but look upon them as true Meaſures of the Duty and Affection of all her Subjects.

She deſired of the Commons the neceſſary Supplies for carrying on the War; and that her Subjects might the more cheerfully bear the Taxes, ſhe deſired they would inſpect the publick Accompts, and if they diſcovered any Miſmanagements, ſhe deſired the Offenders might be puniſhed.

Her Majeſty ſaid, ſhe could not but obſerve with ſome Concern, that the Funds given by the laſt Parliament had prov'd deficient more than the hundred thouſand Pounds ſhe had promis'd to contribute to the War would ſupply.

She ſaid, ſhe could not, without much Trouble, take Notice of the Diſappointment at *Cadiz*: That ſhe had not yet received a particular Account of that Enterprize, but ſhe had had ſuch a Repreſentation of Diſorders and Abuſes committed at Port *St. Mary*'s, as had obliged her to give Directions for the ſtricteſt Examination of that Matter.

She deſired they would conſider of ſome better Method to prevent the Exportation of Wool, and to improve that Manufacture.

She ſaid, ſhe was firmly perſuaded that the Love of her Subjects was the ſureſt pledge of their Duty and Obedience, and their trueſt and juſteſt Support of the Throne: And as ſhe was reſolved to defend and maintain the Church as by Law Eſtabliſhed, and to protect them in the full Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, ſo ſhe relied upon their Care of her: Her Intereſts and theirs were inſeparable, and her Endeavours ſhould never be wanting to make them all Safe and Happy.

On the 23d of *October*, the Houſe of Peers preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein they thank'd her for her gracious Speech, and congratulated her on the Succeſs of her Arms and her Allies, under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*, and the other Succeſſes of the Allies in *Germany* and *Italy*, and for the proſperous condition of Trade, which they attributed to her Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Conduct; and they aſſur'd her Majeſty, they ſhould be always ready to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt in this juſt and neceſſary War: They thank'd her alſo for her Reſolution to defend the Church and to protect them in their Rights and Liberties; and farther aſſured her, that they ſhould be ready on all Occaſions to ſupport and defend her Royal Perſon and Government with all poſſible Zeal and Duty.

The Commons alſo addreſs'd her Majeſty on the 27th. They thanked her Majeſty for her Speech, which they ſaid gave them ſuch Inſtances of her Majeſty's tender concern for her People, as engag'd them to make her the utmoſt returns of Duty and Gratitude. That her Subjects had receiv'd ſo many Benefits under the Influence of her

Majeſty's

Majeſty's happy Government, that ſhe muſt have met with the ſame Expreſſions of Joy and Satisfaction in any other Part of her Dominions ſhe had honour'd with her Royal Preſence. That the diſappointment at *Cadiz* did the more affect them, becauſe it gave her Majeſty ſo much Trouble; but this Misfortune could not make them forget, that the Protection and Security of their Trade, the vigorous Support of their Allies, and the wonderful Progreſs of her Majeſty's Arms under the Duke of *Marlborough*, had ſignally retriev'd the antient Honour and Glory of the *Engliſh* Nation. After her Majeſty's repeated Aſſurances, they neither doubted the full Enjoyment of all their Rights and Liberties, nor of her Majeſty's defending and maintaining the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd. She had always been a moſt illuſtrious Ornament of this Church, and had been expos'd to great Hazards for it: And therefore they promiſed themſelves, that in her Majeſty's Reign they ſhould ſee it perfectly reſtor'd to its due Rights and Privileges, and ſecur'd in the ſame to Poſterity, which was only to be done *by diveſting thoſe Men of the Power, who had ſhewn they wanted not Will to deſtroy it.* That the Proſpect of theſe Bleſſings, and her Majeſty's Deſire to have the publick Accompts inſpected, and any Miſmanagement puniſh'd, would endear her to her People, and encourage them chearfully to aſſiſt her with thoſe Supplies as were neceſſary to proſecute the War. That her Majeſty might rely upon the Care of her faithful Commons: The Value ſhe was pleaſed to ſet upon the Affection of her Subjects, was the higheſt Obligation that could be laid on them to give her Majeſty Pledges thereof in their Duty and Obedience: They ſhould be always ſenſible that her Majeſty's Intereſts and theirs were inſeparable; and as they gratefully acknowledged her Majeſty's great Deſigns to make them Safe and Happy; ſo their Prayers and ſincereſt Endeavours ſhould never be wanting to make her Majeſty's Reign more Proſperous and more Glorious than any of her Royal Predeceſſors.

There were Debates in the Houſe whether the Word *Retrieve* in this Addreſs ſhould not be chang'd for *Maintain*; becauſe it was alledged, that the Word *Retrieve* ſeemed to caſt a Reflection upon the glorious Memory of King *William*; but upon a Diviſion it was carried for the Word *Retrieve* 180 againſt 80.

The 29th of *October*, being the Lord-Mayor's Day, her Majeſty was pleaſed to accept an Invitation from the City, and dined at *Guild-hall*, receiving as ſhe went along the loud Acclamations of the People, as ſhe always did when ſhe was pleaſed to honour them with her Preſence.

We left Admiral *Rooke* and the Duke of *Ormond* ſailing homeward with the grand Fleet, vex'd at their Diſappointment, and ſtudying Excuſes for their Conduct, when they accidentally heard that the *Spaniſh* Galleons were at *Vigo*, which began to revive their drooping Spirits. They received this Intelligence from Captain *Hardy*, Commander of the *Pembroke*, who being detach'd with ſome Ships to *Lagos* to fetch Water for the Fleet, there heard, that M. *Chateau-renaud*, with the *French* Men of War, and *Spaniſh* Flota, were arrived at *Vigo*. Upon which he ſailed back to the grand Fleet, and having overtaken it the 6th of *October*, gave the Admiral an Account of what he had learnt. The Admiral glad of the News, ſent Notice of it to the *Dutch* Admi-

ral, and declared it his Opinion, that they ſhould all ſet ſail directly for *Vigo*. To which purpoſe, the next Day he called a Council of Flag Officers, wherein a Reſolution was taken, that in regard the attempting and deſtroying theſe Ships would be of great Advantage to her Majeſty, and no leſs honourable to her and her Allies, and tend in a great Meaſure to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, the Fleet ſhould make the beſt of their way to the Port of *Vigo*, and fall on immediately with the whole Line, if there was room ſufficient for it, otherwiſe to aſſail them with ſuch Detachments as might render the Attempt moſt effectual and ſucceſsful. With theſe Reſolutions, Orders were given for bending their Courſe to the ſaid Port with all the Speed that might be. But the Wind proving either contrary, or very uncertain, it was the 11th of the ſame Month before the Fleet could gain the Port; and tho' it was not to be enter'd without great Difficulty, that Work was perform'd without any ſiniſter Events.

The Weather proved ſo hazy, that the Town of *Vigo* never diſcover'd the Fleet till they were juſt upon it; and tho' they fired very thick from the Place, the Fleet took very little Notice of it, but bore up to the Harbour within 3 or 4 Miles of *Redondillo*, where the *French* Fleet and Galleons lay beyond a very narrow Streight, believing they had ſecured themſelves by a Caſtle on one ſide, and a Platform on both ſides the Streights, where the Enemies beſt Guns were planted, ſo as to flank the Entrance; which was alſo defended by a ſtrong Boom laid athwart it, made up of Maſts, Yards, Cables, Top-chains, and Caſks.

So ſoon as the Fleet came to an Anchor, the Admiral called a Council of the General Sea and Land Officers, wherein it was concluded, that ſince the whole Fleet could not attempt the Enemy's Ships and Galleons, where they lay, without great Danger of running foul one upon another, a Detachment of fifteen *Engliſh* and ten *Dutch* Men of War of the Line of Battle, with all the Fire-ſhips, ſhould be ſent in, with Orders to uſe their beſt Endeavours to take or deſtroy the Enemy's Fleet, and that the Frigates, and Bomb Veſſels ſhould follow the Rear of the Detachment, and that the great Ships ſhould move after them, and go in, if there ſhould be occaſion.

It was alſo farther concluded, that the Army ſhould land the next Morning, and attack the Fort on the South-ſides of the *Redondillo*, and thence proceed on where it might be moſt uſeful to annoy the Enemy. But becauſe it was not known what Depth of Water there might be, 'twas thought convenient to make the Attempt with the ſmalleſt Ships. And to give the better Countenance to the Service, it was further reſolved, that all the Flag Officers ſhould go in with the Squadrons.

In purſuance of this Reſult, the Duke of *Ormond* landed in a ſand Bay about two Leagues from *Vigo*, with about 2000 Men on the South-ſide of the River, not meeting with any Oppoſition, and ordered the Grenadiers to march under the command of Viſcount *Shannon*, directly to the Fort that guarded the Entrance into the Harbour where the Boom lay, which he performed with an undaunted Gallantry. And tho' there appeared at the ſame time about 8000 *Spaniſh* Foot between the Fort and the Hills, they only made a ſhew, retiring as the *Engliſh* advanced, after



The Taking
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ſome ſmall skirmiſhing with the Grenadiers; who alſo drove before them another Party of the Enemy, and followed them to the Fort, and made themſelves Maſters of the lower Battery. Whereupon Lieutenant General *Churchill*'s Regiment advanced upon the Left, and took their Poſts as they ſaw moſt convenient. After the two Batteries were taken, the Enemy retreated into an old Caſtle, or Stone Tower, and fired from thence upon the *Engliſh* for ſome ſmall time; but opening the Gate, and intending to make a Salley, the Grenadiers forced into the Caſtle, and poſſeſſed themſelves of it. In this Fort were 300 *French* Seamen, 50 *Spaniards*, and 40 Guns.

So ſoon as the Land Officers were got aſhore, the Admiral gave the Signal to weigh, which was accordingly done, the Line formed, and the Squadron was briskly bearing up to the Bomb; but when the Van was got within Cannon Shot of the Batteries, it fell Calm, ſo that they were conſtrained to come to an Anchor; but not long after it blowing a freſh Gale, the Men of War next the Enemy cut their Cables, the reſt weighed, and bearing up directly upon the Bomb, Vice Admiral *Hopſon* in the *Torbay* broke thro' at once; but the reſt of his Diviſion and Vice Admiral *Vandergoe* with his Detachment; who ſailed abreaſt to add a greater Weight to the Shog, all ſtuck, and were forced to hack their way through.

The Onſet was made with extraordinary Reſolution and Bravery, and the good Conduct of the Land Forces contributed very much to the Succeſs of the Enterprize, having contrived to aſſail the Forts juſt as the Men of War bearing up the Bomb poured in their Broadſides upon them, which conſtrained them to yield at Diſcretion.

The Duke of *Ormond* as ſoon as this hot Service was over, marched with his Forces to *Redondillo*, and it is ſaid that he with the *Dutch* ſeized in that Place a conſiderable Quantity of Plate. When the Confederate Veſſels had paſſed the Bomb, the Enemy followed the Example of Mr. *Chateaurenaud*, fired and blew up ſeveral of their Ships, and ran others on Shoar. However, there being of all ſorts about ſeven or eight and thirty Sail, there was not one that eſcaped being either taken or deſtroyed.

There are five *French* Men of War in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, which the Admiral hopes to bring Home.

The *Engliſh* alſo have four Galleons afloat and two Aſhoar, which if thought impoſſible to be brought Home, the Admiral will take Care to ſecure the Effects for the publick Service.

The *Dutch* have taken the *Bourbon*, a Man of War, but ſhe is not in a Condition to be carried Home, and they have likewiſe made themſelves Maſters of five of the Galleons.

There has been ſome Silver taken out of the Bottom of the Galleons that were Burnt, which is the Reaſon it is believed there may be a good Quantity on Board thoſe that are taken, or at leaſt they are very Rich in other valuable Goods; there having been little or nothing removed, but only ſome Plate, as the Officers who are Priſoners affirm.

There is no particular Account of the Seamen killed or wounded, only in general, but that a very few are miſſing. Admiral *Hopſon*'s Ship was clapt on Board by a *French* Fireſhip, and had been Burnt, had not the Fireſhip fortunately blown up. Yet the Vice Admiral received Damage by it, her Foretop-maſt was Shot by the

Board, moſt of her Sails burnt and ſcorch'd, the Fore-yard burnt to a Coal, the Larboard, Shrouds Fore and Aft burnt at the Dead Eyes, ſeveral Poſts blown off the Hinges, her Larboard-ſide ſcorch'd, 115 Men kill'd and drown'd, and 9 wounded. So Admiral *Hopſon* went and hoiſted his Flag on Board the *Monmouth*. The *Aſſociation* had her Main-maſt ſhot, 2 Men killed. The *Kent* had her Fore-maſt ſhot, and Boatſwain wounded. The *Barfleur* had her Main-maſt ſhot, 2 Men killed, and 2 wounded. The *Mary* had her Boltſplit ſhot.

Of the Land-men, two Lieutenants and about thirty Soldiers were Slain, Colonel *Peirce*, who commanded next the Lord *Shannon*, was wounded with a Cannon-ſhot in the Thigh. Mr. *Talmaſh*, Col. *Seymour*, and Colonel *Newton* alſo were wounded. The number of the Slain on the Part of the Enemy was as inconſiderable as that of the Allies, but about 400 of them were made Priſoners, amongſt them M. *de Alligre*, Commadore of a Squadron. The Marquis *de Gallifoniere*, M. *de Sorel*, and ſeveral other Officers. M. *Chateaurenaud*, and the *Spaniſh* General made their Eſcape; but *Don Joſeph Checon*, the *Spaniſh* Admiral was made Priſoner.

Of the 13 Galleons, four were taken by the *Engliſh*, and ſix by the *Dutch*; and ſome Treaſure from on Board them, but no great Quantity; the Plate being the firſt thing ſecured upon the Apprehenſion of Danger. The *Engliſh* alſo took five Men of War, *viz.* The *Le Prompt* of 76 Guns, the *Le Ferme* of 74 Guns, *Le Modere* 54, *Le Aſſure* 66, and the *Triton* of 42 Guns. And the *Dutch* took the *Bourbon* of 68 Guns, and about 14 Men of War and four Galleons were deſtroyed.

On the 16th of *October* Sir *Cloudſley Shovel*, with about 20 Men of War join'd the grand Fleet, and the next Day the Duke of *Ormond* reimbark'd the Troops, and on the 19th ſet Sail with Sir *George Rooke* for *England*, leaving Vice-Admiral *Shovel*, and twenty ſeven Men of War to Convoy home the Prizes, and on the 18th of *November* the Duke of *Ormond* and Admiral *Rooke* arrived in Town.

On the 2d of *November* a Motion being made, and the Queſtion being put in the Houſe of Commons, *That right had not been done the Commons upon the Impeachments before the Lords, brought againſt divers Peers in the 13th Year of the late King's Reign.* It was carried in the Affirmative 189 againſt 81.

A Bill was order'd to be brought into the Houſe of Commons for preventing occaſional Conformity, and an Addreſs was order'd to be preſented to her Majeſty, for laying before them the Copies of the Treaties relating to the War, and ſeveral Eſtimates of the Charges of the Forces; which were laid before them accordingly. And the Commons unanimouſly voted that the Thanks of the Houſe be given to his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rooke*, for the great and ſignal Services perform'd by them by Sea and Land. And they reſolv'd upon an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to congratulate her on the Prince's Recovery, who had lately been dangerouſly Ill of an Aſthma.

The 12th of *November* being appointed for a publick Thankſgiving for the Succeſſes of the Campaign, the Queen went to St. *Paul's*, attended by both Houſes of Parliament, and the great Officers of State. The Biſhop of *London* read the Communion Service, and the Biſhop of *Exeter* Preach'd before her

her Majeſty on the xxiiid of *Joſhua*, and the 8th and 9th Verſes.

The Duke of *Ormond* coming into the Houſe of Lords the 13th, the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Houſe, return'd him Thanks for his ſignal Services performed at *Vigo*, but ſoon after addreſs'd her Majeſty to lay before them an Account of his Grace's and Sir *George Rooke*'s Proceedings in the late Expedition; with which her Majeſty complying, the Duke of *Ormond* on the 16th laid his Journal before the Lords.

At the ſecond reading of the Bill for preventing accaſional Conformity in the Houſe of Commons, the Queſtion was put. *That the Committee have Power to receive a Clauſe for the exempting Diſſenters from ſuch Offices as cannot by Law be executed without receiving the Sacrament according to the Church of* England. It paſſed in the Negative.

In this Parliament Sir *John Packington* exhibited a Complaint againſt the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and Mr. *Lloyd*, his Son, for certain undue Practices in order to prevent his Election for the County of *Worceſter*; and the Houſe having examined into that Matter, reſolv'd, That Sir *John Packington* had by Evidence fully made out the Charge which he exhibited againſt the Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*. That it appeared to the Houſe, that the Proceedings of *William* Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, his Son, and his Agent, in order to the hindering the Election of a Member of the County of *Worceſter* had been Malicious, Unchriſtian, and Arbitrary, and in high Violation of the Privileges of the Commons of *England*, and that an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to remove *William* Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter* from being Almoner to her Majeſty. And order'd Mr. Attorney General to proſecute Mr. *Lloyd* the Biſhop's Son, for his ſaid Offences, after his Privilege as a Member of the Lower Houſe of Convocation was out. On the other Hand, the Lords addreſſed her Majeſty, ſhewing, that it was the undoubted Right of every Lord of Parliament, and every Subject of *England*, to have an Opportunity of making his Defence, before he ſuffer'd any ſort of Puniſhment, and therefore deſir'd ſhe'd not remove the Biſhop of *Worceſter* from the Place of Lord Almoner, nor ſhew any Mark of her Diſpleaſure towards him, till he was found Guilty of ſome Crime by due Courſe of Law: To which her Majeſty anſwer'd, ſhe agreed that every Peer and Lord of Parliament, and indeed every Perſon ought to have an Opportunity of being heard to any Matters objected againſt him before he is puniſh'd. That ſhe had not received any Complaint againſt the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, but look'd upon it as her undoubted Right to continue or diſplace any Servant attending her own Perſon when ſhe thought proper.

Hereupon the Lords reſolv'd, That no Lord of that Houſe ought to ſuffer any ſort of Puniſhment by any Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, otherwiſe than according to the known and antient Rules and Methods of Parliament.

But her Majeſty being attended by Sir *Edward Seymour*, Comptroller of the Houſhold, with the Reſolution and Addreſs of the Commons for removing the Biſhop of *Worceſter* from being Almoner; the Queen anſwer'd, ſhe was very ſorry there was Occaſion for this Addreſs againſt the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and ſhe would direct that he ſhould no longer continue to ſup-

ply

ply that Office; for which Anſwer the Commons return'd her Majeſty their moſt humble Thanks.

Sir *George Rooke*, being ſworn of the Privy Council and afterwards coming to his Place in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of that Houſe, and told him, *That in former Times Admirals and Generals had had Succeſs againſt* France *and* Spain *ſingly*; *but the Action at* Vigo *had been a Victory over them confederated together. That he had not only ſpoiled their Enemies, but enrich'd his own Country. Common Victories brought only Terror to the Conquer'd*; *but he brought Deſtruction upon them, and additional Strength to* England. *That* France *had endeavoured to ſupport its Ambition by the Riches of* India; *but his Succeſs had left them the Burthen of* Spain, *and ſtript them of the Aſſiſtance of it. The Wealth of* Spain *and Ships of* France, *were by this Victory brought over to their juſter Cauſe. That this was an Action ſo glorious in the Performance, and ſo extenſive in its Conſequences, that all Times would preſerve the Memory of it, ſo every Day would more and more inform them of the Benefit. No doubt in* France *he was writ in remarkable Characters in the black Liſt of thoſe who had taken* French *Gold: And 'twas a Juſtice due to the Duke of* Ormond *and his Merit, that they would ſtand recorded in the Regiſters of that Houſe, as the Inſtruments of that glorious Victory.* Therefore the Houſe having come to this unanimous Reſolution, *That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to his Grace the Duke of* Ormond, *and Sir* George Rooke, *for the great and ſignal Services, perform'd by them to the Nation at Sea and Land.* He did by their Command return him their Thanks.

The ſame Day Mr. Speaker acquainted the Houſe, that that Morning the Prolocutor of the Convocation, the Dean of *Canterbury*, Archdeacon *Ottley*, and Mr. *Moor*, had been with him, and brought him the following Order.

By the Lower Houſe of Convocation. *Die Veneris, November* 20, 1702.

ORdered that the Prolocutor, the Dean of Canterbury, *Archdeacon* Ottley, *and Mr.* Moor, *do attend Mr. Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and return our moſt humble Thanks to him, and to that Honourable Houſe, for the great Favour to the Church and Convocation, which they have on Occaſions been pleaſed to expreſs: And particularly for the late Regard which they of themſelves without Suggeſtion or Solicitation, were pleaſed to have for the Privilege of this Houſe, in the Caſe of one of our Members,* (*Mr.* Lloyd) *who had the Misfortune to fall under their Diſpleaſure.*

Whereupon the Commons reſolv'd,

That they would upon all Occaſions aſſert the juſt Rights and Privileges of the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

The Queen the ſame Day ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, recommending a farther Proviſion for the Prince of *Denmark* to their Conſideration: Whereupon it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, *That the yearly Sum of* 100,000 *Pounds be ſettled upon his Royal Highneſs in caſe he ſhould ſurvive her Majeſty.*

About this Time *Thomas Colepepper*, Eſq; one of the *Kentiſh* Petitioners, who had been ſo troubleſome to the Houſe in the late Reign,

Reign, preſented a Petition of another Nature, wherein he acknowledg'd, That he had in the Reign of her late Majeſty given juſt Offence to the Houſe of Commons, and therefore juſtly drawn on himſelf not only their Diſpleaſure, but alſo their Vote for his Proſecution by the Attorney General, that he was truly ſorry for all thoſe Cauſes by which he ever offended the ſaid Houſe of Commons or might incur their Diſpleaſure, and humbly pray'd, that the Houſe would be pleaſed to interpoſe with her Majeſty in his Behalf, to give Orders to her Attorney General to ſurceaſe farther Proceedings in the Proſecution againſt him. Mr. *Colepepper* hereupon was called in, and having own'd the Petition, was commanded to withdraw. Then the Houſe order'd that he ſhould be ask'd, whether he was ſorry for his ſeveral ſcandalous and ſeditious Practices by him acted againſt the Peace of the Kingdom in general, and Quiet of his own Country in particular? And the ſame having been ask'd him accordingly, he anſwer'd he was Sorry. And being withdrawn a ſecond Time, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen to ſtop the Proſecution againſt him, which had been at their Deſire, and ſo this Matter ended.

On the 29th of this Month *Thomas Hopſon*, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the Red, being come from *Vigo* with Sir *Clouſley Shovel*, and the Remainder of the Fleet which Sir *George Rooke* had left at *Vigo*, Mr. *Hopſon* was preſented to her Majeſty by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral, and the Queen was pleaſed to Knight him for his great Services performed at *Vigo*, and afterwards ſettled a Penſion upon him of 500 *l. per Annum* for his Life, and 300 *l. per Annum* on his Lady in caſe ſhe ſurvived him.

The Earl of *Marlborough* alſo being arrived from *Holland*, received the Thanks of the Houſe of Commons for the great and ſignal Services performed this Campaign.

The Commiſſioners for taking the publick Accompts, having by the Order of the Houſe of Commons examined the Accompts of the Earl of *Ranelaugh*, Pay-maſter of the Army, laid them before the Houſe. The Commons on the 7th of *December*, after a full hearing of all Parties, unanimouſly reſolv'd, 1. That it appeared to the Houſe, that the Commiſſioners appointed by Act of Parliament for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accompts of the Kingdom, had very good Grounds for making the Obſervations in their Narrative or Repreſentation laid before the Houſe. 2. That all Monies iſſued to the Pay-maſter General of the Army, ought to be applied to the Uſe of the Army and Forces only, and no other Uſe or Purpoſe whatſoever. 3. That all Privy Seals, Orders of the Treaſury, or other Warrants to the Pay-maſter General of the Army, to apply the Money in his Hands to other than the Uſe of the Army and Forces, are illegal and void. 4. That all Privy Seals, or Warrants of the Auditors of the Impreſt, to paſs Accompts without proper Vouchers, or to make any Allowances other than according to the Law and Courſe of the Exchequer, are illegal and void. 5. That the ſaid Commiſſioners had made good the Allegations in their Narrative. And 6. That the Pay-maſter General of the Army had miſapplied ſeveral Sums of the publick Money.----- But the Earl of *Ranelaugh* to avoid any farther Animadverſions on his Management, thought fit to reſign his

his Place; which was afterwards ſupplied by Sir *Stephen Fox*, and Mr. *How*.

On the 2d of *December*, her Majeſty declar'd in a Committee of Council, That ſhe was ſo well ſatisfied of the eminent Services of my Lord *Marlborough*, to the publick and to herſelf, both in the Command of the Army, and the entire Confidence he had ſettled between her and the States General, that ſhe intended to make him a Duke, and on the 16th ſhe ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

The Queen's Meſſage in Behalf of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

ANNE R.

THE Earl of Marlborough's *Services to her Majeſty, and to the Publick, have been ſo Eminent, both in his Command of the Army, and in his having eſtabliſh'd an entire Confidence and good Correſpondence between her Majeſty and the States-General, that ſhe has thought fit to grant the Title of a Duke of this Kingdom to him, and to the Heir Male of his Body, and alſo a Penſion of* 5000 *l.* per Ann. *upon the Revenue of the Poſt-Office, for the Support of his Honour during her Majeſty's natural Life. If it had been in her Majeſty's Power, ſhe would have granted the ſame Term in the Penſion as in the Honour; and ſhe hopes you will think it ſo reaſonable in this Caſe, as to find ſome proper Methods of doing it.*

The Commons ſhewing little Inclination to comply with this Meſſage, and there ariſing high Debates upon it, the Duke procur'd another Meſſage to be ſent to the Houſe, whereby her Majeſty acquainted them, that the Duke of *Marlborough* had declin'd her Majeſty's Meſſage ſent them before.

However, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs her Majeſty on the Subject of her firſt Meſſage; wherein they declared their unanimous Satisfaction in the juſt Eſteem her Majeſty expreſſed of the eminent Services perform'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*; who had not only by his Conduct of the Army, *retriev'd* the antient Honour and Glory of the *Engliſh* Nation, but by his Negociations eſtabliſhed an entire Confidence and good Correſpondence between her Majeſty and the States-General; and therein vindicated the Gentlemen of *England*, who had by the vile Practices of deſigning Men, been traduc'd, and induſtriouſly repreſented as falſe to her Majeſty's Allies, becauſe they were true to the Intereſt of their Country.

It was to their inexpreſſible Grief that her dutiful Commands found any Inſtances where they were unable to comply with what her Majeſty propoſed to them, but they begged to lay before her the Apprehenſions they had of making a Precedent for alienating the Revenues of the Crown; which had been ſo much reduced by the exorbitant Grants of the laſt Reign, and which had been ſo lately ſecured by her Majeſty's unparallel'd Grace and Goodneſs.

That they were infinitely pleas'd to obſerve, that the only way to obtain her Majeſty's Favour, was to deſerve well of the Publick: And aſſured her, that whenever ſhe ſhould think fit to reward ſuch Merit, it would be to the entire Satisfaction of her People.

The Commons having paſſed the Bill for *preventing occaſional Conformity*, and ſent it up to the Lords, their Lordſhips ſent it down

again with ſeveral Amendments; to which being pretty well ſatisfied, the Commons would never agree; and being apprehenſive the Commons might endeavour the paſſing it without them, they voted, *That the annexing any Clauſe to a Money Bill was contrary to the Conſtitution of the* Engliſh *Government, and the Uſe of Parliament*; and ordered this Vote to be inſerted in the Roll of the ſtanding Orders of their Houſe.

The Commons having taken their Lordſhips Amendments into Conſideration, agreed to ſome of them, but as to others to which they could not agree, they drew up Reaſons to be offered at a Conference with that Houſe. And ſeveral Conferences were held upon that Subject, in which the Debates run pretty high, and the People without Doors were variouſly affected; but a Majority of the Nation ſeem'd to concur with the Houſe of Commons.

The principal Alterations and Amendments which the Commons diſagreed to, were theſe. In the Preamble, the Lords inſiſted on leaving out theſe Words, *viz.* The Laws do provide that every Perſon to be admitted into any Office or Employment, ſhould be conformable to the Church as it is by Law eſtabliſhed, by enacting that every ſuch Perſon ſo to be admitted ſhould receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rights and Uſage of the Church of *England*. The Lords left out the Word *ſuch*.

Inſtead of the Words one hundred Pounds, and five Pounds for every Day that any ſuch Perſons ſhall continue in the Execution of ſuch Office or Employment, the Lords inſerted the following Words, twenty Pounds to be divided into three Parts, whereof one third Part to the Queen, one other to the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed, and one third Part to the Informer.

And the Lords alſo inſiſted on leaving out the following Words in the diſabling Clauſe, *viz.* And ſhall be adjudged incapable to bear any Office or Employment whatſoever within the Kingdom of *England*; provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall have been convicted as aforeſaid, and thereby made incapable to hold any Office or Employment, ſhall after ſuch Conviction conform to the Church of *England* for the ſpace of one Year, without being preſent at leaſt at any Conventicle, and receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at three Times in a Year, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be capable of a Grant of any Office or Employment, or of being elected into, or holding any of the Offices or Employments aforeſaid.

Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That every Perſon ſo convicted, and afterwards conforming, ſhall at the next Term after his Admiſſion into any ſuch Office, make Oath in Writing, in any of her Majeſty's Courts at *Weſtminſter*, in publick and open Court, between the Hours of Nine of the Clock and Twelve in the Forenoon, or at the next Quarter Seſſions for that County or Place where he ſhall reſide, that he has conformed to the Church of *England* for the ſpace of one Year before his Admiſſion, without having been preſent at any Conventicle, and that he has received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at leaſt three Times in the Year. Which Oath ſhall be there enrolled and kept on Record. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That if any Perſon after ſuch his Admiſſion into any Office, ſhall a ſecond time offend in manner aforeſaid, and ſhall be thereof lawfully

fully convicted, he ſhall for ſuch Offence incur double the Penalties before-mentioned, to be recovered in the manner as aforeſaid, and ſhall forfeit ſuch Office or Employment, and ſhall not be capable of having any Office or Employment until he ſhall have conformed, for the ſpace of three Years, in manner aforeſaid. Whereof Oath ſhall be made in Writing in one of her Majeſty's Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Quarter Seſſions where he reſides.

The four following Proviſoes, which were added by the Lords, were alſo diſagreed to by the Commons, (*viz.*) Provided always, and be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt Day of *March*, no Proteſtant Diſſenter ſhall be compelled or compelable to take, ſerve, hold, or bear any Office or Place whatſoever for the taking, ſerving, or holding whereof he cannot be duly qualified by Law, without receiving the Holy Sacrament according to the Uſage of the Church of *England*, and alſo making and ſubſcribing the Declaration mentioned in the Statute made 25 *Car.* II. intitled, An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popiſh Recuſants, and Statute-Law, Uſage, or any other Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided nevertheleſs, That this Act ſhall not extend to the Univerſity Churches in the Univerſities of this Realm, or either of them, when or at ſuch Times as any Sermon or Lecture preached or read in the ſame Churches, or any of them, for, as the publick Univerſity Sermon or Lecture, but that the ſame Sermons and Lectures may be preached or read in ſuch Sort or Manner as the ſame have been heretofore preached or read; this Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided, that no Perſon ſhall incur any the Penalties in this Act, by reſorting to, or being preſent at the religious Exerciſes uſed in the *Dutch* and *French* Languages in Churches eſtabliſhed in this Realm, in the Reigns of King *Edward* VI. or of Queen *Elizabeth*, or of any other King or Queen of this Realm.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to any Governors of any Hoſpitals, or to any Aſſiſtants of any Corporations, Work-houſes conſtituted, erected, or employed for the Relief and ſetting of the Poor on Work, and for puniſhing of Vagrants and Beggars; all which ſaid Perſons, and every of them, ſhall be and are hereby exempted from all the Penalties mentioned in this Act, and are hereby adjudged and declared not to be ſubject or liable to any of the Penalties or Forfeitures mentioned in one Act of Parliament made in the 25th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popiſh Recuſants, for or by Reaſon of any of the aforeſaid Offices or Employments.

At a Conference with the Lords, the Commons ſaid, that the intent of this Bill for preventing occaſional Conformity, was only to reſtrain a a very ſcandalous Practice, which is a Reproach to Religion, gives Offence to all good Chriſtians, and to the beſt among the Diſſenters themſelves. That this Bill enacted nothing new, and was only intended to make the Laws in being more effectual. That thoſe Laws were thought ſufficient to ſecure our Eſtabliſhment; but ſince the Invention and Iniquity of Men had found out Ways to elude them, the Commons could never doubt but the Lords would let thoſe Men ſee they would not be wanting on their

Part to maintain and ſupport it. That this Bill appeared to the Commons abſolutely neceſſary for the preventing thoſe Miſchiefs which muſt prove deſtructive to the Church and Monarchy. That the Commons were incapable of having any Deſigns they were aſhamed to own; and as they deſigned nothing but the Preſervation of the Church of *England*, and the Monarchy; ſo they doubted not to meet with a ready Concurrence from the Lords in theſe Deſigns. That an eſtabliſh'd Religion, and a National Church, are abſolutely neceſſary, when ſo many ill Men pretend to Inſpiration, and when there are ſo many weak Men to follow them. That if a National Church be neceſſary, the only effectual Way to preſerve it is by keeping the Civil Power in the Hands of thoſe whoſe Practices and Principles are conformable to it. That when the Corporation Act was made, the Parliament had freſh in their Minds the Confuſion and Calamities that had been brought upon the Nation by ſuch as pretended to be at the ſame Time in the true Intereſt of Religion, and of their Country. That the Parliaments by that Act, and afterwards by the Teſt Act, thought they had ſecured our Eſtabliſhment both in Church and State; and that they had provided a ſufficient Barrier to defeat and diſappoint any Attempt againſt them, by enacting, That all in Offices ſhould receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rights and Uſage of the Church of *England*; and never imagin'd a Set of Men could at any Time riſe up, whoſe Conſciences were too tender to obey the Laws, but hardned enough to break them. That as upon the Revolution the laſt Reign begun with an Act in favour of the Diſſenters, ſo the Commons did deſire, in the beginning of her Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, an Act might paſs in favour of the Church of *England*; that the Laws which had been evaded might now be effectually enforced; and that thoſe Men might be kept out of Offices who have ſhewn they never wanted the Will, when they had the Power to deſtroy the Church, and that nothing had been more miſrepreſented than this Bill, which did not in any Reſpect intrench on the Act of Toleration, or take from the Diſſenters any one Privilege they have by Law, or give any one Privilege to the Church of *England*, which was not (at leaſt) intended her by the Laws as they now ſtand.

Then advancing to Particulars, the Managers of the Lower Houſe told the Lords, That the Commons inſiſted on their Diſagreement to the ſecond and third Amendment made by the Lords in the Preamble of the Bill, and on their Diſagreement to the fourth Amendment, and argued, that a Preamble is to declare the Occaſion of making a Law. That it is no Law, but if it be proper to the enacting Clauſe, it is a proper Preamble. That the Propoſitions advanced in this Preamble are theſe: That whatſoever Perſons are enacted to qualify themſelves, the Laws intend ſhould be conformable to the Church That if the Laws provide they ſhall receive the Sacrament, and by that intend a Conformity, then whoſoever breaks the Intention of the Law, breaks the Law, or at leaſt evades the Law, and it is fit to provide againſt ſuch Practice. That if it be fit the Corporation Clauſe ſhould ſtand in the body of the Bill, the Lords Reaſon for the Amendments in the Preamble will not be of weight. That the Preamble mentions ſuch Perſons and

ſuch Offices, which muſt be the Perſons and the Office the Acts relate to, and can be no other. That the Word Enacting can be only underſtood of the Laws that do ſo enact, and being relative is ſtill more plain and neceſſary. That however, if the Lords had pleaſed, they might, by a very little Amendment, have obviated the Objection they make to theſe Words, by changing every Perſon into ſeveral Perſons, which would have reconcil'd them to the moſt rigid Conſtruction.

As to the 8th Amendment, to which the Commons diſagreed, That if the Lords were pleas'd to conſider, how much greater the Penalties in other Penal Laws were in many Inſtances than in this Bill, they preſumed the Lords could not think thoſe in this Bill exceſſive. That in laying Penalties, the Commons ſhall always endeavour to make them ſuch as ſhall neither tempt to Perjury, nor totally diſcourage Informations and Proſecutions; which this Amendment of the Lords would do, could the Commons agree to it. As to the Commons diſagreeing to their Lordſhips ninth Amendment, they alledg'd, That the Puniſhment of the Incapacity, the Recapacitating, and the Increaſe of Puniſhment for ſecond Offences, are warranted by Precedents of the like Nature in other Penal Laws. That an Incapacity, as qualified by the ſubſequent Proviſo, is a very proper Puniſhment. That a ſecond Offence is a Relapſe, and Apoſtacy, which are Circumſtances that aggravate and make it more heinous than the firſt Offence, and therefore deſerve an Encreaſe of Puniſhment. That he is indeed reduced to a very unhappy Condition who is made incapable of ſerving his Prince and Country. But in the preſent Caſe, our Prince and Country would be in a more unhappy Condition, to be ſerved by ſuch whoſe Principles are inconſiſtent with the Good and Welfare of our Eſtabliſhment. That the Commons could never imagine the Lords could infer from this Incapacity the taking away the Toleration. That the Toleration was intended only for the Caſe of tender and ſcrupulous Conſciences, and not to give a Licenſe for occaſional Conformity. That Conforming and Nonconforming are Contradictions; nothing but a firm Perſuaſion that our Terms of Communion are ſinful and unlawful can juſtify the one, and that plainly condemns the other. Laſtly, As to the Commons diſagreeing to the Clauſe mark'd B, C, D, and E, their Managers urged, That the exempting Proteſtant Diſſenters from ſerving Offices, would rather eſtabliſh occaſional Conformity, than prevent occaſional Conformity, and therefore increaſe not cure the Evil the Bill was intended to remedy. That the Act of Uniformity which eſtabliſhes the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England*, has provided for the Sermons or Lectures preach'd or read in the Univerſities. That thoſe Sermons and Lectures having been in ſuch Manner provided for, it was not thought neceſſary when the Acts paſſed in the 16th and 22d *Car.* II. to prevent and ſuppreſs ſeditious Conventicles, (in both which Acts Conventicles are deſcribed as in this Bill) to have any particular Exceptions for them; and yet they were never by any Conſtruction taken to be Conventicles. That the allowing an Exemption to ſuch as ſhould be preſent at the Exerciſes in the Foreign reformed Churches, would be to open a Door for the evading this Law. That the Places of Governors of ſome Hoſpitals, are very conſider-

able Preferments, and given as ſuch to the Clergy of the Church of *England*; and the Commons can never conſent by any Law to let in the *Diſſenters* to the Enjoyment of them.

I have mentioned only thoſe Alterations and Amendments of the Lords, to which the Commons peremptorily diſagreed, and upon which the Bill miſcarried; and leave the Reader to judge whether their Lordſhips were in the Right in inſiſting upon them, or the Commons in rejecting them.

The Queen being empowered by Act of Parliament of each Kingdom, to appoint Commiſſioners to treat of a Union of the two Kingdoms, appointed Commiſſioners accordingly: But this Treaty not ſucceeding, I ſhall take no farther Notice of it here, only inſert an Addreſs of the *Scots* Epiſcopal Clergy to the Queen; who entertain'd ſome Hopes at this Time of being reſtor'd to the Benefices if the Treaty proceeded.

Addreſs of the *Scots* Epiſcopal Clergy to the Queen.

WE your Majeſty's moſt humble, dutiful, loyal, and moſt obedient Subjects, look on it as no ſmall Bleſſing to have a Queen of our antient Race of Kings, who has always been a Pattern of Virtue, and a conſtant Support and Owner of the true reformed Orthodox Religion, and who ſince her coming to the Crown of her illuſtrious Anceſtors, has ſhewn ſuch good and generous Inclinations to make all her Subjects live happily, that we have preſumed moſt humbly to addreſs your Majeſty to take into your Royal Conſideration the Condition of the Subjects of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion in this Kingdom. It is not unknown to your Majeſty the hard Meaſures and Diſcouragements they have met with of late Years, particularly thoſe of the Clergy, tho' they always behaved themſelves (as their Principles obliged them to do) peaceably and ſubmiſſively to ſupreme Authority.

May it therefore pleaſe your ſacred Majeſty to take thoſe into your Royal Protection, and give Liberty to ſuch Pariſhes where all or moſt of the Heretors and Inhabitants are of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſions, to call, place, and give Benefices to Miniſters of their own Principles; which the Presbyterians *themſelves can have alſo no Reaſon to complain of; for if the Plurality they pretend to be true, by this Act of Grace neither their Churches nor Benefices are in Hazard; which Favour will oblige us more and more out of Gratitude as well as Duty, to ſend up our Prayers to Almighty God, that the ſame good Providence which placed your Majeſty on the Throne, and had bleſſed the Beginning of your Reign with ſuch glorious Succeſs, may preſerve your Majeſty for a Bleſſing to this Land, and that we may never want a true Proteſtant of the ſame Royal Blood to govern us while Sun and Moon endure.*

Upon the 13th of *December* a Proclamation was iſſued for the Diſcovery and recovering of all ſuch Goods, Plate, and other Effects, as contrary to her Majeſty's and the Duke of *Ormond*'s expreſs Commands, were plundered or embezzled at Port St. *Mary*'s, or from the Galleons taken at *Vigo*, and put on Board her Majeſty's Men of War, or other Veſſels; her Majeſty reſerving to herſelf the Power of rewarding every one who had been in thoſe Services. Another Proclamation was alſo publiſhed, prohibiting all Merchant Ships carrying

rying Jacks, Pendants, &c. in ſhape or mixture of Colours like her Majeſty's without Warrant.

On the 23d of *December*, *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondely* was made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Denbigh*, *Montgomery*, *Flint*, *Merioneth*, *Carnarvan*, and *Angleſea*. *James* Earl of *Derby*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Lancaſter*, and *Scroop* Earl of *Bridgewater*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bucks*. About this Time the Earl Marſhal of *England*, gave publick Notice, that it was her Majeſty's Pleaſure, that whenever there ſhould be Occaſion to embroider, depict, grave, carve or paint her Majeſty's Arms, the Words *Semper eadem* ſhould be uſed for the Motto; being the ſame with her Predeceſſor Queen *Elizabeth*.

We received an Account about this Time of Admiral *Bembow*'s Misfortune in an Engagement with Monſieur *Du Caſſe* in the *Weſt-Indies* the latter End of *Auguſt*. The Admiral having with him ſix of her Majeſty's Ships, on the 19th of *Auguſt* fell in with *Du Caſſe*'s Squadron, conſiſting of ten Sail in all; but only four of them were Ships of Force, and the Admiral was in a fair way of taking or deſtroying them if he had not been deſerted during the Engagement, either thro' the Cowardice of his Captains, or a Deſign to ſacrifice him to the Enemy. The Admiral in this Encounter had one of his Legs broke to Pieces by a chain'd Shot, and finding it impoſſible to make the reſt of the Men of War do their Duty, he was compelled to give over the Chace, and return to *Jamaica*; where thoſe Captains who deſerted him were tried for Cowardice and Breach of Orders; and Captain *Kirby*, Commander of the *Defiance*, was ſentenced to be Shot, as was Captain *Cooper Wade*, Commander of the *Greenwich*. Captain *Hudſon*, Commander of the *Pendennis*, died ſome Days before his Tryal, and Captain *Conſtable*, Commander of the *Windſor*, was ſentenced to be caſhiered. *Wade* and *Kirby* were executed according to their Sentence on their Arrival at *Plymouth*, without being ſuffered to come aſhore. The Admiral died of his Wounds in the *Weſt-Indies*, very much regretted, being one of the beſt Sea Commanders of his Time. And the Queen could not do a piece of Juſtice more ſeaſonably, or more acceptable to the Kingdom, than by ſhewing that Reſentment ſhe did upon this Occaſion, commanding the Wretches to be executed before they ſet their Feet on Shoar.

And now the *Dutch* either really apprehending, or pretending to apprehend the Ruin of their Country the next Spring, from the great Preparations that were made by the *French*, applied themſelves to the Queen in much the ſame ſubmiſſive Strain they heretofore had done to her Predeceſſor Queen *Elizabeth*, and we, good People, conſented to augment our Forces in the *Netherlands* to 50000 Men, ſtipulating for nothing on our Part, unleſs it were, that the *Dutch* ſhould prohibit all Trade and Correſpondence with *France*, the Nation they ſo much dreaded; and even with this Article they hardly ever comply'd during the War.

We did not do as Queen *Elizabeth*, inſiſt on cautionary Towns, but aſſiſted them with four Times the Forces ſhe had done without asking any thing on our Parts. We were ſo far from ſelfiſhly deſigning to Strengthen or Enrich ourſelves by the Conqueſts we ſhould make for them, that we were not to retain one Town, nor were our Forces to be ſubſiſted by the Revenues of the conquer'd Countries: Who manag'd theſe Negotiations,

or what private Views they might have, I leave to others to conjecture. And more probable, that this Augmentation of our Troops in *Holland*, broke the Neck of a very advantagious Project that had been form'd for carrying on the War in the *Weſt-Indies* (the only Part of the World where we were to keep what we conquer'd in the Grand Alliance.) Here the Enemy would have been moſt ſenſibly affected, by being depriv'd of thoſe Treaſures whereby they ſupported the War againſt us: But the Danger the *Dutch* pretended to be in, prevail'd ſo far above all other Conſiderations, though their Condition was much improved by the Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, that every other Deſign was neglected. The Schemes that were laid when we enter'd into this War had been wiſely fram'd: By theſe the *Engliſh* were principally to have attended the Sea Service, their proper Province, as they had done in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, when the Spoils of the Enemy almoſt ſupplyed the Places of Taxes; and it was very unhappy that this Order was now inverted, and we ſhould be deſtin'd to Principals in a Land War; the Effects whereof may remain as long as we are a Nation.

The *Dutch* Admiral *Vanderduſſen*, tho' actually arrived at *Spithead* with a Squadron of Men of War and Land Forces, in order to have joined a Squadron of *Engliſh* with Land Forces on Board, (which were to have been commanded by my Lord *Peterborough* in the *Weſt-Indies*) ſo ſoon as this Augmentation of Troops in *Holland* was agreed, was commanded to return Home, and that Expedition wholly laid aſide; and what is more to be regretted, hardly any thing of that Nature was afterwards attempted during the War, *Flanders* ſo ingroſs'd our Attention. Indeed the Commons, conſcious what immenſe Sums muſt be ſent over the Water (never to return or circulate among us more) for the Subſiſtence of our Troops in the Low Countries, addreſs'd her Majeſty that ſhe would pleaſe to concert Meaſures for furniſhing her Forces there *as far as poſſible*, with the Manufactures, Corn, and other Product of *England*. Her Majeſty anſwer'd, That ſhe would comply with this Addreſs as far as poſſibly ſhe could. But every one knows that the ſupplying them with Proviſions was impracticable; Cloaths and Arms indeed for the *Engliſh* might have been ſupplyed from hence, tho' I am miſinform'd if Arms and Ammunition were not ſometimes provided elſewhere. And as to the Mercenaries taken into our Pay, their Cloathing, Arms, and whole Subſiſtence were found them Abroad; and theſe made no inconſiderable Share of our Quota: Therefore ſince it was determined to maintain ſuch a Force Abroad, whether upon many Accounts it had not been leſs prejudicial to the Nation to have raiſed Troops in the Dominions of this Crown, than to entertain Foreigners in our Service, may deſerve Conſideration if we enter into ſuch another War.

In the Beginning of *February* the Earl of *Rocheſter* deſiring to be recalled from his Government in *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* was declared Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom. How the Kingdom of *Scotland* ſtood affected, and what Party her Majeſty moſt eſpouſed at this time there will appear from her Letter to the Privy Council of that Kingdom.

The Queen's Letter to the Privy Council of *Scotland*.

ANNE R.

RIght truſty and right well beloved Couſins and Counſellors, &c. *we greet you well. Having by our Royal Commiſſion of this Date, eſtabliſhed you to be our Privy Council in our antient Kingdom of* Scotland, *in an entire Confidence of your Prudence, Experience, and Loyalty, and eſpecially of your Firmneſs to the reformed Proteſtant Religion: We do in the firſt Place recommend to your Care the Church now by Law eſtabliſhed, in its ſuperior and inferior Judicatures, ſuch as Seſſions, Presbyteries, Synods, and general Aſſemblies; as alſo in the Exerciſe of their Holy Functions, and in what concerns their Perſons and Benefices. We are informed there are many Diſſenters within that Kingdom, who albeit, they differ from the eſtabliſhed Church in Opinion as to Church Government and Form, yet are of the Proteſtant Reformed Religion; ſome of which are in Poſſeſſion of Benefices, and others exerciſe their Worſhip in Meeting-Houſes. It is our Royal Pleaſure that they ſhould be directed to live ſuitably to the Reformed Religion which they profeſs ſubmiſſively to our Laws, decently and regularly with Relation to the Church eſtabliſhed by Law, as good Chriſtians and Subjects; and in ſo doing that they be protected in the peaceable Exerciſe of their Religion, and in their Perſons and Eſtates, according to the Laws of the Kingdom. And we recommend to the Clergy of the eſtabliſhed Diſcipline, their living in Brotherly Love and Communion with ſuch Diſſenters. In the next Place, we recommend to you the Protection of all our civil Judicatures, and the Execution of our Laws, for the Good of our People; and that you direct our Sheriffs and Juſtices of the Peace to a diligent Execution of the Laws, in ſo far as is committed to them. And in the third Place, the Security and Peace of the Kingdom. And for this End, that you will take ſpecial Inſpection of the Diligences done by the Highland Commiſſioners, we recommend likewiſe to you, to enjoin the Obſervation of thoſe Laws which tend to the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactories for the Good and Profit of our People; whoſe Proſperity and Safety is our greateſt Concern. That our Forces within the Kingdom obſerve Diſcipline, and occaſion no Grievance to our other Subjects: And we have given our ſpecial Orders to our Treaſury for paying them exactly according to our Eſtabliſhment. We doubt not that the Funds appointed for their Pay by us, and our Parliament, (whoſe Authority we are firmly reſolved to ſuſtain) will be duly paid in by all who are liable thereto; and if any ſhall fail therein, to avoid the Inconveniencies by the Soldiers want of Pay; it is our Royal Pleaſure, that you cauſe ſuch Execution to be made uſe of for timely bringing in thereof, as preſcribed by our Laws; and if there be any undutiful Oppoſition made by whatſoever Perſon and Perſons to thoſe our juſt Commands, we require of you to call them before you in legal Manner, and to puniſh the Guilty as accords by Law. We expect your Information from time to time, of what occurs in our and our People's Concerns; and that they may know theſe our Royal Intentions and Affections to them, you ſhall cauſe, print, and publiſh this our*

our Letter in ſuch a Manner as is uſual. And ſo we bid you heartily farewel.

Given at our Court at St. *James*'s the fourth Day of *February* 1702, and of our Reign the firſt Year. By her Majeſty's Command,

TARBAT.

A State of the Receipts and Iſſues of the publick Revenue being about this time laid before the Commons by the Commiſſioners for taking the publick Accompts; it was reſolved, That the borrowing of Money, and ſtriking Tallies with Intereſt unneceſſary before the publick Occaſions required the ſame, had been one Reaſon of the great Debt which lay upon the Nation: And that the applying of the publick Money to the uſe of the Civil Liſt, which was otherwiſe provided for, was another Cauſe of that great Debt.

Colonel *Bierly* alſo from the Commiſſioners of Accompts, reported, That purſuant to an Order of the Houſe, by which they were directed to examine the Auditor, and other Officers of the *Exchequer*, relating to the paſſing of the Accompts of the publick Money, and to lay before them the Accompts not annually and duly paſs'd according to the Laws in that Caſe, and through whoſe Default it happened. This Report, and ſeveral Paragraphs of the Commiſſioners Obſervations being read, the Houſe reſolved, 1. That *Charles* Lord *Hallifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, had neglected his Duty, and was guilty of a Breach of Truſt, in not tranſmitting the impreſt Rolls half yearly to the King's Remembrancer, according to the Act made in the Seſſion of Parliament held in the 8th and 9th Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, intitled, An Act for the better Obſervation of the Courſe antiently uſed in the Receipt of *Exchequer*. 2. That the allowing Accomptants the Charges of the Law-Suits to determine the Right of their Offices, was a Miſapplication of the publick Money. 3. That the Auditors of the impreſt had been guilty of a great Neglect of their Duty, in not certifying the King's Remembrancer of the Neglect of the ſeveral annual Accomptants, that Proceſs might not go out againſt them. And, 4. That it appear'd to the Houſe that there had been a general Miſmanagement of the publick Money, by not obliging Accomptants to make up their Accompts, and by continuing Receivers in ſeveral Countries, contrary to Law, who had neglected to make up their Accompts in due Time, which had been a great Abuſe to the Publick, and another Cauſe of the great Debt that lay upon the Nation.

On the 27th the Commons having proceeded in the further Conſideration of the Obſervation of the Commiſſions for publick Accompts, Reſolved, 1. That the Money impreſt out of the *Exchequer* for the Service of the Publick ought to be kept by the reſpective Officers in their own Cuſtody, until the ſame ſhall be paid to the Uſes for which it was directed. 2. That *Charles* Lord *Hallifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, had been guilty of a Breach of Truſt, in not examining every three Months the Tellers Vouchers for the Payments upon the Annuities, which he allowed in his weekly Certificates, according to the foremention'd Act of Parliament. 3. That the Reſolutions relating to the Lord *Hallifax* be laid before her Majeſty. And, 4. That an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that

that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions to the Attorney General to proſecute that Lord for his ſaid Offences. Five Days after Colonel *Granville* acquainted the Houſe, that the Queen had been pleaſed to ſay, That ſhe would ſend to the Attorney General, and give him her Directions purſuant to this Addreſs. The ſame Day the Commons reſum'd the adjourn'd Debate upon the laſt Obſervation of the Commiſſioners for publick Accompts; and the Reſolutions of the 4th and 7th of *December* laſt, relating to the Earl of *Ranelaugh* being read, it was reſolved, That the ſaid Earl, being guilty of a high Crime and Miſdemeanor in miſapplying ſeveral Sums of the publick Money, be expell'd that Houſe. And that an Addreſs be drawn up to be preſented to her Majeſty, upon the Narrative, Repreſentation and Obſervation of the ſaid Commiſſioners, and upon the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons thereupon, and upon the Debate of the Houſe.

The Lords alſo were pleas'd to take upon them to examine the publick Accompts, and ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, deſiring that the Commiſſioners of Accompts might attend them; but with this Meſſage the Commons did not think fit to comply. However, their Lordſhips proceeded in their Examination, and reſolv'd, That *Charles* Lord *Halliſax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, had perform'd the Duty of his Office, in tranſmitting the ordinary impreſt Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, according to the antient Cuſtom of the *Exchequer*, and the Direction of the Act of the 8th and 9th of *William* III. And that he had not been guilty of any Neglect or Breach of Truſt upon that Account, and order'd their Proceedings to be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

On the 16th of *February*, the Commons ſent to deſire a Conference with the Lords upon this Proceeding, to which their Lordſhips agreed. At this Conference the Managers for the Commons offer'd the following Reaſons why they could not comply with their Lordſhips Meſſage concerning the Commiſſioners of Accompts attending them, *viz.*

The Commons cannot comply with your Lordſhips Deſires contain'd in your Meſſage of the 4th Inſtant, becauſe the Commons are ſtill of the ſame Opinion as was deliver'd to your Lordſhips in *February* 1691, at a free Conference upon the ſubject Matter of the Amendments made by the Lords to the additional Bill for the appointing and enabling Commiſſioners to examine, take and ſtate the publick Accompts of the Kingdom, when they deſired to know the End your Lordſhips would propoſe to yourſelves by an Enquiry into the publick Accompts, and ſhould any Miſapplication of Money, or Default of Diſtribution, appear in the Accompts, your Lordſhips cannot take Cognizance thereof Originally, or otherwiſe, even in your judicial Capacity, than at the Complaint of the Commons. And ſhould a Failure, or Want of Money appear, it is not in your Lordſhips Power to redreſs it. For the Grant of all Aids is in the Commons only, or if there be any Surpluſage, the Commons only can apply it to the Charge of the enſuing Year.

But ſhould the Commons give leave to the Commiſſioners to attend your Lordſhips, no Information they can give againſt any Perſon whatſoever can entitle your Lordſhips either to acquit or condemn.

demn. Yet ſince this Meſſage, the Commons find in your Lordſhips Journals a Reſolution, declaring, That *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, has performed the Duty of his Office, &c. which looks to the Commons as if your Lordſhips pretended to give Judgment of Acquittal without any Accuſation brought before your Lordſhips, and conſequently without any Trial. And that which makes your Lordſhips Proceeding yet more irregular, it tends to pre-judging a Cauſe which might regularly have come before you, either originally in Impeachment, or by Writ of Error from the Courts below; and therefore the Commons can ſee no Uſe of their Reſolution, unleſs it be either to intimidate the Judges, or prepoſſeſs a Jury. But if your Lordſhips could have judg'd in this Matter, it does not appear by your Lordſhips Journals, that you have had under Examination the reſpective Times of tranſmitting the ſeveral impreſt Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, without which it is impoſſible to know whether the Auditor of the Receipt has done his Duty, according to the late Act of Parliament.

On the 18th the Lords, not a little provoked by the Reaſons of the Commons, came to the following Reſolutions. Firſt, That the Lords have an undoubted Right (which they can never ſuffer to be conteſted) to take Cognizance originally of all publick Accounts, and to enquire into any Miſapplication or Default in the Diſtribution of publick Monies, or to any other Miſmanagement whatſoever. Secondly, That the Lords in their Enquiry into the Examination of the Obſervation of the Commiſſioners of Accounts in relation to *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, and in their Reſolution thereupon, had proceeded according to the Rules of Juſtice, and the Evidence that was before them. And, Thirdly, That the Commons in their Reaſons deliver'd at the laſt Conference, had uſed ſeveral Expreſſions and Arguments highly reflecting, and altogether Unparliamentary, tending to deſtroy all good Correſpondence between the two Houſes, and to the Subverſion of the Conſtitution.

The Lords having examin'd into Sir *George Rooke*'s Conduct in the Expedition to *Cadiz*, reſolv'd, That Sir *George Rooke* had done his Duty, purſuant to the Councils of War, like a brave Officer, to the Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation.

On the 27th of *February* the Queen came to the Houſe of Lords to put an End to the Seſſions, and the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe made the following Speech.

Queen's Speech at the riſing of the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for the great Diſpatch you have given to the publick Affairs in this Seſſion, which is an Advantage extreamly material at all Times, and I hope we ſhall find the Fruit of it this Year in the Forwardneſs of our Preparations. I am to thank you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, in particular, for the great Supplies with which you enable me to carry on the War. It ſhall be my Care to have them ſtrictly applied to the Uſes for which you have deſign'd them, and to the beſt Advantage for the publick Service. You have repoſed great Confidence in me by allowing ſo unuſual a Latitude as you have done in the Clauſe of Appropriation. I ſhall uſe all Opportunities in the uſe of it for the Ho-

nour and true Intereſt of the Nation.

I muſt farther take Notice to you, that the Readineſs you have ſhewn in the Proviſion made for the Prince is a very ſenſible Obligation to me.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I deſire and expect from you, that you make it your Buſineſs in your ſeveral Countries to continue and preſerve the Quiet and Satisfaction of all my Subjects. I hope that ſuch of them as have the Misfortune to diſſent from the Church of England, *will reſt ſecure and ſatisfied in the Act of Toleration, which I am firmly reſolved to maintain. And that all thoſe who have the Happineſs and Advantage to be of our Church, will conſider that I have had my Education in it, and that I have been willing to run great Hazards for its Preſervation; and therefore they may be very ſure I ſhall always make it my own particular Care to encourage and maintain this Church as by Law eſtabliſhed, and every the leaſt Member of it, in all their juſt Rights and Privileges, and upon all Occaſions of Promotions to any Eccleſiaſtical Dignity. I ſhall have a very juſt Regard to ſuch as are eminent and remarkable for their Piety, Learning, and conſtant Zeal for the Church; that by this, and all other Methods which ſhall be thought proper, I may tranſmit it ſecurely ſettled to Poſterity.*

I think it might have been for the publick Service to have had ſome further Laws for reſtraining the great Licence which is aſſumed of publiſhing and ſpreading ſcandalous Pamphlets and Libels; but as far as the preſent Laws will extend, I hope you will do all your Duty in your reſpective Stations to prevent and puniſh ſuch pernicious Practices.

Above all other things, I do recommend to you Peace and Union among yourſelves, as the moſt effectual Means that can be deviſed to diſcourage and defeat the Deſigns of our Enemies.

I muſt not conclude without acquainting you, I have given Directions that my Part of all the Prizes which have been or ſhall be taken during this War, be applied intirely to the publick Service; and I hope my own Revenue will not fall ſo ſhort, but that I may be able as I deſire, to contribute yet farther to the Eaſe of my People.

The latter end of this Month the Majors General *William Stewart*, and *Thomas Erle*, Eſqrs; the Lords *Portmore*, *Cutts*, *Lumley*, and *Triviot*, and Major General *Ramſey*, were made Lieutenants General of her Majeſty's Forces; and about the ſame time the General Officers appointed to enquire into the Conduct of Sir *Henry Bellaſis* Lieutenant General, and Sir *Charles Hara* Major General, made their Report, wherein they found Sir *Henry Bellaſis* to be guilty of plundering at Port St. *Mary*'s, but acquitted Sir *Charles Hara*; and her Majeſty diſmiſſed Sir *Henry* from her Service, but order'd Sir *Charles*'s Suſpenſion to be taken off.

The Differences between the Upper and Lower Houſe of Convocation, concerning the Archbiſhop's Power of adjourning the Lower Houſe, were this Year revived, and the following Papers paſſed between them, *viz.*

The

The Humble Application of the Lower Houſe of Convocation to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and their Lordſhips his Suffragans in Convocation aſſembled.

WHereas in the two late Convocations many Differences have ariſen between the two Houſes concerning the manner of ſynodical Proceedings, and principally concerning the Right then humbly claimed by the Lower Houſe, of holding and continuing their Aſſemblies in the Intervals of the Ordinary Prorogations and Continuations of the Convocations made in this Upper Houſe; which principal Difference, as well as the leſſer and defendant, remain yet undecided, to the Hindrances of the Intention and Buſineſs of ſuch Convocations, and to the great Diſturbance of the Order and Peace of this provincial Church. And whereas we find the Courſe which after other Endeavours was heretofore propoſed by the Lower Houſe, of adjuſting the Matter in Diſpute by a verbal Conference was not thought fit to be condeſcended to by your Lordſhip, but became itſelf the Subject of a new Queſtion.

We therefore the Clergy of the Lower Houſe of this preſent Convocation, out of our earneſt Deſire to have all ſuch Diſputes at laſt compoſed and ended, do make this our firſt and moſt humble Requeſt, that your Lordſhips would again take the Queſtions in Diſpute into your wiſe and paternal Conſideration, eſpecially that concerning the Right of the Lower Houſe before expreſſed, and would be pleaſed to ſuggeſt to us ſome ſuch Methods whereby that Controverſy, at leaſt on which as they conceive the Being of the Lower Houſe ſubſiſts, may come to a ſpeedy and final Determination.

The Anſwer of the Archbiſhop and Biſhops to the Humble Application of the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

WE are deſirous as much as in us lies to put an End to all Differences, and to preſerve a good Underſtanding between us and you. As for the Point of proroguing the whole Convocation by the Archbiſhop, with the Conſent of the Suffragans, that is a Right we are in Poſſeſſion of, and it has been derived to us from our Predeceſſors; and in Fact we find it was far from deſtroying the Being of former Convocations, that in them Buſineſs of the greateſt Importance has been tranſacted and brought to a Concluſion. In the Exerciſe of this Right, you may aſſure yourſelves that by God's Bleſſing all ſuch Methods will be uſed by us as after an impartial Examination ſhall appear moſt conducing to Unity, and the true Ends of an Engliſh *Convocation, and of this in particular.*

To this Purpoſe we have appointed a Committee of ſeven Biſhops to conſider of ſuch Methods to meet with ſome of your Body not exceeding the Number of fourteen on the 14*th Inſtant being* Saturday, *in the Organ Room at ten in the Morning, to offer and receive what may contribute to theſe Ends.*

Propoſed at a Committee of Biſhops, and Clergy of the Lower Houſe an Offer of the Committee of Biſhops.

1. *The Lower Houſe may meet in Committees to prepare Buſineſs, between the ſynodical Prorogations.*

2. *That*

2. That when Buſineſs ſhall be before the Convocation, the Archbiſhop, with the Conſent of the Suffragans, will ſo order the Prorogations, that there ſhall be ſufficient and convenient time allowed for conſidering and finiſhing it.

The Reply of the Lower Houſe of Convocation to the two Papers they lately received in an Anſwer to their humble Application.

May it pleaſe your Grace and your Lordſhips,

YOUR Lordſhips Inclinations to Peace mentioned in the firſt Paper, we hope we have given you no juſt Occaſion to think we ever diſtruſted, nor did we ever Queſtion his Grace's Power, eſpecially as he now claims it, with the Conſent of Suffragans, to prorogue the whole Convocation, that is, to appoint a farther Day on which the whole Body ſhould attend: Nor could we imagine that ſuch a Power was deſtructive of the Being of Convocations.

But we humbly conceive, that ſuch a Power is no ways inconſiſtent with the Right claimed by the Lower Houſe in their humble Applications viz. *the Right of holding their Aſſemblies, and continuing to act as an Houſe, in the Intervals of his Grace's Ordinary Prorogations; which Right in our humble Opinion, is ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to the Being of the Lower Houſe (for of our own Houſe only we ſpoke, and hoped to have been underſtood) and has been alſo of late ſo openly oppoſed, and with ſo much Pretence of Authority denied, that we cannot anſwer the Truſt repoſed in us, unleſs we continue to inſiſt upon the final Determination. A Method of Doing this, is what your Lordſhips in your laſt Paper ſeem wholly to decline, tho' it be the thing chiefly and plainly aimed at in our humble Application; and therefore we cannot but again make our humble Requeſt, that your Lordſhips would be pleaſed to offer ſomething more effectual to the Purpoſe we intended.*

The Anſwer of the Archbiſhop and Biſhops, to the Paper brought up by the Prolocutor from the Lower Houſe, upon *November* 28, 1702.

WE wiſh that the Propoſals we ſent you for the due ordering of the Proceedings of both Houſes of Convocation had ſatisfied you as they did us, becauſe we thought that in them we had offered you what was ſufficient toward their Ending the Differences that have been between us. We cannot depart from the Archbiſhop's Right of proroguing the whole Convocation of the Upper and Lower Houſe, with conſent of his Suffragans, according to the conſtant Uſage, as appears in our Act Books. This Right you allow in general Terms, while you own, that the Archbiſhop's Prorogation is the appointing a farther Day, on which the Body ſhall meet: But you ſhould do well to take Notice, that by the ſame Act by which the Convocation is prorogued, the whole Buſineſs of the Convocation is likewiſe continued in the State it is then in, to that farther Day of this next Seſſion; and the Right you claim of continuing to act as an Houſe between the Days of the Archbiſhops Prorogations, as indiſpenſably neceſſary for the being of the Lower Houſe, does, as we conceive, by immediate Conſequence, overthrow what you had juſt before allow'd the Archbiſhop; whoſe Act cannot be ſaid

ſaid to prorogue the whole Convocation, if a Part of it doth notwithſtanding remain in condition of acting as a diſtinct Houſe of Convocation. Nor can we ſee how it ſhould be neceſſary to the Being of the Lower Houſe, to continue to act as an Houſe between the Days of the Biſhop's Prorogations, ſince all the Buſineſs of the Lower Houſe in former Convocations, and particularly the Part that they had in reviſing the Book of Common Prayer in 1661, *was managed by them without any intermediate Actings as an Houſe.*

The Premiſſes being well weigh'd, we do not find how we can admit of your new Claim, ſince it would be plainly to recede from a Right that we have always enjoyed. We muſt therefore leave the Propoſals we ſent you to your farther Conſideration; not doubting the Proviſion therein made for the Exerciſe of the Rights of both Houſes, will be very ſufficient for the doing of any Buſineſs that is to be done in Convocation.

To the moſt Reverend the Archbiſhop, and the Right Reverend the Biſhops in Convocation aſſembled. The humble Requeſt and Propoſal of the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

YOUR Grace and your Lordſhips in your late Paper having again waved the making ſuch a Propoſal to us, as by our dutiful and repeated Applications we hoped to have obtained: And chuſing rather to enter into Argumentation, with which the World and we are already ſufficiently tired; and which Method is in our humble Opinion, endleſs, we believing alſo that your Lordſhips will not think it reaſonable, as indeed we cannot, that either Houſe ſhould be Judge over the other in its own Cauſe, do therefore now at laſt crave Leave, in all Humility, to make this our following Propoſal, That your Grace and your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to permit us of the Lower Houſe to join with your Lordſhips in an humble Addreſs to the Queen, praying that her Majeſty, out of her tender Regard to the Peace and good Order of the Church, would vouchſafe to take this Controverſy into her princely Conſideration, and appoint ſuch Perſons as ſhe in her Wiſdom ſhall chuſe to hear and finally determine it.

The Anſwer of the Preſident of the Convocation, and his Suffragans, to the Propoſals of the Lower Houſe, brought up the ſecond of *December* 1702.

WE ſent down in our Propoſals to you the beſt Means we could think of to put an End to the Argumentation wherewith you now ſay you are tired. We are ſtill of Opinion, that if you agree to thoſe Propoſals, they will be found to anſwer ſufficiently all the Ends of Buſineſs in the Convocation; and we cannot go beyond them without manifeſt Injury to our Conſtitution as an Epiſcopal Church.

We expected after theſe Conceſſions, wherein we departed ſo much from what in Strictneſs might have been inſiſted on, to have found ſome Advances towards an Accommodation made on your Part: But inſtead of that in the Paper you laſt brought up to us, you ſeem to affect to expreſs yourſelves in a manner that ſets the two Houſes upon ſuch an Equality, as we judge inconſiſtent with the Epiſcopal Authority, and the Preſidency of the Archbiſhop, over the whole Convocation, and to lead ſuch an Independency of Presby-

ters upon their Biſhops, as the Clergy of the Lower Houſe in former times never pretended to.

We are abundantly aſſured of her Majeſty's moſt tender Regard to the Peace and good Order of the Church; and are very thankful to God *and her Majeſty for it: But we cannot think it proper to trouble her Majeſty with this Controverſy, ſince we believe it unneceſſary after the Overture we have already made, and which we cannot exceed; it being not in our Power to part with any of thoſe Rights with which we were intruſted by the Conſtitution of our Church, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm.*

Acts paſſed in the firſt Year of Queen *ANNE*. Parliament 1. Seſſions 1.

AN Act for granting to her Majeſty a Land Tax, for carrying on the War againſt France *and* Spain.

By this Act four Shillings in the Pound was granted for one Year from *Lady-Day*, 1703.

An Act for enabling her Majeſty to ſettle a Revenue for ſupporting the Dignity of his Royal Highneſs Prince George, *Hereditary Prince of* Denmark, *in caſe he ſhould ſurvive her Majeſty.*

By this Act the Queen was empower'd to ſettle a Revenue of 100,000 *l. per Ann.* out of the Revenue of the Exciſe, and the Poſt Office, and the Palaces of *Kenſington* and *Weſtminſter*, with the Lands thereunto belonging, on the Prince for Life, in caſe he ſhould Survive her.

An Act for granting a Supply to her Majeſty by ſeveral Duties impos'd upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cinders.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, by ſale of ſeveral Annuities at the Exchequer *for carrying on the War againſt* France *and* Spain.

An Act for the better preventing Eſcapes out of the Queen's-Bench *and* Fleet-Priſon.

An Act for explaining and making effectual the late Statute concerning the Havens *and* Piers *of the Borough of Great* Yarmouth; *and confirming the Rights and Privileges of the ſaid Borough.*

An Act for Explanation of a Clauſe in an Act made in the 7th Year of his Late Majeſty's Reign, relating to Borelaps, and take off the additional Subſidy upon Iriſh *Linnen.*

An Act for puniſhing Acceſſories to Felonies, and Receivers of ſtolen Goods, and to prevent the wilful burning and deſtroying of Ships.

An Act for the better repairing and amending the Highways from the North *End of* Thornwood Common, *to* Woodford, *in the County of* Eſſex.

An Act for making the River Cham, *alias* Grant *in the County of* Cambridge, *more Navigable, from* Clayhithe-Ferry *to the Queen's Mill, in the Univerſity and Town of* Cambridge.

An Act for finiſhing and adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's London.

An Act for continuing former Acts for exporting Leather, and for Eaſe of the Jurors, and for reviving and making more effectual an Act relating to Vagrants.

An Act for encouraging the Conſumption of malted Corn, and for the better preventing the running the French *and Foreign Brandy.*

An Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties for carrying on the War againſt France *and* Spain.

An Act for puniſhing Officers and Soldiers who ſhall mutiny or deſert her

her Majeſty's ſervice in England *or* Ireland, *and for puniſhing falſe Muſters, and for better Payment of Quarters in* England.

An Act for enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, and alſo for recapacitating and indemnifying ſuch Perſons as have not taken the ſame by the Time limitted, and ſhall take the ſame by a Time to be appointed, and for the further Security of her Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line. and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, *and all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors.*

An Act for the more effectual preventing the Abuſes and Frauds of Perſons employed in the working up the Woollen, Linnen, Fuſtians, Cotton, and Iron Manufacturies of this Kingdom.

An Act for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accompts of the Kingdom.

An Act for reviving and continuing the late Acts for appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and for Tranſport Service: And alſo an Account of the Prizes taken during the late War.

An Act for advancing the Sale of the forfeited Eſtates in Ireland, *and for veſting ſuch as remain unſold by the preſent Truſtees in her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, for ſuch Uſes as the ſame were veſted in the ſaid Truſtees; and for the more effectual ſelling the ſaid Eſtates to* Proteſtants, *and for explaining ſeveral Acts relating to the Lord* Bophin, *and Sir* Edward Everard.

An Act for preventing Frauds in her Majeſty's Duties upon ſtampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

An Act for raiſing the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1733, *notwithſtanding the Month's Payment formerly advanced be not repayed.*

An Act to oblige Edward Whitaker *to account for ſuch Sums of publick Money as hath been received by him.*

The ſecond Year of the Queen begun with ſeveral new Creations and Promotions. On the 9th of *March* the Marquis of *Normanby* was created Duke of *Normanby*, and ſome time after Duke of *Buckingham*. *John Granville*, Eſq; was made Baron *Granville* of *Potheridge* in the County of *Devon*, *Heneage Finch*, Eſq; Baron *Guernſey*, in the County of *Southampton*. Sir *John Leviſon Gower* of *Sitteham*, in the County of *York*, *Francis Seymour Conway*, Eſq; Baron *Conway* of *Ragley*, in the County of *Warwick*, and *John Hervey*, Eſq; Baron *Harvey*, of *Ickworth*, in the County of *Suffolk*. The Marquis of *Carmarthen* was made Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of her Majeſty's Fleet, *John Graydon*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the White, and *John Leake*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue. *George Bing*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Red, *Thomas Dilks*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White; and *Bazil Beaumont*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue. There was alſo the ſame Month inſtalled Knights Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, his moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of *Hanover* by his Proxy, the Lord *Mohun*, the Duke of *Bedford* in Perſon, and the Duke of *Marlborough* by his Proxy. Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*, and his Grace the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Earl of *Thanet*, and the Lord *Guernſey* were ſworn of the Privy Councll. *Jervas Pierepoint*, was created Baron *Pierepoint* of *Arglas*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the Earl of *Rutland*. Sir *John Verney*, Baron, was created Baron *Verney* of *Belturbet*, and Viſcount *Farmanah*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the Duke of *Schombergh* was appointed General of the *Engliſh* and

and *Dutch* Auxiliaries which were to be ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the King of *Portugal*, who this Spring came into the Grand Alliance; and ſome little time after his Grace was elected Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. The *French* Hugonots in the *Cevennois* about this time grew very formidable, having defeated ſeveral Detachments of *French* King's Troops that were ſent againſt them; whereupon it was debated in the Privy Council in *England*, whether they ſhould aſſiſt and countenance that Rebellion. It was held by ſome to be a very wicked and ſcandalous Practice to aſſiſt Rebels againſt their lawful Sovereign; but it was urged on the other Side, that this had been conſtantly practiſed where Nations were engaged in War. That the *French* King's Grandeur was chiefly owing to this Practice, and that at this very Time he had cauſed an inſurrection in the Empire, and was fomenting others in *England* and *Scotland*; and that it was but juſt in this Caſe by way of Retaliation. And accordingly it was determined to ſend Arms, Ammunition and Money to the *Cevennois*, by the Fleet that was going to the *Mediterranean*, under the Command of Sir *Clouſley Shovel*.

The Pope, it ſeems, was very apprehenſive of the growing Power of theſe *Hereticks*, and ſent the following Letter to the Biſhop of *Niſmes* upon this Occaſion.

Clement XII. the Servant of the Servants of the Lord, *&c.* to our beloved Son in *Chriſt*, *Ambroſe* Biſhop of *Niſmes*, Health and our divine Benediction.

IT cannot be expreſſed in Words with what an extraordinary Diſturbance and Grief of Mind we receiv'd the News which was brought us by the moſt honourable the French *Ambaſſador, that the* Cevennois Hereticks, *thoſe accurſed Relicks of the antient* Albigenſes, *were raiſing new Commotions againſt the Church, and againſt their Sovereign Prince. Therefore to obviate the Rage of ſuch a furious Peſtilence, which we were in Hopes had been extinguiſhed by the Piety of* Lewis the Great, *we have thought fit to follow the laudable Examples of our Predeceſſors in the like Caſes: wherefore, that we may ſtir up and encourage the Faithful to exterminate this ungracious Crew of forlorn Wretches, that in all Ages have been hateful to God and Cæſar, we fully Grant and Indulge the full Remiſſion of all Sins whatever they may be, relying upon that Power of binding and looſening which our Lord conferred upon his chief Apoſtle, to all thoſe who ſhall Liſt themſelves in this ſacred Militia, if they ſhall happen to fall in Battle. Therefore we command you to fix this Bull, ſealed with the Seal of the Fiſherman, upon the Doors of the Churches that belong to your Dioceſe, to the End, the Impiety of thoſe frantick People may be ſtopped from creeping any farther.*

Given at *Rome* in the Kalends of *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1703, and the 4th of our Pontificate.

Ambroſe, by divine Permiſſion, Biſhop of *Niſmes*, to all and ſingular the Curates within the Extent of his Dioceſe, to whom this enſuing Letter ſhall come, Greeting.

WHereas the Inhabitants of the Cevennois *making their moſt impious*

impious Rebellion, the plauſible Pretence for promoting the Purity of God's Worſhip; which as St. Auſtin *long ago obſerved, was the conſtant Practice of Hereticks, and poſſeſſed with a diabolical Spirit, as we have Reaſon to believe, have taken villainous Arms againſt the moſt ſerene Majeſty of* Lewis *the Great; have laid in Aſhes, Churches, Chapels, and religious Houſes; and have invaded the Farms and Revenues of the Clergy with Fire and Sword, and which we tremble to repeat, have not only by manifold Injuries and barbarous Uſage afflicted and vexed the venerable Prieſts of the Church, but alſo moſt nefariouſly cut their Throats before the Altars themſelves: We* Ambroſe; *by Divine Permiſſion, Biſhop of* Niſmes, *that we may not be wanting in our Obedience to the Commands, as far as lies within our Power, of our moſt bleſſed Pontiff, and moſt pious Prince* Lewis XIV. *moſt ſtrictly and firmly by theſe our Letters enjoin and command both you and every one of you, that you make it your Buſineſs to preſerve the Flock by us committed to your Care, from this Contagion ſo pernicious not only to their Souls, but alſo to their Bodies. Moreover we exhort you all by the Bowels of our Lord, to preach frequently to the People, and in your Sermons earneſtly to exhort the faithful not to afford any Succour or Aſſiſtance to the aforeſaid Rebels, or relieve them with Entertainment or Proviſion, but that they endeavour their Extirpation by Fire and Sword; which if they ſtrenuouſly do as becomes valiant Soldiers for the Church and the King, they ſhall obtain full Remiſſion of all their Sins, as by the Bull incloſed more at large may appear, with all the Fruits of ſuch Indulgence. Wherefore we make no Queſtion but that you will all of you undertake this Province chearfully and unanimouſly, more eſpecially ſince* Lewis *the Great by the wholeſome Advice of the Holy Pontiff, and the Biſhops of his Kingdom, has decreed not ſo much as one Heretick ſhall be left alive within his Dominion. By which Means the Majeſty of Almighty God, the Honour of the Catholick Church, and the Prince's Royal Dignity ſhall be preſerved inviolable to Poſterity.*

Given at *Niſmes* the ſeventh of the Ides of *May* 1703.

The Epiſcopal Clergy of *Scotland* being ſenſible of the Queen's Affection to their Eſtabliſhment, implored her Majeſty's Commiſeration of their Circumſtances in the following Addreſs; which they ſent up by Dr. *Skeen* and Dr. *Scot*, who were introduced by the Duke of *Queenſbury*, and the Viſcount *Turbat*.

The Addreſs of the Epiſcopal Clergy of *Scotland* to the Queen.

Dread Soveraign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects, and moſt humble Supplicants, being deeply ſenſible that the Divine Goodneſs hath raiſed your Majeſty to the Throne of your Royal Anceſtors, as a nurſing Mother to the true Church of God, for the Support and Preſervation of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of all your Dominions: And now eſpecially it is a Remarkable Bleſſing to this your Majeſty's antient Kingdom of Scotland (*in the preſent deplorable Circumſtances of this National Church*) *do preſume to offer our moſt humble and moſt ſincere Congratulations upon your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown.*

And beg Liberty to lay before your Majeſty the ſad Condition of the afflicted Epiſcopal Clergy, who

in the Year 1688, *and* 1689, *and ſome Years after (the truly antient and Apoſtolical Government of the Church by Biſhops) were deprived of and put from the Exerciſe of their ſacred Offices, and Poſſeſſion of their Livings, and thereby reduced to great Extremity and Want.*

During the Continuance of which Suffering many worthy Miniſters of the Goſpel have been taken away by Death, and we whom it hath pleaſed God to continue in Life, have laboured to ſweeten the Bitterneſs of our Tryals by a Chriſtian and peaceable Submiſſion and Reſignation to his Will.

And as in Truth and Gratitude we are obliged to acknowledge, that many of us in a great Meaſure, owe our Lives to the Charity and Beneficence of ſuch of your Majeſty's good Subjects, as thought it a Diſgrace to Chriſtianity that a Society of Men conſecrated to the Altar in the Service of Chriſt, ſhould periſh in a Chriſtian Kingdom for want of Bread.

So now that it hath pleaſed Almighty God to place your Majeſty upon the Imperial Throne of theſe Dominions, the Relief and Advantage which all your Loyal Subjects do enjoy from the benign Influence of your Majeſty's auſpicious Government, encourages us your Majeſty's moſt humble Supplicants, under preſent Diſtreſs and miſerable ſtarving Conditions of many of our numerous Families, to implore that princely Commiſeration and matchleſs Clemency, which have ever been congenial and peculiar to the Blood Royal, and are eminently lodged in your ſacred Perſon.

Humbly beſeeching that your Royal Bounty and Indulgence may be extended to us in ſuch a manner, and by ſuch Methods as your Majeſty in your princely Wiſdom ſhall think fit, that we may find ourſelves more and more obliged devoutly to pray, that your Years may be many, and your Reign glorious.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

I Take the Expreſſions of your Duty and Loyalty very kindly, and you may be aſſured of my Protection, and of my Endeavours to ſupply your Neceſſities as far as conveniently I can. And I recommend to you to live in Peace and Chriſtian Love with the Clergy who are inveſted with the Church Government in that our antient Kingdom.

The Convention of Eſtates that met in *Scotland* at the Revolution had been continued as a legal Parliament all the Reign of King *William*, the Presbyterians not daring to hazard the Eſtabliſhment of their *Kirk* by a new Election. The Continuance of this Convention was complained of as a great Grievance, being without Precedent in that Nation, and an Invaſion on their old Conſtitution by which a Parliament was annually to be choſen: Her Majeſty was pleaſed therefore this Year to gratify her People of *Scotland* by calling a new Parliament, which met on the 6th of *May*, when her Majeſty's Letters was preſented to them by the Duke of *Queenſbury*, the Lord High Commiſſioner; wherein ſhe tells them, ſhe had on ſeveral Occaſions given them Aſſurance of her firm Reſolution to maintain and protect them in their Religion, Rights, and Liberties as eſtabliſhed by Law, and ſhould be always ready to do every thing elſe that was wanting for the Satisfaction and Security of that her antient Kingdom: She recommended to them the State of the Forces and Garriſons, and the giving ſuch Supplies as were neceſſary for the carrying on the War, and for the Safety of the

the Country: She recommended to them alſo the Encouragement of Trade, the promoting Religion and Virtue, the ſuppreſſing Vice and Immorality, and providing for the Poor. She ſaid ſhe had appointed the Duke of *Queenſbury* her High Commiſſioner, being ſatisfied his great Experience and Abilities would render him acceptable to them. She ſaid ſhe recommended nothing to them at this their firſt Meeting but what was for their Security and Welfare, and confidently expected a ſuitable Return, and a chearful Concurrence in what ſhe propos'd, and that Animoſities being laid aſide, they would with Concord and Diligence bring Matters to ſuch happy Concluſion as ſhould eſtabliſh a laſting Union between her and her People.

After the Queen's Letter was read, the high Commiſſioner, and the Earl of *Seaforth* the Lord Chancellor, each of them made a Speech of the ſame Purport with the Letter. Then his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* offered the Draught of an Act *for recogniſing and aſſerting her Majeſty's Authority and her undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of that Kingdom; to which the Queen's Advocate propoſed the inſerting a Clauſe, making it Treaſon to quarrel with her Majeſty's Right and Title to the Crown, of the Exerciſe of the Government from her actual Entry on the ſame.* This Clauſe Duke *Hamilton*, and thoſe that adhered to him, oppoſed, alledging, that the Miniſtry only propoſed it, as being conſcious they had contrary to Law been inſtrumental in adviſing her Majeſty to exerciſe ſome Acts of Adminiſtration, ſuch as the calling together the late Parliament, which had continued during all the late Reign, and promoting in it ſome Commiſſions, Laws and Powers, which were plainly beyond the Limitations which determined the Being of the Parliament, and circumſcribed its Powers. But it was carried notwithſtanding, to add the Advocate's Clauſe, and the Bill having been read twice it had the Royal Aſſent.

There was in this Parliament propoſed, *An Act for the Toleration of all Proteſtants in the Exerciſe of religious Worſhip.* Whereupon a Repreſentation was offered againſt it in the Name and at the Appointment of the General Aſſembly of the Kirk: Wherein they inſiſt, that there could be no juſt Ground to grant a Toleration to thoſe of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion, ſince there was no ſinful Communion required of them, and Difference in Opinion about Church Government, was not a ſufficient Reaſon for Separation in Worſhip. And that to grant a Toleration to that Party in the preſent Circumſtances of that Church and Nation, would ſhake the Foundations of their happy Conſtitution. And they do therefore moſt humbly beſeech, *Yea, they are bold in the Lord, and in the Name of the Church of God, earneſtly to obteſt his Grace, and the moſt honourable Eſtates, that no ſuch Motion of any legal Toleration to thoſe of the prelatical Principles might be entertain'd by the Parliament.* Being perſuaded, that in the preſent Caſe and Circumſtances of that Church and Nation, to enact a Toleration for thoſe of that way (which they pray'd God in his infinite Mercy to avert) would be to *eſtabliſh Iniquity by a Law*, and bring upon the Promoters thereof, and upon their Families, a dreadful Guilt, *&c.*

And for juſt the ſame, and many more Reaſons, *South Britain* may be ſaid to have *eſtabliſhed Iniquity by a Law*, in the Toleration of Diſſenters among them at the Revolution.

volution. I ſhall not pretend to determine whether a Toleration of Diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed Church be wicked or laudable; thus much I venture to affirm, that it is as laudable and innocent to tolerate Epiſcopacy in *Scotland*, as it is to tolerate Presbytery in *England*, eſpecially if we conſider that the Legiſlative Authority of both Nations are now of the Epiſcopal Communion, occaſionally at leaſt.

But to return: The Kirk ſo managed Matters that the Act of Toleration was dropt; ſome time after an Act for a Supply was propoſed, but before the Houſe would go upon the Supply, they inſiſted on paſſing an Act for their Security; in which it was provided in order to ſecure their antient Independency, that in default of Iſſue of her Majeſty, the ſame Perſon ſhould in no Event be capable to be King or Queen both of *England* and *Scotland*, unleſs a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of Plantations, *&c.* was fully agreed to by the Parliament of *England*; and ſeveral Proviſions and Limitations were contain'd alſo in the ſaid Act, to the Prejudice of the Prerogative of the Crown.

The Earl of *Marchmont* in this Parliament afterwards propos'd the ſettling the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, but his Motion was rejected. The Act of Security having been twice read, and the High Commiſſioner neglecting to give it the Royal Aſſent, was frequently addreſs'd to that Purpoſe; and at length he made a Speech, wherein he tells the Parliament, That he was fully empower'd to give the Royal Aſſent to all the Acts voted this Seſſion except the *Act of Security*, which they might eaſily believe requir'd her Majeſty's farther Conſideration. At the ſame time her Majeſty expected they would mind their own Safety, in making the neceſſary Proviſion for the Troops, and that they would put the Trade and Cuſtoms upon that Foot that the Civil Liſt might be ſupported: And he intreated them to finiſh theſe Matters as ſoon as poſſible.

Upon this ſome Members of the Houſe begun to queſtion, whether the Crown had a Negative or not: They ſaid, till of late, a Negative had never been interpos'd, and that but in very few Caſes; and, in the End, they peremptorily reſolved not to go upon the Supply till the Act of Security had paſſed the Royal Aſſent. Whereupon the Lord Commiſſioner having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral other Acts on the 16th of *September*, the Parliament was adjourn'd to the firſt of *October* following.

The 21ſt of *September* the Parliament of *Ireland* met: In this Parliament a Complaint was made againſt the famous Mr. *Aſgil*, that he was the Author of a Book entitled, *An Argument proving that according to the Covenant of Eternal Life reveal'd in the Scriptures, Men may be tranſlated from hence into eternal Life without paſſing thro' Death, although the human Nature of Chriſt himſelf could not be thus tranſlated till he paſs'd thro' Death.* Upon the Examination of ſeveral Witneſſes, and the Houſe having heard what Mr. *Aſgil* could ſay in his Juſtification, it was reſolved, That it appeared to the Houſe that *John Aſgil*, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, is Author of the ſaid Book: And it was reſolved alſo, That *John Aſgil*, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, be expelled the Houſe, and be for ever hereafter incapable of being choſen, returned, or ſitting as a Member in any ſucceeding Parliament in this Kingdom.

The Commons in this Parliament

ment tranſmitted a Repreſentation to her Majeſty, ſetting forth the wretched Circumſtances they were in. They ſaid her Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors had always had the Glory of governing a free People, but that the Conſtitution of the Kingdom of *Ireland* had been of late greatly ſhaken, and the Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates of the Subjects called in Queſtion, and try'd in a manner unknown to their Anceſtors. That the Charge they had been put to by the Truſtees for forfeited Eſtates in defending their juſt Rights (which after many and expenſive Delays had been allowed by the ſaid Truſtees) exceeded the Value of the current Caſh of that Kingdom. That they could not without the greateſt Grief of Heart, reflect on the loſs of their Trade, and of being deprived of the Means of earning their Livelihood, and maintaining their own Manufactures, whereby their Poor were become very numerous, eſpecially the Poor induſtrious Proteſtants, whoſe Families had been forced to leave the Kingdom, and remove into Foreign Countries. That their Foreign Trade was under ſuch Reſtrictions and Diſcouragements that it became in a Manner unprofitable. That the want of frequent Parliaments had given Encouragement to evil Men, who minded nothing but their own Gain, tho' it tended to the Ruin and Oppreſſion of her Majeſty's Subjects. That the rapacious Covetouſneſs of ſome Civil Officers was inſupportable, who amaſs'd together vaſt Eſtates in a ſhort time in that poor Country. That others reſided for the moſt part out of the Kingdom, and neglected their Duties, to the great Detriment of her Majeſty's Subjects, and Failure of Juſtice: And that it was from her Majeſty's gracious Interpoſition alone in their Favour, that they hoped for Relief from theſe their manifold Griefs and Oppreſſions. They did not doubt her Majeſty would take ſome prudent Meaſures for their Support, either by reſtoring to them the full Enjoyment of their Conſtitution, or by promoting a more firm and ſtrict Union with her Subjects of *England*, which would prove to the Advantage of that Kingdom; nothing being more certain, than that whatever Riches *Ireland* ſhould acquire, muſt at laſt neceſſarily center in the Seat of the Government. They pray'd that ſhe might long continue to be the choiceſt Bleſſing of her People, and the Aſſertor of the Liberties of *Europe*. And that they her poor Subjects of *Ireland* might be an eminent Inſtance of her Majeſty's having a juſt Right to that moſt glorious Title; that they might join with the reſt of Mankind in proclaiming her moſt excellent Majeſty not only the greateſt, but the beſt and juſteſt Princeſs that ever reigned.

This Parliament voted ſeveral Penſions (to the Value of 17,634*l.*) to be unneceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment, and particularly 1200 *l. per Annum*, that was paid to the Presbyterian Miniſters in *Ulſter*.

In the beginning of *July* Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* ſailed for the *Streights*, having under his Command about 35 *Engliſh*, and 14 *Dutch* Men of War. The 24th the Fleet anchored before *Caſcais*, and Sir *Cloudſley* ſent Sir *Stafford Fairborne* to acquaint his *Portugueze* Majeſty with his Arrival, which very much rejoiced the *Portugueze*, who were apprehenſive of being inſulted by a *French* Squadron. The 31ſt the Fleet ſailed from *Caſcais*, and the 9th of *Auguſt* came to an Anchor in *Tangier* Road, where having taken in ſome freſh Proviſions, they ſailed the 12th, and got thro' the *Streights* that

Night. The 31ſt the Fleet came in ſight of *Altea*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, and having made a Deſcent with 2500 Marines, they ſent a Meſſage to the Governor that they did not come as Enemies but Friends. The Governor anſwered, he had a great Eſteem for the *Engliſh*, but he was ſorry he was not in a Condition to oppoſe their landing.

Admiral *Shovel*, and the *Dutch* Admiral *Allemond* afterwards publiſhed a Manifeſto, importing, That purſuant to the Orders of her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States-General*, they were come to protect ſuch of the good Subjects of *Spain* as were willing to return to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign the Archduke *Charles*, and to deliver them from the Oppreſſion and Tyranny of *France*; and the *Spaniards* finding no Injury offer'd them, brought in plenty of Proviſions, for which they received ready Money, and ſome of them ſeemed well diſpoſed to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and drank Healths to the Archduke. The Fleet having taken in Water and freſh Proviſions, the Marines were reimbarked, and ſailed again the 3d of *September* for *Leghorn*, where Count *Lamberg* the Imperial Ambaſſador at *Rome* came on board Sir *Cloudſley*, and acquainted him, that the Archduke was proclaimed King of *Spain* at *Vienna* the 12th of *September*, by the Name of *Charles* III. and thereupon 15 Guns were fired by every Ship in the Fleet, and his Majeſty's Health drank. When the Admiral ſailed from the Bay of *Altea*, the *Pembroke* and *Tartar* were ſent to the Gulph of *Narbonne* with the Arms and Ammunition that were deſigned for the *Cevennois*, the 4th of *September* having taken a *French* Tartane, the Maſter told them their Deſign was diſcovered; that he was at *Agde*, a Town not far from the Gulph of *Narbonne*, when the Marſhal *Montrevil* came thither with ſeveral Engineers to view the Coaſt; and that the Marſhal had ordered all that could carry Arms to rendezvous at certain Places upon the Coaſt upon the firing of the Guns from Fort *Breſcon*; and that all Lower *Languedoc* was under a great Conſternation, being afraid the *Engliſh* would land there and relieve *Cevennois*. On the 17th they ſailed in Sight of *Narbonne*, and when they came over againſt *Agde*, Fort *Breſcon* fired four Guns, and immediately all the Country appeared in Arms. The 18th the *Tartar* was ordered to ſtretch a Head and advance as near the Shoar as poſſibly, and ſhe came into ten Fathom of Water, and the *Pembroke* into thirteen, the Land about two Miles diſtance; and they made the Signals agreed on, but were not anſwered from the Shoar. Whereupon the *Pembroke* and *Tartar* ſet ſail for *Leghorn*, where they arrived the 23d, and join'd the Grand Fleet that came thither three or four Days before.

This Deſign of aſſiſting the *Cevennois* had been unluckily diſcovered by ſome of the *French* Refugees that had been diſpatch'd from *England* and *Holland* thither to acquaint them with her Majeſty's Intentions of relieving them. But one of all that had been ſent got ſafe thither, and return'd again, which was Monſieur *Flotard*, who ſtaid ſix Days among the *Cevennois*, and acquainted them with the Signals the Fleet would make, and directed them what Signals they ſhould make in Return: He viewed a Body of their Troops, conſiſting of 6000 Men, and they acquainted him that they could Muſter a much greater Force; but they were then employed in getting in their Harveſt; they commiſſioned

Flotard

Flotard to ſolicit the Proteſtant Powers in their Behalf, and bid him aſſure the Marquis of *Mirmont*, who ſent him, that they would gladly receive him for their General. The other Meſſengers who were ſent to the *Cevennois*, were taken and broke alive upon the Wheel, or ſent to the Gallies: And thus ended the Project of relieving the *Cevennois*. The 22d of *October* Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* ſet Sail for *Leghorn*, and having ordered a Squadron of Men of War to *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Algier*, to renew the Peace with thoſe Places, he came again into *Altea* Bay on the Coaſt of *Valencia*, where ſeveral of the *Spaniards* declared for King *Charles*, and came and ſerved on board the Fleet; and the Fleet having taken in Water ſet Sail for *England*, and arrived in the *Downs* the 17th of *November* following, not having had an Opportunity of engaging the *French* Fleet, which kept cloſe in *Thoulon* while the Confederates were in the *Mediterranean*.

The Emperor's Affairs in *Germany* were this Year in ſtrange Confuſion. The Imperial Generals invaded the Electorate of *Bavaria* and committed great Ravages in that Country, but were frequently met with and defeated by the Elector's Troops. On the other Hand, the Elector made himſelf Maſter of *Ratiſbon*, where the Diet of the Empire were aſſembled; and tho' the *French* Army had been ſeveral times repuls'd by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* in their Attacks of the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, yet Marſhal *Villars* at length penetrated through the Vale of *Kintzig*, and in the beginning of *May* join'd the Elector of *Bavaria*. Upon the News of this Conjunction, the Diet of *Ratiſbon* publiſh'd a Reſolve, That the preſent War was not enter'd into upon Account of Religion, but to check the growing Power of *France*, and preſerve the Liberties of the Empire and their Allies. And whoever ſhould raiſe or ſpend any Report as if this was a religious War, as the *French* and *Bavarians* had ſuggeſted, ſhould be puniſh'd as Enemies to their Country.

The Elector, to whom the Diet were in a manner Priſoners, order'd his Miniſter to preſent them two Memorials, importing, That as his Country had been invaded by the Imperial Generals, and great Part of it already ruin'd, he was reſolv'd to make uſe of the Aſſiſtance offer'd him by the *French* King, for repelling any future Violences: However, he would not break the Promiſe he had made for the Security of the Diet, but withdraw his Troops as ſoon as the Emperor ſhould ratify the Treaty of the Neutrality of that City, and therefore hop'd they would not remove their Reſidence: However, if they did, he ſhould grant them a general Paſs; but he would have it inſerted, that his Miniſter ſhould upon no Pretence whatſoever, be excluded from the Meetings and Debates of the Diet, and that nothing ſhould be reſolved or concluded in the Matter of the ninth Electorate, without his Knowledge and Conſent, and preſs'd the Diet for a ſpeedy Anſwer; but they came to a Reſolution, That it was a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, that they could not come to any Determination in it without new Inſtructions from their Principals.

The Emperor having refus'd to conſent to the Neutrality of *Ratiſbon*, requir'd the Princes and States of *Germany* to furniſh their Quota's, to enable him to prevent the Miſchiefs which threaten'd the Empire. But when ſome of the Deputies propos'd the entering upon Ways and Means for every Circle to raiſe their Shares of Troops,

Artillery,

Artillery, and Ammunition, to compoſe an Army of 120000 Men as had been reſolv'd at the beginning of the War, it was anſwer'd, That the Conſideration of theſe Matters was too late for this Campaign, and too ſoon for the next. The Elector of *Bavaria* obſerving the ſupine Negligence of the Diet, publiſh'd a Manifeſto, charging the Emperor and his Allies with plundering and burning his Country, and inſiſting, that he took up Arms in his own Defence, without any Deſign of joining *France* to attack the Empire, as had been ſuggeſted by his Enemies; that he deſir'd the Peace of *Ryſwick* might be kept; and the Miniſters of *France* had repreſented to the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, their Maſter's Diſpoſition to keep it inviolably; and the Circles declaring a like Inclination, he had conformably declared on the Side of *France*, and wiſhed the Imperial Court, when they began the War in *Italy*, had had the Conſent of the Electoral College; that he had indeed poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Ulm* and *Memminghen*, and he thought it high time, for his own Security, and the Preſervation of his Country, being in Danger of being cruſh'd by a Monarchical Adminiſtration before unheard of in the Empire.

It was agreed between the Elector of *Bavaria* and Marſhal *Villars*, that the Marſhal ſhould attend the Motions of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, while the Elector invaded the County of *Tyrol*, in order to open a Communication with the *French* in *Italy*. The Elector's Motions were ſo very ſwift, and his Succeſs ſuch, that it alarmed the Court of *Vienna*; for in ſix Days he made himſelf Maſter of the whole Country, and took as many ſtrong Places as might have ſtopp'd a numerous Army for as many Months, had they been in ſuch a Condition as they ought. And at length the Elector made his triumphant Entry into *Inſpruck* the Capital of *Tyrol*; from which he demanded Homage, and a monthly Contribution of 120000 Florins: But the Elector marching afterwards to the Mountain *Brenner*, in order to join the Duke of *Vendoſme* in *Italy*, (in which Deſign he was diſappointed) the Peaſants in *Tyrol* took Arms and retook ſeveral of the Places he had taken, and cut the Garriſons in Pieces he had left in them. And tho' the Elector afterwards revenged himſelf upon the Peaſants, yet underſtanding that ſome of the Imperial Generals were marching againſt him, and that his own Country had ſuffer'd very much in his Abſence, he was obliged to abandon *Tyrol* again and return to *Munich*.

The Duke of *Bavaria* having rejoin'd the Marſhal *Villars*, fell upon Count *Stirum*, who commanded a conſiderable Body of the Imperialiſts and defeated him. In the mean time Count *Tallard* beſieged and took old *Briſac*, and on the 7th of *October* inveſted *Landau*.

The Confederates being ſenſible of what Importance the Preſervation of *Landau* was, after they had diſpos'd the reſt of the Army into their winter Quarters, order'd the hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* to attempt the raiſing of the Siege; to which Purpoſe he ſet forward from the *Netherlands* with twelve Battalions, and twenty-nine Squadrons, and having reach'd *Altzey*, in the *Palatinate*, with very long Marches, was there attended by Count *Naſſau Weilburgh*, General of the *Palatine* Forces, in order to concert proper Meaſures for the relieving of *Landau*: to which purpoſe he promis'd to meet his Highneſs between *Frankendale* and *Manheim*. The *French* having Notice

of this March, ſent away Mr. *Pracontal* with a Body of 10000 Men, and Orders to follow the Prince cloſe at the Heels, or rather to get before him if he could. And indeed the *French* Man was ſo diligent that he join'd Marſhal *Tallard* before the Confederates had any Intelligence of it; an Error that will hardly bear an Excuſe, when Generals miſcarry, or are deceiv'd in their Intelligence of the Enemies Motions.

Upon the 13th Inſtant his Highneſs encamp'd at *Hoop Spier*, within three Quarters of a League of *Spier*, and four Leagues from *Landau*; where the reſt of the Troops under the Command of the Count of *Naſſau Weilburgh* join'd his Highneſs. Upon the 14th all Things were prepar'd in a Readineſs to attack the Enemy in their Lines upon the 16th enſuing. But upon the 15th, when his Highneſs expected to be join'd by a Battalion from *Mentz*, two of *Lunenburgh*, one of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, and a Regiment of Horſe, Subjects of the ſame Prince, the Count of *Naſſau Weilburgh* came riding full ſpeed to the Prince's Quarters, and told him the Enemy was at hand marching directly to attack him, and deſir'd him to Command the right Wing to their Arms; which did not a little ſurprize the Prince, becauſe the Count had all along aſſur'd him that Mr. *Tallard* was not in a Condition to come out of his Lines: However, he mounted immediately, and obſerving that the *Palatine* Quarter-Maſter-General had rang'd the Army in a very diſadvantageous Place, where they lay expos'd in Flank to the Enemy, he diſpatch'd his Aid-de-Camp to the Count to deſire him to march more ſlowly, that he might join him with his right Wing. But this Meſſage ſignified nothing; but before the Adjutant return'd, Count *Naſſau Weilburgh* had engaged the Enemy, and at firſt had the Advantage, having taken ſome of the Enemies Cannon; but then the Enemy renewing the Charge, fell on with ſo much Fury upon the Foot expos'd in Flank and Front to the Violence of the Enemy, that they were forc'd to retire in great Diſorder before the right Wing commanded by the Prince of *Heſſe* could come up to their Succour. By this Means the left Wing being in this Confuſion, the Enemy pour'd all their Forces upon the right Wing; which hitherto they had in vain attack'd with great Loſs. But the Defeat of the Left having open'd a Way for the Enemy to attack the *Heſſian* Foot in Front and Flank, they were forc'd to retreat after an obſtinate and bloody Reſiſtance, which continued from one in the Afternoon till Night, inſomuch, that after they had taken from the Enemy ſixteen Standards, four Guidons, and three Pair of Kettle-Drums, without loſing one of their own, they made an orderly Retreat to *Dandenhoven*; where they repaſs'd the *Spierback*, the victorious Enemy not daring to purſue them. The Prince of *Heſſe* during the whole Action, which was very deſperate, perform'd all that could be expected from a General and a common Soldier, had three Horſes kill'd under him, and ſlew a *French* Officer with his own Hand. Among the Slain on the Confederates Side, are number'd the Prince of *Heſſe Homberg*, the Major-General *Hochkirchen* and *Tetteau*, together with four Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, ſix Captains, and ſeveral inferior Officers, and a Major-General, a Colonel, and ſome other Officers wounded. On the *French* ſide Mr. *Pracontal* and ſeveral of their beſt

Officers are ſaid to be ſlain. and the greateſt Part of the *Gens d' Arms* were cut to Pieces, but the Number of the common Soldiers is not yet certainly known, ſome affirming the Loſs of the *French* to be equal, others greater than that of the Confederates. 'Tis alſo further ſaid, that during the heat of the Action the Count *de Frize* made a vigorous Sally from the Town, and falling upon the Enemy in their Trenches, utterly defeated four Battalions of the Enemy. Others there are, who to extenuate the Loſs of the Confederates, aſſure us, that it proves not ſo great as was at firſt reported; and that the Prince of *Saxon Meningan*, the young Count of *Naſſau Weilburgh*, and ſeveral other Officers who were thought to have been ſlain or taken Priſoners, are come ſafe to *Manheim*. On the *French* Side, the Letters from *Paris* acknowledge the Loſs of a great many brave Officers, as *Monſieur de Pracontal*, Lieutenant-General, kill'd in the firſt Charge, M. *Sheldon*, an *Engliſh* Man, Major-General, *Monſieur de Auriac*, a Brigadier of Horſe, Monſieur *Calvo*, a Brigadier of Foot, Meſſieurs *de Flennes de Meuſe*, *Boiſeul*, *Gaetano*, the Prince *de Croy*, Monſieur *de Brulard*, Colonels. Meſſieurs *de Laverdine de Hautarive*, *de S. Maur*, and two other Lieutenant Colonels, and almoſt two Thouſand Soldiers kill'd; Twenty-ſix Officers of the Regiment call'd the King's Regiment are reckoned among the Slain, as alſo ſeveral Officers of the Regiment of *Navarre*, which had to deal with the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*'s Foot Guards, which that Prince rallied and led on thrice to the Charge.

However it be, ſo ſoon as the Action was over, the *French* returned to the *Leaguer*, and the Confederates to *Manheim*, and the Count of *Frize* deſpairing of farther Relief, ſurrendered their Fortreſs upon the ſame Conditions that were granted to the Count of *Melac*. The Governor, and 2000 of the Garriſon were conducted to *Philipſburgh*, and the ſick and wounded were left behind till they recovered their Healths, and then the *French* put a numerous Garriſon into the Place.

Count *Marſin* was about this Time ſent to command the *French* Army that acted in Conjunction with the Elector of *Bavaria*, in the room of Marſhal *Villars*, whoſe imperious Behaviour 'tis ſaid the Elector could not bear. The Elector having inveſted *Auſburg* the 6th of *December* that Town ſurrendered the fourteenth.

To add to the Diſtractions of the Empire, this Winter the *Hungarians* broke out into open Rebellion; they were commanded by Prince *Ragotzi*, who publiſhed a Manifeſto, importing, That provided they may enjoy their Religion, Liberties, and Eſtates, and the Government of *Hungary* might be put into the Hand of a Native, they would return to their Allegiance. The Emperor hereupon ſent Prince *Eugene* to *Preſburgh*, to give the neceſſary Orders for the Security of the Frontiers, and to endeavour to bring thoſe Malecontents to ſome Accommodation.

Having given ſome Account of the State of the War in the Empire, let us return to the *Netherlands*. The Campaign was open'd on this Side with the Siege of *Bonn*, which was inveſted on the 24th of *April* N. S. and was ſurrendered upon honourable Terms the 14th of *May* following.

While the Duke of *Marlborough* lay before *Bonn*, the Marſhals *Villeroy* and *Boufflers* advanced to *Tonerens*, which they ſurprized, and made

made the Garriſon, conſiſting of two Battalions, Priſoners. *Bonn* being ſurrendered, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched towards the *French* Army with a Deſign to have given them Battle; but upon his Approach Marſhal *Villeroy* thought fit to retire within the Lines, having firſt blown up the Walls of *Tongeren*. Hereupon it was reſolved to attack the *French* Lines, and General *Cohorn* and Baron *Spar* were commanded upon that Service, which they perform-ed with Succeſs, but not without conſiderable Loſs at Baron *Spar*'s Attack.

The Joy for this Succeſs was not a little abated by the Arrival of an Expreſs from General *Opdam*, giv-ing an Account, that the *French* came out of their Lines near *Ant-werp*, and being joined by a conſi-derable Detachment from their Grand Army, had ſurrounded the Confederate Forces under his Com-mand, and intirely routed them, and that he had eſcaped to *Breda* only with 30 Horſe. But while the States were under ſome Con-ſternation at this Misfortune, ano-ther Expreſs arrived from Monſieur *Hop*, Treaſurer General of the States, and their Deputy in that Army, giving an Account that the Army was indeed ſurrounded by a ſuperior Force, but had repulſed the Enemy, and had an Honour-able Retreat to *Lillo*. The Truth was, General *Opdam* had the Miſ-fortune to be cut off from the reſt of his Army at the beginning of the Engagement, and fled to *Ant-werp*, looking upon the Army as loſt: And tho' that General had ſerved his Country above thirty Years without Imputation on his Courage, and his being cut off from his Army was purely an Accident, yet could he never afterwards re-cover any tolerable Reputation in the Army.

The Battle of *Eckeren* by *Slangenberg*.

High and Mighty Lords,

AFTER that by Order of your Highneſſes the Army command-ed by General Opdam *was leſſened to* 13 *Battalions and* 26 *Squadrons, and that it was found convenient that this ſmall Army ſhould march from* Stabrook *towards* Eckeren; *Count* Tilly *and I repreſented the bad Conſtitution of that Camp with ſo ſmall a Number of Men within three quarters of a League of the Enemies Lines; who according to General* Coehorn's *Report, could draw together* 50 *Battalions from* Liers *to* Oſtend. *That beſides they could be reinforced from their great Army, whereas we could expect no Aſſiſtance in time, no not from Ge-neral* Coehorn. *We alſo remon-ſtrated, that the Enemy being Su-perior in Number, might always cut off our Retreat, and that we un-derſtood that the Enemy was ſtronger in their Lines than we were in our Army, and that our great Army had paſſed the* Yecker, *and that the Enemy advanced as far as* Tirle-mont, *and beſides expected more Troops in their Lines. Neverthe-leſs we could obtain nothing by our Remonſtrance, but only a Reſolve to ſend our heavy Baggage to* Bergen op Zoom; *which was ſent off at the ſame time when M.* de Boufflers *arrived in the* French *Lines with a conſiderable Body of Horſe and Dra-goons; and as Priſoners ſay, with* 70 *Companies of Grenadiers, and without loſs of Time ſent all their Troops out of their Lines with the Marquis of* Bedmar, *Prince* Serclae *M.* Villeroy's *Son, and many other General Officers. And having marched with incredible Diligence, poſted an ambuſcade of their Dra-goons before our Left, and advanced with*

with the main of their Army to Capelle *behind our Camp, before we had the leaſt Advice of their Deſign or March. Nor had we been informed then before we had been incompaſſed, but that I and Count* Tilly, *and ſome of our Major Generals making the Tour of our Camp, met their Ambuſcade of Dragoons about* 1 *o'Clock near our great Guard of Horſe. Having diſcovered the ſaid Ambuſcade, we judged the Enemy deſigned to attack us, and immediately put our Troops under their Arms, and acquainted General* Opdam *with what we had done. One of our Guards on the Steeple of the Church of* Eckeren *acquainted us at the ſame Time, that the Enemies came on with a great Body of Men towards* Capelle, *and advanced continually: Upon this General* Opdam *reſolved to retire under* Lillo, *and ordered two Squadrons of Dragoons to poſſeſs themſelves of the Poſt of* Howen, *to cover the March of our Army. Whilſt General* Opdam *was buſy ordering their March, we underſtood that the Enemy was advanced to* Howen, *and had repulſed thoſe two Squadrons of Dragoons, whereby the Road to* Lillo *was ſtopped. Brigadier* Schulemburg *was detached at firſt to poſt himſelf within two Leagues of* Sax Gotha *at* Muiſbrock *and* Getting, *below* Howen, *to cover our Retreat; but when he came there he found that Poſt guarded by* French *Dragoons and Grenadiers. Whereupon he began to charge them, but they being much Superior in Number, he judge a Retreat neceſſary, and tried to ſeize the Poſt of* Honteron; *but he found the Enemy alſo poſſeſſed of that. This obliged him to draw up at* Watering, *betwixt* Houteren *and* Muiſbrook, *and it was reſolved to attack the* French *there, and to make them retire if poſſible; but they were ſo advantageouſly poſted that it was impracticable. On the other hand, the Enemy advanced upon us, made a vigorous Charge on the Troops of* Munſter, *and began a ſharp Battle with the Foot about three o'Clock.*

Perceiving the Enemy to be much ſuperior in Number, we were oblig'd to change our Deſign, and to endure a terrible Fire of their Muskets. General Opdam *and Count* Tilly, *who were upon the Road with the Horſe, upon the Dike that goes to the* Villemerdonk, *tried to continue our march oppoſite to* Houteren, *along the Dikes of the* Scheld *to* Lillo, *and when they arrived, found the Enemy poſſeſſed of* Houteren, *but were afterwards chas'd from thence by our Troops. Mean while the Foot continued the Fight betwixt* Howen *and* Eckeren *with a terrible Fire on both ſides till eight at Night, eſpecially about and upon the Dike betwixt* Eckeren *and* Villemerdonk; *where Lieutenant-General* Fagel, *and Major-General* Friſem *and* Elberfield *gave ſuch Proofs of their Conduct and Valour as cannot be enough admired; Lieutenant-General* Fagel *being wounded in the Head and Foot, we not being able to ſuſtain his Regiment, and the Enemy perceiving we wanted Foot, took the Opportunity to force our Troops at* Houteren *to retire, and poſted themſelves there, and at ſome Sluices betwixt that Village and Fort* la Croix, *and by that means we were encompaſſed on all Sides, having the Enemies Lines and* Antwerp *on our Rear, and Fort* Philippine *and the* Scheld *on our left; which obliged me to ſend to General* Opdam *and Count* Tilly *for their Advice how to get out of that Labyrinth. Word was brought me that General* Opdam *had not been ſeen for ſome Time, and Count* Tilly *ſaid he believ'd him either to be killed or taken.*

Upon this we reſolved to try all

Courſes with our utmoſt Vigour, Count Tilly *detached ſome Cavalry under General* Homps *to ſuſtain the Foot; who maintained a bloody Fight for a long Time upon the Dike: The* French *alſo ſent Horſe to ſuſtain their Foot on this Occaſion. General* Homps *led on his Horſe with ſo much Conduct and Courage, that he broke ſeveral* French *Squadrons, took ſome of their Standards and Drums, routed ſeveral Battalions of their Foot, and drove the Enemy back a quarter of a League.*

Brigadier Wyke, *and the other Brigadiers and Colonels having ſpent all their Powder and Lead, ordered their Men to fix their Bayonets to their Muſquets, and purſue the Enemy; and the Battle being ſharp and bloody, the Dike was cover'd with the ſlain and wounded.*

I had then taken Poſt on the Key of a Canal that joined the Dike, where I placed two Battalions, and the Cavalry behind them, to maintain that Poſt to the laſt Extremity, if our Troops happened to be broke, and for the Security of the reſt of the Regiments that we expected in the Night; but the Enemy was ſo diſordered that they had no mind to renew the Fight in that Poſt: They endeavoured, during the Heat of the Charge abovementioned, to fall upon our Rear; having for that End charged us with four Battalions from Antwerp *and Fort* la Croix, *along the Village, and another Dike of* Villermendonk; *but found that Poſt well guarded, and their Troops were forc'd to retire by the dreadful Fire of our Men: But Night coming on, and finding ourſelves ſtill encompaſs'd on all Sides, we were forc'd to open a Paſſage by Dint of Sword. The* French *had ſeiz'd the Poſt of* Otteren, *and ſeveral others towards the Sluices, which cut off our Communication with* Lillo: *Upon which Count* Tilly, *M.* Hop, *and I, reſolv'd to attack that Poſt with our utmoſt Vigour; and our Infantry wanting Power and Lead, we order'd them to advance with their Bayonets fix'd to their Muſquets.*

General M. Frieſheim, *and Brigadier* Dona, *were detach'd with four Battalions, and marching thro' a Ground full of Ditches, waded up to their middle to attack the Enemy in that Poſt on Flank and Rear. We march'd alſo ſome Regiments along the Dike, and Count* Tilly *advanc'd with ſome Dragoons, and after firing ſome Cannon on that Poſt, we attack'd the Enemy in Flank, Front and Rear, chas'd them from* Otteren, *took their Cannon, and beat them from the Sluices where they were intrench'd. We purſu'd them fighting as far as Fort* la Croix, *which open'd our Paſſage along the Dikes to* Lillo; *where we arriv'd this Morning, and are now encamp'd.*

I can aſſure your Highneſſes, that all your Troops, Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, fought with a ſurprizing Valour, and that Lieutenant-General Fagel, *and all other the Generals, Majors and Brigadiers, behaved themſelves in this dangerous Action with admirable Conduct, being only ſorry we have loſt ſeveral brave Men. There are ſome taken Priſoners, and many wounded; of whom I cannot ſend a Liſt till next. We have taken ſome Standards, Drums, and Colours, and my Regiment has taken one Piece of Cannon, and a Colour. I hope your Highneſſes will conſider the ſmall Number of our Troops, that the Enemy was twice as ſtrong as we, that their Loſs is much greater than ours, and that almoſt all of them retir'd in Confuſion, and left us the Field of Battle, whereas we came hither in good Order. It was my Opinion, Count* Tilly's, *and that of all the Generals who were preſent, that we ought never to have expoſed ourſelves in ſuch a diſadvantageous*

Camp: And I hope it will be no ſmall Satisfaction to your Highneſſes that this Action will certainly advance the Reputation of your Forces.

I forgot to tell you that the Count of Eaſt-Frieſland, *and Count* Vandernot, *diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this Occaſion, and that Colonel* Ivois *aſſiſted me with his Valour and good Advice; ſo that I doubt not but your Highneſſes will conſider his Merit. General* Fagel *is embarked to Day to have his Wounds better looked after. General* Coehorn *came to* Dillo *in the Night, with ſome Regiments after the Battle; but ſent back immediately under Major General* Dedem. *All our Regiments eſpecially the Foot, are extreamly weakened, ſo that they cannot act in a Body, except your Highneſſes change thoſe that ſuffer moſt with others that are in Garriſons. This Poſt is not ſafe except the Sluices of Fort* Frederick Henry *be opened; which cannot be while we are here, becauſe the Salt-water would occaſion Diſeaſes. M.* de Opdam *not being preſent, I have taken upon me the general Command till I receive your Highneſſes Order,*

Lillo, June 2, 1703.

SLANGENBERG.

Mr. *Opdam* is not the firſt that has been ruined by giving up a Game before it was actually loſt: Hiſtory actually furniſhes us with various Examples of this Kind. *Caſſius* is a remarkable Inſtance of it, who ſeeing Victorious *Brutus* with a Body of Men coming to his Aſſiſtance, miſtook him for an Enemy, and in the height of Deſpair giving all for loſt threw himſelf upon his Sword, when nothing in human Probability but ſuch a precipitate Action could have wreſted the Victory out of their Hands, and prevented their being Maſters of the World.

But to return: The Duke of *Marlborough* finding it impoſſible to bring the *French* to a general Engagement ſat down before *Huy*, which he made himſelf Maſter of in about ten Days time, the Garriſon capitulating to be exchanged for the two Battalions which were ſurprized at *Tongeren*. The 10th of *September* following the Confederates inveſted *Limburgh*, and on the 28th of the ſaid Month the Garriſon ſurrendered and were made Priſoners of War. And thus ended the Campaign in *Flanders*. The Town of *Gelder* ſurrendered the Winter following, having been block'd up ſome Months by a Detachment of the *Pruſſian* Troops; by the Surrender whereof the *Dutch* became Maſters of all the *Spaniſh Guelderland* as they were before of *Limburgh*, another of the *Spaniſh* Provinces; ſo that their Frontiers were now ſufficiently enlarged, and the Enemy removed to a convenient Diſtance. The Caſe was altered ſince they repreſented to the Queen the dangerous Condition of their State, and implored her Protection in Terms almoſt as ſubmiſſive as their Forefathers had uſed to Queen *Elizabeth*; and no doubt they will always have that Deference to the Memory of thoſe two Queens, as becomes a People who have been ſo often reſcued from Deſtruction by their Arms.

This Winter the Duke of *Savoy* came into the Grand Alliance; of which the *French* King having ſome Intimation, commanded the Duke of *Vendoſme* to ſeize and diſarm the Troops of *Savoy* that were in his Army. The Duke of *Savoy* by way of Reprizal, commanded ſeveral *French* Officers that were in *Turin*, and the *French* Ambaſſador himſelf to be put under an Arreſt: Hereupon the Duke of *Vendoſme* was immediately commanded to invade the Frontiers of *Savoy*, and to

tranſmit

tranſmit the following Letter to his Royal Highneſs, *viz.*

SIR,

SINCE neither Religion, Honour, Intereſt, Alliance, nor even your own Hand-writing, are of any Force between us, I ſend my Couſin the Duke of Vendoſme *at the Head of my Armies to make known to you my Intentions; he will allow you but twenty-four Hours to reſolve what you have to do.*

LEWIS.

The Duke of *Savoy* however continued firm to the Allies, and publiſhed a Manifeſto, ſetting forth the Neceſſity and Juſtice of his Proceeding, and ſent Expreſſes to the Emperor, and the reſt of the confederated Powers, to ſollicit their Aſſiſtance, and enable him to weather the impending Storm.

To return to *England*. The Duke of *Schomberg*, Knight elect of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, was inſtalled at *Windſor* in the Month of *September*. In the ſame Month a Commiſſion was granted to the Lord *Granville*, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, to hold a Convocation or Parliament of Stannators, according to antient Cuſtom, who met at *Truro* in *Cornwall*, where the Lord Warden made a Speech to them, and acquainted them with her Majeſty's gracious Intentions to take off 1600 Tuns of their Tin yearly at 3*l.* 10*s.* *per Cent*. Stannary Weight for ſeven Years, which was a great Service to the Gentlemen in that County, who could not before ſell their Tin at more than fifty Shillings *per Cent*.

On the 9th of *November* the Parliament met, and the Queen being come to the Houſe, and the Commons ſent up for, her Majeſty made a Speech, wherein ſhe deſires Supplies of the Commons, to enable her to perform her Engagement with the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, as well as her former Engagements. She tells them the Funds have held out ſo well, and the Prizes been ſo conſiderable, that they have defrayed the Charge of the Expedition to *Portugal*, and of the Augmentation of Troops deſired by the States General, beſides the Services they were raiſed for. That ſhe had out of her own Revenue contributed to the Support of the Circle of the *Suabia*, whoſe firm Adherence to the Intereſt of the Allies under the greateſt Preſſures, well deſerved our Aſſiſtance. She wiſh'd a leſs chargeable way might be found out for manning the Fleet: Recommended the preventing the exceſſive Price of Coals; and in all their Affairs, recommended to them the Diſpatch on which ſhe ſaid depended the Succeſs of their Enterprizes: And laſtly ſhe expreſſed an earneſt Deſire of ſeeing them in perfect Union among themſelves, and deſired they would avoid all Heats and Diviſions.

Two Days after the Commons attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Thanks for her Speech, and for engaging the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy* in her Alliance; for contributing out of her own Revenue to the Publick Service, and for her Aſſiſtance to the Circle of *Suabia*; and they aſſure her, that they will ſupport her Majeſty in her Alliances, and enable her to carry on the War with Vigour.

The Lords alſo on the 12th of *November* addreſſed her Majeſty. They ſaid they ſaw with the greateſt Satisfaction the Zeal with which her Majeſty eſpouſed the Publick Intereſt, even beyond the Obligations of her Treaties: That ſhe might depend upon Security at Home

Home in the Love of her People, and therefore ſhe might with the greater Safety and Glory ſend her Fleets and Armies Abroad in Defence of her Allies.

That they ſhould willingly pay their Proportion of Taxes, encouraged by her Royal Generoſity, for the Eaſe of her People, and by the frugal Management of what was given. That her Majeſty might expect a ready Compliance with all her Deſires, and aſſured her they ſhould oppoſe whatever might tend to create any Diſquiet or Diſunion among her Subjects: That, they ſhould not be wanting in their Duty to ſupport her Majeſty's Honour and her Allies, not doubting but God would proſper her Arms ſo glorioufly employ'd, to protect all thoſe whom the Ambition of the *French* King would oppreſs.

The Commons ſoon after came to a Reſolution, That the 40000 Men which were raiſed to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies, and the additional Troops, conſiſted of 10000 Men, ſhould be continued for the Year 1704. That the Proportion of Land Forces to act in Conjunction with *Portugal* ſhould be 8000 Men, one Thouſand whereof to be Horſe and Dragoons; and that 40000 Men including 5000 Marines, be employed for Sea Service, in all 100000 Men wanting two; and we were ſo far from failing of our Contingents of Men and Money, as many of the Allies conſtantly did, that we did, as the Lords ſay in their Addreſs, *go beyond the Obligations of our Treaties.*

On the 26th of *November* 1703, about Midnight, began that terrible Storm, whoſe Violence neither Trees, nor Houſes, were able to reſiſt; whole Woods almoſt were laid as flat as if they had been fell'd by the Ax, and Trees of a conſiderable Bulk were torn up by the Roots, and blown ſeveral Yards from the Place where they ſtood, and other Trees ſnapp'd ſhort in Half. The Roofs of moſt Houſes were uncovered; many Chimneys blown down, the Lead on the Roofs of Churches rolled up like Rolls of Parchment, and many other dreadful Effects of its Fury appeared next Morning; but that the Deſtruction was no greater, and that it did not lay every Thing even with the Ground, can only be imputed to that Providence that ſays to the raging Sea, *Hitherto ſhalt thou go, and no further.* Some People indeed were killed by the Fall of Chimneys, but the Numbers were inconſiderable, conſidering the Fury of the Tempeſt.

But our Loſs at Sea was very conſiderable, many Ships of the Roval Navy, as well as Merchant-Men periſhing upon our Coaſt, and many others drove from their Anchors to the Coaſt of *Norway*; among the reſt Sir *Stafford Fairborne* in the *Aſſociation*, who was juſt come into the *Downs* from the *Streights*; and that the Reader may have ſome Notion of their Diſtreſs, I have here inſerted the Account as it was related by one on board.

Her Majeſty's Ship *Aſſociation*, a 2d Rate of 96 Guns, commanded by Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, Vice Admiral of the Red, and under him Captain *Richard Canning*, ſailed from the *Downs* the 24th of *November* laſt, in Company with ſeven other Capital Ships under the Command of the Honourable Sir *Cloudſley Shovel*, Admiral of the White, in their Return from *Leghorn* up the River. They anchored that Night off of *Long-Stanhead:* The next Day ſtruck Yard and Top-maſts. The 27th, about three in the Morning, the Wind at W. S. W. increaſed to a Hurri-

cane, which drove the *Aſſociation* from her Anchors. The Night was exceeding dark, but what was more dreadful, the *Galloper*, a very dangerous Sand, was under her Lee; ſo that ſhe was in Danger of ſtriking upon it beyond the Power of Man to avoid it. Driving thus at the Mercy of the Waves, it pleaſed God, that about five o'Clock ſhe paſſed over the Tail of the *Galloper*, in ſeven Fathom of Water. The Sea boiſterous and angry all in a Foam was ready to ſwallow her up; and the Ship received at that Time a Sea on her Starboard-ſide which beat over all, broke and waſhed ſeveral half Ports, and forced in the entering Port. She took in ſuch a vaſt Quantity of Water that it kept her down upon her Side, and every Body believed that ſhe would not have riſen again, had not the Water been ſpeedily let down into the Hold by ſcuttling the Decks. During this Conſternation two of the lower Gun-deck Ports were preſſed open by this mighty Weight of Water, the moſt hazardous Accident next touching the Ground, that could have happened to us. But the Ports that had been forced open being readily ſecured by the Direction and Command of the Vice-Admiral, who, tho' much indiſpoſed, was upon Deck all that Time, prevented any farther Miſchief. As the Ship ſtill drove with the Wind, ſhe was not long in this Shoal (where it was impoſſible for any Ship to have lived at that Time) but came into deeper Water, and then ſhe had a ſmoother Sea. However, the Hurricane did not abate, but rather ſeem'd to gather Strength; for Words were no ſooner uttered but they were carried away by the Wind; ſo that altho' thoſe upon Deck ſpoke Loud and Cloſe to one another, yet they could not Diſtinguiſh what was ſaid; and when they open'd their Mouths their Breath was almoſt taken away. Part of the Sprit-ſail, tho' faſt furled, was blown away from the Yard. A ten Oar-Boat that was laſh'd on her Starboard-ſide was often heav'd up by the ſtrength of the Wind, and overſet upon her Gun-Wale. We plainly ſaw the Wind skimming upon the Water as if it had been Sand, carrying it up into the Air, which was then ſo thick and glooming that Day-light, which would have been comfortable to us, did but make it appear more Ghaſtly. The Sun by intervals peeped through the corner of a Cloud, but ſoon diſappearing, gave us a more melancholy Proſpect of the Weather. About eleven o'Clock it diſperſed the Clouds, and the Hurricane abated into a more moderate Storm, which drove us over to the Banks of *Flanders*, and thence along the Coaſt of *Holland* and *Frieſland* to the Entrance of the *Elb*, where the 4th of *December* we had almoſt as violent a Storm as when we drove from our Anchors, the Wind at N. W. driving us directly upon the Shoar. So that we muſt all have inevitably periſhed had not God mercifully favoured us about ten o'Clock at Night with a S. W. Wind, which gave us an Opportunity to put to Sea. But being afterwards driven near the Coaſt of *Norway*, the Ship wanting Anchors and Cables, our Wood and Candles wholly expended, no Beer on board, nor any thing elſe in Lieu; every one reduced to one Quart of Water a Day; the Men who had been harraſſed at *Belle Iſle*, and in our *Mediterranean* Voyage now jaded by the continual Fatigues of the Storms, falling Sick every Day: The Vice Admiral in this Exigency thought it adviſeable to put into *Gottenbourgh*, the only Port

where we could hope to be ſupplied.

We arrived there the 11th of *December*, and having without loſs of Time got Anchors and Cables from *Copenhagen*, and Proviſions from *Gottenbourgh*, we ſailed thence the third of *January* with 12 Merchant-Men under our Convoy, all laden with Stores for her Majeſty's Navy. The 11th following we prevented four *French* Privateers from taking four of our Store-Ships. At Night we anchor'd off the *Long-ſand-head*, weighed again the next Day, but ſoon came to an Anchor, becauſe it was very hazy Weather. Here we rid out again a violent Storm, which was like to have put us to Sea. But after three Days very bad Weather we weighed, and arrived at the *Bouy* of the *Nore* the 23d of *January*, having run very great Risks among the Sands. For we had not only contrary Winds, but alſo very tempeſtuous Winds. We loſt 28 Men by Sickneſs contracted by the Hardſhips which they endur'd in the bad Weather; and had not Sir *Stafford Fairborne* by his great Care and Diligence got the Ship out of *Gottenbourgh*, and by that Means prevented her being Frozen up, moſt part of the Sailors had periſhed afterwards by the Severity of the Winter, which is intolerable Cold in thoſe Parts.

The Loſs the Royal Navy ſuſtain'd by the Storm.

THE *Reſerve*, a fourth Rate, Captain *John Anderſon*, Commander, loſt at *Yarmouth*. The Captain, the Surgeon, the Clerk, and 44 Men ſaved, the reſt of her Company drowned, being 175.

The *Vangard*, a ſecond Rate, ſunk in *Chatham* Harbour, with neither Men or Guns in her.

The *Northumberland*, a third Rate, Captain *Greenway*, loſt on the *Goodwin Sands*; all her Company was loſt, being 220 Men, including 24 Marines.

The *Sterling-Caſtle*, a third Rate, Captain *Johnſon*, on the *Goodwin-Sands*; 70 Men, of which were four Marine Officers ſaved, the reſt were drowned, being 206.

The *Reſtoration*, a third Rate, Captain *Emmes*, on the *Goodwin-Sands*; all her Company was loſt, being 391.

The *Mary*, a fourth Rate, Rear-Admiral *Beaumont*, Captain *Edward Hopſon* on the *Goodwin-Sands*. The Captain and Purſer on Shoar, one Man ſaved, the reſt drowned, being 269.

The *Mortar* Bomb, a fifth Rate, Captain *Raymond*, on the *Goodwin-Sands*; all her Company loſt, being 65.

The *Eagle* Advice Boat, a ſixth Rate, Captain *Boſtock*, loſt on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*; all her Company being 45, ſaved.

The *Reſolution*, a third Rate, Captain *Liſle*, on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*; all her Company, being 221, ſaved.

The *Litchfield Prize*, a fifth Rate, Captain *Chamberlain*, on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*; all her Company, being 108, ſaved.

The *Newcaſtle*, a fourth Rate, Captain *Carter*, loſt at *Spithead*, the Carpenter and 39 Men, were ſaved, and the reſt, being 193 drowned.

Veſuvius a Fireſhip, a fifth Rate, Captain *Paddon*, at *Spithead*; all her Company, being 148 ſaved.

The *Arundel*, a fifth Rate, all the Men, being 115 ſaved.

The *York*, a fourth Rate, loſt ſome Days before near *Harwich*; all her Men being 320, but four loſt.

Total of the Seamen loſt 1523.

By the Liſt above, it appears that

that the Loſs of Seamen is very conſiderable, but not ſo great as it was feared, becauſe the Ships were not fully mann'd.

Upon this Calamity and Deſtruction in the Royal Navy, the Commons addreſſed her Majeſty that ſhe would give Directions for repairing and building ſuch Capital Ships as ſhe thought fit, and at their next meeeting they would make good that Expence. They alſo deſired ſhe would make ſome Proviſion for the Families of thoſe Seamen who had been loſt out of her Majeſty's Ships in the Storm, untill the Houſe could Provide for them; which her Majeſty accordingly did. Soon after iſſued a Proclamation for a Faſt to be obſerved the 19th of *January*, to deprecate the Divine Vengeance, and avert the like Judgment for the Future.

The Bill *For preventing Occaſional Conformity* was brought in the Houſe of Commons againſt this Seſſions, and paſſed that Houſe without any conſiderable Oppoſition; but when it came to the Lords it was rejected on the ſecond Reading by a Majority of 12 or 14 Voices.

On the 17th of *December* her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe acquainted them with a Plot carried on in *Scotland* by the Emiſſaries of *France*, and ſaid ſhe would lay the Particulars before them as ſoon as they could be made publick without Prejudice.

Upon which the Houſe of Peers appointed a ſelect Committee of ſeven Lords, to take Examinations as to the Plot, and preſented an Addreſs to the Queen, wherein they thanked her for promiſing to communicate thoſe Informations to them of the ill Practices of her Enemies in *Scotland*, and doubted not but the Zeal that Houſe had ſhewn for having the Conſpirators ſecured, and their Deſigns brought to Light, had been very acceptable to her Majeſty; and that they would by their utmoſt Zeal, maintain the Rights of the Crown, and the Church of *England*, in all ſuch ways as might beſt Anſwer her Majeſty's pious Deſigns, and might moſt promote the Good and Happineſs of all her Subjects.

The Commons alſo addreſſed the Queen, and thanked her for her Speech, and communicating the Plot to them, whereby they had an Opportunity to repeat their unanimous Reſolutions to ſtand by and ſupport her Majeſty and the Proteſtant Succeſſion againſt all Pretenders, and all her Majeſty's Enemies whatſoever. They ſaid they could never have the leaſt diſtruſt of her Majeſty's Vigilance and Care for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Intereſt in General, and of the Monarchy and the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed; and they aſſured her Majeſty, that they would never be diſcouraged, but would continue inceſſant in their Endeavours, by all proper Methods, to tranſmit them ſecurely to Poſterity. Her Majeſty aſſured them they might depend upon her Willingneſs to join her Endeavours with them in ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Church of *England*.

Two or three Days after the Commons preſented another Addreſs, laying before her Majeſty the juſt Concern they were under to ſee her Royal Prerogative violated: They ſaid they were ſurprized to find, that when ſeveral Perſons ſuſpected of treaſonable Practices where taken into Cuſtody by her Majeſty's Meſſengers, in order to be examined, the Lords in *Violation of the known Laws of the Land*, had wreſted them out of her Majeſty's Hands, and without her

Leave

Leave or Knowledge in a moſt extraordinary Manner, taken the Examination of them ſolely to themſelves; whereby a due Enquiry into the Evil Practices and Deſigns againſt her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, might in great Meaſure be obſtructed. They deſire her Majeſty that ſhe will ſuffer no Diminution of her Prerogative, in the Exerciſe whereof they were reſolved to ſupport her, as well as in carrying on the War.

The Queen anſwered, ſhe had the Satisfaction to find that the Matter which occaſion'd this Addreſs was now at an End, but returned them Thanks for the Care of her Prerogative; and ſaid, ſhe would be careful to ſuffer no Invaſion of it, or of the Liberties of her People.

The Lords reſenting the Reflections caſt upon them by the Commons Addreſs, reſolved, That by the known Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament, they have an undoubted Right, whenever they conceive it to be for the Safety of her Majeſty and the Kingdom, to take Examinations of Perſons charged with criminal Matters, whether they be in Cuſtody or not, and to order that Perſons to be examined be taken into Cuſtody of her Majeſty's ſworn Officers attending the Houſe; and that the ſaid Addreſs of the Commons was unparliamentary, groundleſs, without Precedent, *&c.* and drew up a Repreſentation to her Majeſty upon the ſaid Reſolution; wherein they take Notice, that the Expreſſions in the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons were ſo very harſh and indecent, that the like were never uſed of the Houſe of Peers in any Age, not even by that Aſſembly, which under the Name of the Houſe of Commons, took upon them not only to aboliſh the Houſe of Lords, but to deſtroy the Monarchy. They obſerve alſo, that the Matter of the ſaid Addreſs was no leſs injurious to them than the Terms, for they had an undoubted Right to take Examinations of Perſons charged with criminal Matters, whither ſuch Perſons were then in Cuſtody or not, and alſo to order the Perſons ſo to be examined, to be taken into Cuſtody of her Majeſty's ſworn Officers attending this Houſe, or to commit them to any other ſafe Cuſtody that they ſhould think proper. That the drawing this Right into Queſtion was of dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties and Safety of the People, and to the Conſtitution, as tending to avoid or render in a great Meaſure ineffectual the Enquiries of Parliaments; which was abſolutely neceſſary where many and great Perſons were engaged in dangerous Deſigns againſt the Government, or where ill Miniſters abuſe their Favour towards the oppreſſing or enſlaving the People. And it was certain the Houſe of Commons had ſeveral times taken upon them to exerciſe an Authority like that which they ſeverely reflected on in their Addreſs.

That the ordering Perſons to be examined in the Houſe of Peers, where her Majeſty was always preſent in Conſideration of Law, and where ſhe might be preſent in her Royal Perſon as often as ſhe pleaſed, could never be deem'd an Excluſion of her Majeſty from the Examinations. And if the Commons, before they carried up that unprecedended Addreſs, had deſired a Conference, as is uſual in ſuch Caſes, the Matter might have been fairly diſcuſſed; and if they could have convinced the Peers of any Miſtake, they would have given them any reaſonable Satisfaction: But without making any ſuch previouſly Step, the Commons had made an Appeal directly to the

Throne againſt the Houſe of Lords, and charged them, though moſt unjuſtly, with Attempts of the higheſt Nature. And though her Majeſty's Royal Heart was unmoveably fix'd on preſerving the Liberties of the People, yet if in After-Times the Houſes of Parliament ſhould be appealing againſt one another to the Crown, how fatal the Conſequences might be in the Reign of an ill-deſigning Prince, and what Advantages might be taken from it, for utterly ſubverting the Conſtitution, they thought deſerved Conſideration. There were Examples Abroad, where Proceedings of the Kind had ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People, and her Majeſty would readily diſcern whether it naturally tended for one Houſe of Parliament to be exciting the Sovereign to exert a Zeal or ſuppoſed Prerogative againſt the other Houſe. The Lords never had a Thought of uſing this dangerous Method whatever Occaſions might have been given of late Years. And they promiſed her Majeſty, they would always endeavour to preſerve a good Underſtanding with the Commons, and ſhall never think it too dear to procure that Union at any Rate, unleſs that of delivering up thoſe Rights and Powers which were lodg'd in them by the Law, and without which the Conſtitution could not ſubſiſt.

Her Majeſty told them in her Anſwer, That ſhe was ſorry for any Miſunderſtanding between the two Houſes, but ſhe could not but take Notice with Satisfaction of the Aſſurances they gave her that they would carefully avoid all Occaſions of them.

The Commons ſoon after addreſſed her Majeſty, in anſwer to the Lords Repreſentation: They ſaid their Lordſhips thought fit to take offence at the Manner and Words of their Addreſs, but they had made uſe of no Terms but what were ſuitable to the Occaſion, and ſuch as had been frequently and reciprocally uſed by both Houſes to each other: And whatever Expreſſions their Zeal for her Majeſty and the Publick might have inſpir'd, they could never have offered their Sovereign ſo ungrateful a Remembrance as the Deſtruction of the Monarchy, by a deteſtable Aſſembly compoſed of Members of both Houſes, who being alike Partakers of the Guilt, ought equally to ſhare the Reproach.

That they might with more Reaſon obſerve, that their Lordſhips, not contented with preferring their own Examinations to her Majeſty's, and not content with excluding her and the Commons (to whom Parliamentary Enquiries properly belong) had appropriated to their Houſe only the Name of a Parliament; an Inſtance not to be paralleled unleſs by that very Aſſembly that ſubverted the Monarchy.

That the Queſtion was not, Whether their Lordſhips had a Power of taking into Cuſtody while under Examination, Perſons accus'd of criminal Matters cognizable in Parliament, but that the Peers had a Right to take the Priſoners of the Crown, and the Examination of them ſolely into their Hands without her Majeſty's Conſent, and in ſuch a manner, as muſt neceſſarily prove an Excluſion of her Majeſty and the Commons: This the Commons denied, and the Lords had produced no Precedent for it.

That when her Majeſty communicated to the Lords the *Scots* Conſpiracy, with an Exception only of ſome Matters not yet proper to be made publick, and with which her Majeſty aſſured them

they ſhould be acquainted as ſoon as it could be done without Prejudice; their Lordſhips notwithſtanding immediately addreſs'd her Majeſty, preſſing her to lay before them the whole Matter: This could not but ſenſibly affect her faithful Commons, who earneſtly deſired to ſee both Houſes of Parliament, and the whole Body of the People entirely agreed to pay the Deference due to her Majeſty's Wiſdom, to confide in her Care, and maintain her Honour and Dignity. That the Lords not ſatisfied with aſſuming this unprecedented Power, endeavoured to perſuade her Majeſty of the Neceſſity of it to prevent the Deſigns of ill Princes and their Favourites. But it was unreaſonable to begin to practiſe upon a good Prince ſuch Methods as were pretended only needful againſt an ill one; ſo it was their Opinion, that the Danger might be much greater by admitting this Precedent, ſhould the Lords continue to defend one another from Enquiries and Proſecutions.

That had the Lords conſulted their own Journals, they would not have affirmed, That a direct Appeal to the Throne without any previous Conference, was an unprecedented Practice: Nor could they ſo ſoon forget their Addreſs to her Majeſty the laſt Seſſions on behalf of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and their Addreſs to the late King on behalf of the four impeached Lords.

That they ſhould be careful, as far as was conſiſtent with their neceſſary Juſtification, of reviving Animoſities; and how great ſoever the Provocation had been, her Majeſty having declared her Uneaſineſs at theſe Miſunderſtandings, they ſhould make no Difficulty of laying aſide their Reſentments, but hop'd they ſhould ſtand acquitted to the World and her Majeſty, ſince the Zeal they had ſhewn, and the Reproaches they had born, had been owing to no other Cauſe but the Defence of an excellent Queen; in whoſe Hands God had placed the executive Authority over theſe Nations.

The Queen thanked them for the great Concern they expreſſed for her juſt Rights, and ſaid ſhe was pleaſed with the Aſſurances they gave her of avoiding all Occaſions of Difference between the two Houſes.

The Commons alſo addreſs'd her Majeſty again, that ſhe would reaſſume the juſt Exerciſe of her Prerogative, and take to herſelf the Examination of the ſaid Conſpiracy, and declared, That the eſtabliſhing a Committee of ſeven Lords for the ſole Examination of the Conſpiracy, was of dangerous Conſequence, and might tend to the Subverſion of the Government.

The Queen thanked them for their Confidence in her, and ſaid, ſhe ſhould conſtantly exerciſe her juſt Prerogative for the Security and Satisfaction of her Subjects.

The Lords however went on with their Examinations of the *Scotch* Plot, and ſome time after preſented another Repreſentation to the Queen, in relation to their taking the ſaid Examinations; which was fill'd with Reflections and Inſinuations againſt the Commons, and contained ſome farther Juſtification of their Conduct. Among other Things they take Notice, that the Commons ſtopped the iſſuing Writs for filling up the Vacancies in their Houſe, whereby they ſaid they made themſelves an imperfect Repreſentation, which was a Wound to the Conſtitution, and that there were very few Things leſs excuſable in that unhappy Houſe of Commons who began the Rebellion, than their refuſing

to

to fill up their Body and compleat the Repreſentation, and that an ill Prince might take Advantage of theſe Precedents, and think himſelf juſtified in withholding his Writs from ſome Places, by as good Law the Commons could ſhew for pretending to ſtop them from iſſuing to others: And concluded, expreſſing a juſt Senſe of her Majeſty's Moderation in not ſuffering herſelf to be prevail'd upon to do any thing to the Prejudice of the Conſtitution, from whatever Hands the Invitation came.

The Queen anſwered, She hop'd none of her Subjects deſired to leſſen her Prerogative, ſince ſhe ſhould uſe it only for their Protections and Advantage. That any Miſunderſtanding between the two Houſes, muſt be to the Prejudice of the Publick; and therefore ſhe ſhould not omit any thing in her Power to prevent the Occaſions of them.

The Suit between *Aſhby* and *White* created farther Difference between the two Houſes: The Caſe was, in ſhort, This *Matthew Aſhby* brought an Action againſt *William White*, &c. Conſtable of *Aylesbury*, for refuſing his Vote at an Election of Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament for that Borough: *Aſhby* being caſt, brought a Writ of Error in the Houſe of Lords, who gave Judgment for *Aſhby*. The Commons hereupon reſolved, That according to the known Laws and Uſage of Parliament, it was the ſole Right of the Commons (except in Caſes otherwiſe provided for by Act of Parliament) to examine and determine all Matters relating to the Right of Election of their own Members. 2. That neither the Qualification of any Elector, or the Right of any Perſon elected, is Cognizable or Determinable elſewhere than before the Commons, except as aforeſaid. 3. That the examining and determining the Qualification or Right of any Elector, or any Perſon elected in any Court of Law, or elſewhere, than before the Commons, except as aforeſaid, will expoſe all Mayors, and other return Officers, to multiplicity of Actions and vexatious Suits, and ſubject them to different and independant Juriſdictions, and inconſiſtent Determination. 4. That *Matthew Aſhby* having brought his Action againſt *White*, &c. for not receiving his Vote, was guilty of a Breach of Privilege. 5. That whoever ſhall commence or proſecute any Action, Indictment, or Information, which ſhall bring the Right of the Electors or Elected to the Determination of any other Juriſdiction than the Houſe of Commons, except as aforeſaid, ſuch Perſons and all Attornies, Solicitors, Counſellors, and Serjeants at Law, ſoliciting, pleading, or proſecuting in any ſuch Caſe, are guilty of a high Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe: And theſe Reſolutions were order'd to be fix'd on *Weſtminſter-Hall* Gate, ſign'd by the Clerk.

On the other hand, the Lords reſolved, 1. That by the known Laws of this Kingdom, every Freeholder, or other Perſon having a Right to vote at the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and being wilfully denied or hinder'd ſo to do, by the Officer who ought to receive the ſame, may maintain his Action againſt ſuch Officer, and recover Damages for the Injury. 2. That the aſſerting, That a Perſon having a Right to give his Vote at an Election, and being hinder'd ſo to do by the Officer who ought to take the ſame, is without Remedy for ſuch Wrong by the ordinary Courſe of Law, is deſtructive of the Property of the Subjects, againſt the Freedom of Elections, and manifeſtly tends to encourage Corruption and Partiality

lity in Officers, who are to make Returns to Parliament, and to ſubject Freeholders and other Electors, to their arbitrary Will and Pleaſure. 3. That the declaring *Matthew Aſhby* guilty of a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, for proſecuting his Action againſt the Conſtables of *Ayleſbury*, &c. after he had obtain'd a Judgment in Parliament for Recovery of his Damages, is an unprecedented Attempt upon the Judicature in Parliament, and is, in effect, to ſubject the Law of *England* to the Votes of the Houſe of Commons. 4. That the deterring Electors from proſecuting Actions in the ordinary Courſe of Law, where they are deprived of their Right of Voting, and the terrifying Attornies, Solicitors, Counſellors, and Serjeants at Law, from ſoliciting, proſecuting, and pleading in ſuch Caſes, by voting, their ſo doing to be a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, is a manifeſt aſſuming a Power to controul the Law, to hinder the Courſe of Juſtice, and ſubject the Property of *Engliſh* Men to the arbitrary Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

This Winter her Majeſty publiſhed an Order for the better Regulation of the Play-Houſes, prohibiting them to act any thing contrary to Religion or good Manners; and commanding that no Perſon of what Quality ſoever, preſume to go behind the Scenes, or upon the Stage, either before or during the Action; and that no Woman wear a vizard Mask in the Theatres; and that no Perſon come into the Play-Houſe without paying the uſual Price.

Her Majeſty this Winter revived the Order of the Thiſtle in *Scotland*, and *John* Duke of *Argyle* was the firſt Nobleman received into that Order, on the 4th of *February*: The Knights of this Order wear a green Ribbon, as the Knights of the Garter blue. Their Motto is *Nemo me impune laceſſit.*

In the beginning of *February* the Queen ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, *viz.*

A Meſſage from the Queen to the Commons for augmenting the Maintenance of the poorer Clergy.

ANNE *R.*

HER Majeſty having taken into her ſerious Conſideration the mean and inſufficient Maintenance belonging to the Clergy in divers Parts of this Kingdom, to give them ſome Eaſe hath been pleaſed to remit the Arrears of the Tenths to the poor Clergy. And for an Augmentation to their Maintenance, her Majeſty is pleaſed to declare, that ſhe will make a Grant of her whole Revenue ariſing out of the Firſt-fruits and Tenths, as far as it now is, or ſhall become free from Incumbrances, to be applied to this Purpoſe: And if the Houſe of Commons can find any proper Method by which her Majeſty's good Intentions to the poor Clergy may be made more effectual, it will be a great Advantage to the Publick, and very acceptable to her Majeſty.

St. James's, *Feb.* 7, 1703.

The Commons thereupon addreſs'd her Majeſty, expreſſing their Thanks for her gracious Meſſage, and her pious Concern for increaſing the Maintenance of the poor Clergy out of her own Revenue. And aſſured her Majeſty, they would do their utmoſt to make her Majeſty's charitable Intentions moſt effectual: And accordingly a Bill was brought in *For the making more effectual her Majeſty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the*

Maintenance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majeſty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenue of the Firſt-fruits and Tenths.

The Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* aſſembled in Convocation, ſoon after attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Thanks, as did the Clergy of the Province of *York*: And the lower Houſe of Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* ordered Mr. Prolocutor, Mr. Dean of *Wincheſter*, Dr. *Edwards*, Dr. *Smallridge*, and Dr. *Atterbury*, to attend Mr. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to return their Thanks to that honourable Houſe of their Alacrity and Readineſs to render her Majeſty's charitable Intentions effectual, and promiſing her Majeſty to purſue ſuch Methods as might beſt conduce to the Support, Honour, Intereſt, and future Security of the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed.

About this Time we received an Account of the Emperor's having renounced his Intereſt in the *Spaniſh* Dominions in favour of the Archduke *Charles* in the following Manner.

Upon the 12th of *September* in the Morning, the Emperor, and the King of the *Romans*, ſigned and ſwore to an Act by which they both reſigned all their Right and Claim to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy in favour of the Archduke *Charles*. The ſame Day about four in the Afternoon, all the Privy-Councellors were ſummoned to the Council-Chamber, where the Emperor, the King of the *Romans*, and the Archduke were preſent. At which Time the Emperor made a ſhort Speech, importing, That the Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Spain* being extinct by the Death of the deceas'd King *Charles* II. that Monarchy, with the Dominions annexed to it, were devolved upon him; and therefore being importuned, by his illuſtrious Confederates, and among the reſt by the King of *Portugal*, to provide a Succeſſor to that Monarchy; he had thought fit to ſend over to *Spain* his ſecond Son, the Archduke *Charles*, in order to be put into Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Kingdom, and the Dominions thereto belonging. To which Purpoſe his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, and the King of the *Romans*, had thought it requiſite to make a Reſignation of all their Right and Title to that Crown, ſaving however to themſelves the Rights of the Empire; in purſuance of which Renunciation they declared and acknowledged the ſaid Archduke to be King of *Spain*. After the Emperor had concluded, the Chancellor of the Court read both the Acts of Renunciation, as well on the behalf of his Imperial Majeſty as of the King of the *Romans*, as alſo another Act on the behalf of the Archduke, containing (as was ſaid) his Acceptance of the *Spaniſh* Crown, and a relinquiſhing of all his Right and Claim to the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in the Empire. Which done, the Emperor, and the King of the *Romans* repaired to an Altar erected at the end of the Room, where they ſwore to the religious Obſervance of the Conditions and Stipulations of the ſaid Acts, as did alſo the Archduke for his part, the Goſpel being preſented to their Majeſties by Cardinal *Colonitz*.

After the Ceremony was over, the Archduke was proclaimed King of *Spain*, and received the Complements upon it of the whole Court, the Grandees of *Spain*, and the *Neapolitan* Lords that were in Town, and ſeveral Miniſters.

The Emperor's Letter to the King of *Portugal* on his ſending his Son K. *Charles* thither.

LEOPOLD, *by the Grace of God, Emperor of the* Romans, *&c. The Intention we have long ſince had of yielding to our ſecond Son the Monarchy of* Spain, *deſcended to us by the Death of the late King* Charles II. *of glorious Memory, was Yeſterday put in Execution; and he having been accordingly proclaimed King of* Spain *and the* Indies *with the Conſent and Approbation of our eldeſt Son of the* Romans, *we intend, by God's Permiſſion, to ſend him in few Days to take Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom. Now altho' your Majeſty will be exactly informed of the whole matter by my Son himſelf, who we hope will in a ſhort time arrive ſafe in your Port of* Lisbon, *yet we look upon it becoming us to give your Majeſty an Account of it beforehand by this our Letter, being alſo ready to acknowledge that your Majeſty's good Advice, and the ſtrict Treaty of Alliance lately concluded with you has obliged us to defer this Affair no longer. We do not doubt but your Majeſty will carry on Vigorouſly with your Council and Arms what we have thus began for the Good of the common Cauſe. And on our Part, we can give no greater Teſtimony of our Confidence in your Majeſty, than by putting ſo dear and precious a Pledge of our Confidence into your Hands. As we are perſuaded your Majeſty has no leſs Inclination to preſerve his Perſon, Crown, and Dignity, than we ourſelves could have; ſo we beg your Majeſty to believe that both we and our Sons will not forget ſo great Services, but make all poſſible Acknowledgments, and Returns whenever Occaſion ſhall preſent. Alſo that we will religiouſly perform all that we have promiſed, and moreover omit nothing that ſhall at any Time be in our Power to do for your Majeſty and your Royal Family. That in the mean time that the great God may preſerve your Majeſty in Health, and give a happy Iſſue to your Councils and Arms is the hearty Prayer of,* &c. *Given at* Vienna *the 13th of* September 1703.

The Emperor's Letter to the Queen of *England*, recommending his Son King *Charles* III. to her Protection.

LEOPOLDUS, *&c.*

ACcording to our mutual Friendſhip, do by theſe Preſents ſignify to your Serenity, with a Friendly Affection, and in a brotherly Manner, that Yeſterday with the Conſent of our Firſt-born the King of the Romans, *we conferred upon our other Son the Archduke* Charles *the* Spaniſh *Monarchy, legally devolved upon us by the Death of the illuſtrious Catholick King* Charles II. *and did openly declare him King of* Spain *and the* Indies, *under God's gracious Protection. This Matter has been long deliberated by us, and could not eaſily be adjuſted becauſe many Things offered themſelves to our Conſideration* pro *and* con; *but while we were in ſuſpence the Judgment and Advice of your Serenity, ſignified to us by your Envoy Extraordinary, was of great Weight to remove our doubts; and being moved in your Serenity's Name to haſten this Declaration, and the Departure of our ſaid Son, we did the more readily and willingly undertake it, becauſe we always found in your Serenity a great Fore-ſight in giving and receiving Counſels, and a faithful*

Performance

Performance of your Promiſes. We have alſo obſerved in your Serenity ſuch a particular Affection and Good-will towards us, and our Houſe of Auſtria, *that we firmly believe your Serenity will not only take what we have in good Part, but always regard it as your own Act. Our ſaid Son would gladly ſignify this our Confidence and his to your Serenity, and expreſs our joint Gratitude and Acknowledgment of it in Perſon; but ſince the preſent Poſture of the common Affairs calls him farther, he will perform this in another Method upon his Arrival. But may it pleaſe your Serenity in the mean Time to allow us, ſince he is to leave us in a few Days, wholly to deliver him over and recommend him to your Serenity as to another Mother, with Aſſurance on his Part that ſo long as he lives he ſhall Honour your Serenity with filial Reſpect; and that our Family ſhall ever be obliged to ſerve your Serenity in the ſtricteſt Manner, and with perpetual Gratitude. We add no more but our Praiſes to the Almighty and gracious God, to grant your Serenity long Health and happy Succeſs.* Vienna, September 13, 1703.

The Queen of *England*'s Letter to King *Charles* III. on his being declared King of *Spain*.

My Lord and Brother,

I Have heard with great Satisfaction of your being declared King of Spain, *and do heartily congratulate you upon this Account, and wiſh that the* Spaniſh *Crown, which is your Right, may prove as proſperous to you as it has been to your Anceſtors; and to give a Proof of my Friendſhip to the Houſe of* Auſtria, *my Eſteem for your Perſon and Merits, and my Concern for your Honour and Intereſt, I am reſolved to employ all the Strength of my Arms in your Favour. I have ordered the Duke of* Marlborough, *Captain General of my Forces, to aſſure your Majeſty that I ſhall neglect no Opportunity of giving you real Proofs of the Sincerity with which I am,*

My Lord and Brother,

Your moſt affectionate Siſter,

ANNA REGINA.

The King of *Spain*'s Anſwer to her Majeſty.

My Lady and Siſter,

I Am the more affected with the Aſſurances of your Friendſhip, ſignified in the Letter delivered to me by the Duke of Marlborough *your Ambaſſador, and Captain General of your Forces, ſince thereby you have ſo generouſly renewed the Affection and Promiſes made to the Houſe of* Auſtria *in the beginning of your Reign. If our Arms be bleſt with Succeſs according to your Wiſhes, I do aſſure your Majeſty that they ſhall only be employ'd againſt our common Enemies, and for the Advantage of your Kingdom, and the Preſervation of the Liberties of* Europe. *I deſire your Majeſty to honour me with your wiſe Counſels, which are a Terror to your Enemies, but the Support of your Allies, and the Happineſs of your Subjects; and I ſhall always follow them with Reſpect and Deference, as having Manifeſtation of your good and ſincere Aims. I look upon it a Sign of your particular Eſteem, that your Majeſty hath made Choice of the Duke of* Marlborough *to be Witneſs of the Regard I have for your Concerns, and of my Admiration of the Merits of your Perſon; and that I wiſh nothing more earneſtly than*

than to have Opportunities to ſhew with what Sincerity and Gratitude, I am,

Lady and Siſter,

Your moſt affectionate Brother,

CHARLES.

The Archduke *Charles*, now ſtiled King of *Spain*, having ſet out from *Vienna* in the middle of *September* on his Journey for *Holland*, paſſed thro' the Territories of the Elector of *Hanover*, who met and complimented him on his Arrival there. At *Duſſeldorp* he was received by the Elector *Palatine*, where ſtaying ſome Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* waited on him in her Britannick Majeſty's Name, and congratulated him on his Acceſſion to the Throne of *Spain*. His Majeſty took his Sword from his Side (being very rich, and provided for that purpoſe) and gave it to the Duke, telling him in *French*, he was not aſhamed to ſay he was but a poor Prince, *Je n'ay que le Cape & L'Epee*; I have nothing but my Cloak and my Sword, the latter may be of uſe to your Grace, and I hope you will not think it the worſe for my wearing it one Day. On the ſecond of *November* his Majeſty arrived at the *Hague*, and on the 23d of *December* embarked for *England*. While he was at the *Hague* he repreſented to the States, that as King of *Spain* the Province of *Limburgh* belonged to him, and deſired he might have the Civil Government thereof, which the States, and the reſt of the Allies conſenting to, his Catholick Majeſty appointed Count *Zinzendorf* to take Poſſeſſion of the Town and Province of *Limburgh* in his Name, which he ſoon after did.

On the 26th of *December* his Catholick Majeſty arrived at *Spithead*, and the next Day the Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen, waited on him on Shipboard with a Letter and Compliment from her Majeſty, and acquainted him, that her Majeſty expected to ſee him at *Windſor*. The next Day his Catholick Majeſty landed, and went to *Petworth* a Seat of the Duke of *Somerſet*'s in *Suſſex*, where the Prince of *Denmark* was come to receive him, and they were both ſplendidly entertained there by the Duke that Evening. On the 29th of *December* his Catholick Majeſty and the Prince ſet out for *Windſor*, where they arrived about ſeven in the Evening. His Majeſty was received by the Queen at the Stair's-head. Having made his Compliments, he thanked the Queen for her generous Aſſiſtance, and having led the Queen into her Bed-chamber, ſhe preſented ſeveral Ladies of the firſt Quality to him, who had each of them the Honour of a Kiſs from his *Auſtrian* Lip. Then the Prince waited on his Majeſty to the Apartment prepared for him. His Majeſty ſupped with the Queen and Prince that Evening, her Majeſty giving the King the Right-hand at the Table, and the Prince ſitting at the End.

While the King was at *Windſor*, the *Spaniſh* Merchants attended him to wiſh him Succeſs, and deſire his Protection, and were very favourably received by him.

His Majeſty lay but two Nights at *Windſor*, where the Court appeared in all its Luſtre. Nothing was wanting that might render the Entertainment agreeable or magnificent. After Supper one Evening, the King took the Napkin from the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, and would hold it for the Queen while ſhe waſhed, and then returned it to her Grace with a Diamond

Ring in it. The reſt of the Queen's Servants being ſtrictly prohibited receiving any thing, the King had no other Opportunity of his diſplaying his Generoſity. And indeed this piece of Frugality was not unſeaſonable at this time, for the Queen was ſo ſenſible of the ſtraitneſs of his Majeſty's Circumſtances, that 'tis ſaid ſhe made him a Preſent of 30,000 *l.*

On the 31ſt of *December* his Catholick Majeſty, being accompanied by the Duke of *Somerſet*, ſet out for *Petworth*, where he arrived that Evening, and the next Day went on board Admiral *Rooke* in the *Royal Catharine* at *Spithead*.

The *Dutch* Admiral being arrived at *Spithead* with his Squadron, on the 5th of *January* the Grand Fleet ſet ſail for *Portugal*, but meeting with a violent Storm in the Latitude of 46, wherein they received conſiderable Damage, they returned to St. *Hellens* on the 20th. Whereupon the Duke of *Somerſet* came on board the *Royal Catherine*, and invited his Majeſty aſhore.

The Fleet having repaired the Damage it had ſuſtained, his Majeſty went on board again, and on the 12th of *February* ſet ſail for *Portugal*, where he arrived the 25th. On the 27th the King of *Portugal*, with the two Princes his eldeſt Sons, came on board the *Royal Catherine*, and after a ſhort Stay there the two Kings went on Shore, and *Te Deum* was ſung for his Catholick Majeſty's Arrival; and by the beginning of *March*, all the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries landed in *Portugal*, not one Ship being loſt in the Paſſage. Upon the King of *Spain*'s Arrival, the Marquis of *Chatteneuf*, Ambaſſador from *France* to the King of *Portugal*, retired into *Spain*.

On the 21ſt of *February* Count *Wratiſlaw*, the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary, having received the Character of Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Spain*, gave her Majeſty Thanks, in the Name of his Catholick Majeſty, for the powerful Succours and Aſſiſtance her Majeſty had given him towards recovering his Dominions in *Spain*.

In the Beginning of *March* the Lords addreſs'd the Queen, acquainting her that the Navy wanted 5 or 6000 Men of their Complement, and deſiring that ſuch a Number of Ships might be got ready and man'd, as might be competent to provide for the Security of the Nation, and protect the Trade. Whether this was deſign'd as a Reflection on the Lord High Admiral or his Council, I can't determine, but her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following Anſwer, *viz.*

My Lords,

I Am glad you find no greater Number of Seamen wanting at this Seaſon of the Year to compleat the manning the Fleet; for which I hope ſuch effectual Methods are already taken that no Service ſhall be diſappointed either Abroad or at Home, which is neceſſary for the Security and Advantage of the Kingdom, or the Protection and Encouragement of Trade.

The Lords reſolved alſo, that Admiral *Graydon* with a Squadron of Men of War meeting four *French* Ships, and not attacking them on Pretence of his Inſtructions to make the beſt of his way to the *Weſt-Indies*, was a Prejudice to the Queen's Service, and a Diſhonour to the Nation: And that his diſorderly preſſing Men in *Jamaica*, and ſevere Uſage of the Maſters of Merchantmen and Tranſports under his Convoy was a Diſcouragement to the Inhabitants of that Iſland and prejudicial to the Queen's Service,

and to addreſs her Majeſty that Admiral *Graydon* be no more employed.

And in relation to the *Scotch* Plot, they reſolved, That it did appear to that Houſe that there had been a dangerous Conſpiracy carried on for the raiſing a Rebellion in *Scotland*, and invading that Kingdom with a *French* Power, in order to the ſubverting her Majeſty's Government, and bringing in the pretended Prince of *Wales*. And that it was the Opinion of that Houſe, that nothing had given ſo much Encouragement to this Conſpiracy, as the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Scotland* not being declared to be in the Princeſs *Sophia*, &c. And that her Majeſty be addreſs'd to uſe her Endeavours to have the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Scotland* ſettled as in *England*, and then they would do all in their Power to promote an entire Union.

And it being debated whether the Earl of *Nottingham* had done his Duty in his Examination of Sir *John Maclean* concerning the *Scotch* Plot. Upon the Queſtion the Earl was juſtified by a Majority of 11 Voices. They alſo reſolved, That Mr. *Fergu ſon*'s Papers relating to the *Scotch* Plot and delivered by him to the Cabinet Council, were falſe, ſcandalous and ſeditious, and contrived to ſtifle the Conſpiracy, &c. And that the not paſſing a Cenſure on that Author, or ordering him to be taken into Cuſtody, was a great Encouragement to her Majeſty's Enemies, and of dangerous Conſequence to her Government and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and ordered *Fergu ſon* to be committed to *Newgate*, and proſecuted by the Attorney-General for treaſonable Practices.

The Lords alſo addreſs'd her Majeſty, that no Perſon who refuſed the Oaths to the late King might be in the Commiſſion of Peace, but that ſhe would put in Men of Quality and Eſtates, of known Affection to her Majeſty's Government and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the eſtabliſhed Church, and that ſhe would order ſuch to be reſtored who were ſo qualified, and had been turned out without juſt Cauſe.

Her Majeſty anſwered, She thought it reaſonable that the Commiſſions of the Peace ſhould be filled with Gentlemen of the beſt Quality and Eſtates, and as fit they ſhould be of known Loyalty and Affection to the Government, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Church of *England*; and ſhe ſhould give Directions accordingly.

On the third of *April* the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and having paſſed ſome publick and private Acts, ſhe made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein ſhe thanks them for their readineſs to aſſiſt her in the preſent War, and the Houſe of Commons in particular for the early Diſpatch of the Supplies. She ſaid at the beginning of the Seſſions, ſhe had recommended to them Union among themſelves; which though it had not met with all the Succeſs ſhe could wiſh, yet ſince nothing was ſo neceſſary to their common Welfare, ſhe was not diſcouraged from perſiſting in the ſame earneſt Deſires, That they would go down to their ſeveral Countries ſo diſpoſed to Moderation and Unity, as became all thoſe who were joined together in the ſame Religion and Intereſt; for nothing, next the Bleſſing of God, could contribute ſo much to their Succeſs Abroad, and Safety at Home. Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the fourth of *July*.

The Clergy of *Ireland* aſſembled in Convocation about this Time, tranſmitted an Addreſs to her Majeſty;

jeſty; wherein they declare their Gratitude for her reſtoring them after a long Diſcontinuance, to their right of aſſembling in a national Convocation, being (as they ſaid) perſuaded that this inſtance of her Royal Juſtice, wou'd be no conſiderable addition of the Glories of her Majeſty's Reign.

We have already mentioned the Duke of *Savoy*'s declaring for the Allies, and the Preparations of the *French* againſt him; immediately after which, Count *Staremberg*, who commanded the Imperialiſts in *Italy*, detach'd 1500 Horſe, under the Command of General *Viſconti*, to join his Royal Highneſs. This Body were attacked by the Enemy in their March, and after ſeveral Rencounters made their way into *Piedmont*: but this Reinforcement not being ſufficient to enable his Royal Highneſs to oppoſe the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, General *Staremberg* received Orders from *Vienna* to join his Royal Highneſs with the reſt of his Forces; whereupon having made a Feint, as if he deſign'd to March for *Germany*, he returned on a ſudden and paſs'd the *Secchia*, directing his March through *Parma* and *Plaſentia*. The Duke of *Vendoſme* follow'd him and fell upon his Rear, which occaſioned a ſharp Diſpute; wherein the Prince of *Lichtenſtain* and Count *Solari* were killed: But the *French* being obliged to retire, the Army proſecuted their March, and on the 13th of *January* joined the Duke of *Savoy*.

Acts paſſed in the ſecond Year of the reign of Queen *Anne*, Parliament the Firſt Seſſion the Second.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by a Land-Tax, to be raiſed in the Year 1704.

By this Act four Shillings in the Pound upon Land is granted for one Year from *Lady-day*, 1704.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, by continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry for one Year.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions, by ſelling Annuities at ſeveral Rates; and for ſuch reſpective Terms or Eſtates as are therein mentioned.

An Act for the publick regiſtring of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, that ſhall be made of any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the Weſt Riding of the County of York, *after the nine and Twentieth Day of* September 1704.

An Act to repeal a Proviſo in an Act of the fourth Year of the Reign of King William *and Queen* Mary, *which prevents the Citizens of the City of* York *from diſpoſing of their perſonal Eſtates by their Wills, as others inhabiting within the Province of* York *by that Act may do.*

An Act for the increaſe of Seamen, and better Encouragement of Navigation, and Security of the Coal Trade.

An Act for enlarging the Term of Years granted by an Act paſſed in the Seſſions of Parliament held in the 11th and 12th Years of King William III. *for the repairing of* Dover *Harbour.*

An Act for the erecting a Workhouſe in the City of Worceſter, *and for ſetting the Poor to work there.*

An Act for granting to her Majeſty an additional Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage for three Years, and for laying a farther Duty upon French *Wines condemned as lawful Prize, and for aſcertaining the Values of unrated Goods imported from the* Eaſt-Indies.

An Act to enlarge the Time for

the Purchaſers of the forfeited Eſtates in Ireland, *to make the Payments of their Purchaſe Money.*

An Act for the making more effectual her Majeſty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majeſty to grant in Perpetuity, the Revenue of the Firſt-fruits and Tenths. And alſo for enabling any other Perſons to make Grants for the ſame Purpoſe.

By this Act the Queen is impowered to incorporate ſuch Perſons as ſhe ſhall think fit, who ſhall have a Common-Seal and perpetual Succeſſion, and to ſettle upon the ſaid Corporation the Firſt-fruits of all Benefices, for the Maintenance of the Miniſters of the Church of *England*, not ſufficiently provided for, under ſuch Rules, and in ſuch a Manner, as ſhe ſhall by her Letter Patents appoint.

Any Perſon by Deed enrolled, according to the Stat. 27 *H.* VIII. or by Will in Writing, may grant to the ſaid Corporation their Eſtate or Intereſts in any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, and their Property in any Goods or Chattles, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of ſuch Miniſters having no ſettled competent Proviſions, to be applied according to the Appointment of the Benefactor, and in Default of ſuch Appointment, then in ſuch a manner as by her Majeſty's Letters Patents ſhall be appointed.

The ſaid Corporation are enabled to purchaſe, receive, take, hold, and enjoy, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, as well from ſuch Perſons as ſhall be ſo charitably diſpoſed to give the ſame, as from all other Perſons as ſhall be willing to ſell, or alienate to the ſaid Corporation, any Manors, Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chattels, without any Writ of *ad quod Dampnum*, the Statute of Mortmain, or any other Law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

One Bond only ſhall from henceforth be taken of the Clergy for the four Payments of their Firſt-fruits.

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and four, notwithſtanding the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

An Act for prolonging the Time, by an Act of Parliament made in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for importing thrown Silk of the Growth of Sicily *from* Leghorn.

An Act for the better ſecuring and regulating the Duties upon Salt.

An Act for the better and more regular paying and aſſigning the Annuities after the Rate of three Pounds per Cent. per Annum *payable to ſeveral Bankers, and other Patentees, or thoſe claiming under them.*

An Act for the diſcharge out of Priſon ſuch inſolvent Debtors as ſhall ſerve, or procure a Perſon to ſerve, in her Majeſty's Fleet or Army.

An Act for better charging ſeveral Accomptants with intereſt Monies by them received, and to be received.

An Act for the farther Explanation and Regulation of Privilege of Parliament, in relation to Perſons in publick Offices.

It ſhall be lawful to commence or proſecute any Action or Suit in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, againſt any Officer or Perſon entruſted or employed in the publick Revenue, or any other Office or Place of publick Truſt, for any Forfeiture, Miſdemeanor, or Breach of Truſt, relating to ſuch Office or Place, or any Penalty impoſed by Law to enforce the due Execution thereof; and no Suit or Execution thereupon, although ſuch Perſon be a

Peer or Member of Parliament, or otherwiſe intitled to Privilege of Parliaments, ſhall be ſtaid on pretence of ſuch Privilege.

Provided nothing herein ſhall ſubject the Perſon of ſuch Officer, being a Peer to be arreſted; but ſuch Proceſs ſhall iſſue, as ſhould have iſſued againſt him out of the Time of Privilege, nor ſhall ſubject the Perſon of a Member of the Commons Houſe to be arreſted or impriſoned during the time of Privilege; but Summons, Diſtreſs, infinite or original Bill, Summons, Attachment, and Diſtreſs infinite may be iſſued till the Party appear.

An Act for raiſing Recruits for the Land Forces and Marines, and for diſpenſing with part of the Act for the Encouragement and Increaſe of Shipping and Navigation during the preſent War.

An Act for puniſhing, Mutiny, Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better paying of Army and Quarters, and for ſatisfying divers Arrears, and for a farther Continuance of the Powers of the five Commiſſioners for examining and determining the Accounts of the Army.

The third Year of the Queen began with ſome Alterations at Court, the Earl of *Nottingham* reſign'd his Place of Secretary of State, and was ſucceeded by *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. *William Blathwait*, Eſq; was removed from his Place of Secretary of War, which was beſtow'd on *Henry St. John*, Eſq; The Staff was taken from the Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and given to the Earl of *Kent*, and *Thomas Manſel*, Eſq; was made Comptroller of the Houſhold, in the Room of Sir *Edward Seymour*.

The Republican Party thought fit ſoon after the riſing of the Parliament, to publiſh a ſeditious Libel, which they were pleas'd to intitle, *Legion's humble Addreſs to the Houſe of Lords*; wherein they ſet forth, That the Houſe of Commons having betray'd their Truſt, and given up the Peoples Liberties, were become an unlawful Aſſembly, and ought to be depos'd by the ſame Rule that oppreſſed Subjects may and in all Ages have, depoſed bloody and tyrannical Princes. That the Tyranny of 500 Uſurpers was no more to be endured than one, ſince no Number or Quality of Perſons could make that lawful which in its Nature was not ſo.

They complained that the Town of *Maidſtone* had not been permitted to chuſe Repreſentatives the two laſt Seſſions; of the Partiality of Committees of Elections; of depriving the Electors of the Right of Election in the Buſineſs of *Aylesbury*; of their complimenting the Queen with an Hereditary Right, when ſhe had but a parliamentary Title, and of their addreſſing her Majeſty to exert her Prerogative againſt the Peers.

They applaud the Lords for vindicating their undoubted Rights invaded by the Commons, and in aſſerting the Rights and Liberties of the People of *England:* They acknowledge their Lordſhips the Sanctuary and Safety of the Nation: and the glorious Inſtruments of preſerving her Majeſty and their undoubted Rights, and aſſure them, that they will adhere to, and faithfully defend their Lordſhips both in their Perſons and Authority, in vindicating their juſt Rights, defending her Majeſty's Perſon, and their own Liberties: In all which they aſſured their Lordſhips, that they

were reſolved, as one Man, to live and die with them.

Subſcribed.

Our Name is MILLION, *and we are more.*

The Queen reſented this Proceeding of the Party, and iſſued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 100 *l.* for the Diſcovery of the Author, and 50 *l.* for the Printer of the Libel.

In order to induce *Scotland* to come into the Proteſtant Succeſſion, it was thought proper to make ſome Alteration in the Miniſtry there; the Earl of *Clomarty* was made principal Secretary of State, in the room of the Duke of *Queenſbury*. Mr. *Alexander Weddenburn*, was made Deputy Secretary in the room of Sir *David Nairne*, and *James Johnſon*, Eſq; was made Clerk Regiſter, in the room of Mr. *Phillipaugh*.

On the 6th of *July* the Parliament met at *Edinburgh*, and her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner the Marquis of *Twedale* preſented them with the Queen's Letter; wherein ſhe obſerves, that their unhappy Diviſions had proceeded to ſuch an Height, as had encouraged her Enemies abroad to employ their Emiſſaries in order to debauch them from their Allegiance, and render that Kingdom a Scene of War; but ſhe was willing to hope, that none but Men who were obnoxious to the Laws, or of mean and deſperate Fortunes, had given Ear to them. She was always inclined to believe that the late Miſtakes did not proceed from any want of Duty or Reſpect to her, but only from different Opinions as to Meaſures of Government.

That ſhe was reſolved for the Satisfaction of her People, to grant whatever could in reaſon be demanded for rectifying Abuſes, and quieting their Minds; and in order to this ſhe had named the Marquis of *Twedale* her Commiſſioner, of whoſe Capacity and Diſpoſition to ſerve his Country, there could be no doubt; and ſhe had given him Authority to conſent to ſuch Laws as they ſhould think yet wanting for ſecuring their Government in Church and State. And having done her Part, ſhe hoped they would lay hold of this Opportunity of ſhewing the World the Sincerity of the Profeſſions they had made her.

But the main Thing ſhe recommended to them was, their ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, as abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring their Peace and Happineſs. As to the Terms and Conditions of the Government, with regard to a Succeſſor, the Commiſſioner was impower'd to grant whatever could in Reaſon be demanded for ſecuring the Sovereignty and Liberties of that Kingdom.

She recommended to them the providing Supplies for their Forces and Garriſons, the diſcouraging Vice, and encouraging Piety and Trade; and concluded, that Unanimity and Moderation in all their Proceedings, would be of great Uſe for bringing to a happy Iſſue the important Affairs ſhe had laid before them.

The Lord Commiſſioner made a Speech to the ſame Effect, adding only, that the whole Buſineſs of the Plot would be laid before them, and her Majeſty doubted not but their Enquiries into theſe Practices would end in their laying down ſolid Meaſures for preventing them for the Time to come.

The Earl of *Seafield* Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of *Clomarty* Lord

Lord Secretary, each of them made a Speech alſo to enforce what her Majeſty had inſiſted upon in her Letter.

But notwithſtanding all the Intereſt the Miniſtry could make, the Houſe reſolved not to name a Succeſſor, until they had a previous Treaty with *England* for regulating their Commerce, *&c.* On the contrary, a Bill was brought in *for ſecuring the Religion, Liberty, and Independency of that Nation*; which having paſs'd the Houſe, received the Royal Aſſent, and the Parliament was ſoon after prorogued, having firſt drawn up an Addreſs to her Majeſty as follows.

Addreſs of the *Scotch* Parliament to the Queen, againſt the *Engliſh* Houſe of Lords Examination of the *Scotch* Plot.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Noblemen, Barons, and Burgeſſes aſſembled in Parliament, humbly repreſent to your Majeſty our great Diſappointment in not having the original Papers concerning what was called in England *by the Houſe of Peers the* Scotch *Conſpiracy laid before us, and the Perſons who were examined in that Matter ſent hither, for which there was Application made in the beginning of this Seſſion. We therefore humbly lay before your Majeſty the Concern of the whole Nation in this Affair, in which the intermeddling of the Houſe of Lords having been declared in a Reſolve of this Seſſions, to be an Encroachment on the Independency of this Nation, and your Majeſty's Prerogative as Queen of* Scotland, *that you will, in your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, take ſuch Meaſures as may effectually prevent all ſuch meddling for the future.*

We do alſo take Leave to offer to your Majeſty our Opinion, that nothing can obſtruct more our coming into the Meaſures that have been recommended by your Majeſty in relation to the Succeſſion, than the Houſe of Lords Proceeding to make any more Encroachments of that Nature. And we do humbly entreat your Majeſty, that all the Perſons and Papers relating to that Affair, that have been examined in England, *may be ſent hither at the meeting of the next Seſſions of Parliament, that the matter may be examined to the Bottom, and thoſe that are unjuſtly accuſed may have right done them, and thoſe who are guilty be puniſhed according to their Demerits.*

By the Act of Security paſſed this Seſſion of Parliament in *Scotland*, they ſtatute and ordain, That in caſe of the Death of the Queen, her Heirs or Succeſſors, the Parliament then in being ſhall aſſemble and ſit, and if the Parliament happen to be adjourned, then they ſhall aſſemble and ſit the 20th Day after ſuch Death, and if there be no Parliament in being, then the Members of the preceding Parliament ſhall meet at *Edinburgh* the twentieth Day after ſuch Death; and the ſaid Eſtates of Parliament are empowered to adminiſter the Government. And if the Queen ſhall leave Heirs of her Body, or a Succeſſor be appointed by the Queen and Parliament, the ſaid Eſtates ſhall tender the Coronation Oath to ſuch Succeſſor within thirty Days after their meeting. And if the Succeſſor be under Age, then the ſaid Eſtates ſhall appoint a Regency until he attain the Age of ſeventeen.

And if her Majeſty die without Iſſue of her Body, or a Succeſſor appointed

appointed as above, the aforeſaid Eſtates are empowered to nominate a Succeſſor, and to ſettle the Succeſſion of the Crown upon the Heirs of ſuch Succeſſor's Body; the ſaid Succeſſor, and the Heirs of his Body, being of the Royal Line of *Scotland*, and of the true Proteſtant Religion; provided ſuch Succeſſor be not the Succeſſor to the Crown of *England*; unleſs during her Majeſty's Reign there be ſuch Conditions of Government enacted, as may ſecure the Honour and Sovereignty of this Crown and Kingdom, the Freedom of Parliaments, the Religion, Liberty, and Trade of the Nation from *Engliſh* or any foreign Influence.

And it is made High Treaſon to acknowledge any Perſon to be King or Queen of *Scotland*, not taking the Coronation Oath, or not appointed as aforeſaid.

And until the Meeting of the ſaid Eſtates on ſuch Death as aforeſaid, the Adminiſtration of the Government ſhall be by ſuch of the Members of the ſaid Eſtates, and ſuch of the Privy Council as are then at *Edinburgh*. And all civil Commiſſions granted during Pleaſure ſhall be void, except Sheriffs, Stewards, and Juſtices of Peace.

And for a farther Security to the Kingdom, it is enacted, That the whole Proteſtant Heretors, and all the Burghs, ſhall provide themſelves with Fire Arms for all the fencible Men who are Proteſtants, and the ſaid Heretors and Burghs ſhall diſcipline their ſaid fencible Men once a Month at leaſt.

The *Scots* were ſo ſet upon this Bill, that they voted a four Months Ceſs or Tax (beſides the two Months Ceſs they had given) upon the paſſing of it; and this the Miniſtry in *England* made their Excuſe ſome time afterwards for ſuffering the Royal Aſſent to be given to a Bill, which upon the Matter was little leſs than putting the *Scots* in a Capacity of compelling the *Engliſh* by force to ſubmit to their Terms. Some would have this a neceſſary Piece of Policy to prevent a Rebellion; for which that Nation was ripe at that time: But it was an odd Way to prevent a Rebellion, by putting Arms into their Hands; when they were armed and diſciplined as the Act directed, they would not be leſs formidable than before.

But to return to *England*; in the beginning of *April* Count *Wratiſlaw*, the Emperor's Envoy to the Queen, preſented a Memorial to her Majeſty, ſetting forth, That the *French* having joined the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the *Hungarians* broken out into Rebellion, the Emperor's Hereditary Countries were in great Diſtraction; and if ſome ſpeedy Aſſiſtance was not afforded him ſuitable to the Danger, an entire Revolution and Devaſtation of *Germany* would follow. He therefore entreated that her Majeſty would be pleaſed to order the Duke of *Marlborough* to concert with the States-General ſome ſpeedy Meaſures for the Relief of the Empire; or that her Majeſty would permit his Grace to march with Part of the Troops in her Majeſty's Pay to preſerve *Germany* from a total Subverſion; it not being juſt in itſelf, or advantageous to the common Cauſe, that the Queen's Troops ſhould remain on the Frontiers of *Holland*, which were now ſufficiently ſecured, while the Empire was deſtroyed with Fire and Sword.

To this Memorial the Queen returned an Anſwer by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, That ſhe had ordered the Duke to concert the moſt effectual Meaſures with the States-General for ſending ſpeedy Succours to his

Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, in order to reſcue it from the imminent Danger it was expoſed to.

And accordingly the Duke embarked for *Holland*, and arrived at the *Hague* the 21ſt of *April*, N. S. and having repreſented to the States the Danger the Empire and all *Europe* were threatened with if an immediate Check were not given to the *French* and *Bavarians* in *Germany*; and having ſhewn that the Allies being now entire Maſters of the *Maeſe*, and all *Spaniſh Guelderland*, their Frontiers were ſufficiently ſecured, the *Dutch* at length came into the Project for lending a Body of Troops immediately for the Relief of the Empire. The Troops deſigned for this Expedition being ordered to rendezvous, and all proper Meaſures being concerted, the Duke ſet forward for *Maeſtricht*.

On the 16th of *May* his Grace joined the Detachment commanded by Brigadier *Ferguſon*, and on the 18th the *Engliſh* Forces commanded by General *Churchill*; and as he ſeemed to bend his march towards *Coblentz*, the *French* in *Flanders* imagined his Grace deſigned to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Traerbach*: Whereupon they gave out that they would ſit down before *Huy*, and accordingly ordered a Detachment of their Army that way; hoping thereby to divert the Duke from that Enterprize: But the *French* were ſtill more alarmed when they found the Duke intended to march towards the *Danube*. On the 5th of *June* the Count *de Frieze* met the Duke upon his March, being ſent by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, to acquaint him that the Elector of *Bavaria* was ſtrongly encamped at *Ulm*, on the other Side the *Danube*; and ſoon after the Duke received Intelligence that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* was arrived in the Imperial Camp. On the 9th the Duke marched with the Horſe from great *Cardach* to *Mondelſheim*, where he halted the next Day; and Prince *Eugene* and Count *Wratiſlaw* came and dined at his Grace's Quarters. The next Day his Highneſs marched with the Duke to great *Heppach*; where his Grace having ordered his Army to be drawn up in Battalia, the Prince expreſs'd his Surprize to find the Troops in ſo good Condition after ſo long and expeditious a March. My Lord, ſaid he, I never ſaw better Horſes, better Cloaths, finer Belts and Accoutrements; yet all theſe may be had for Money; but there is a Spirit in the Looks of your Men which I never yet ſaw in my Life. His Grace anſwered, That Spirit, Sir, is inſpired by your Highneſs's Preſence. On the 13th Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* came to wait upon his Grace, and next Day dined with him and Prince *Eugene*; and the three Generals having concerted the future Operations of the Campaign, Prince *Lewis* returned to his Army on the *Danube*, and Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Philipſburgh*, to command the Imperial Army on the Rhine. On the 16th the Duke marched with the Horſe from *Eberſpach* to *Groſſen Seinfen*, his other Troops marching in two Bodies under the Command of the Prince of *Heſſe* and Monſieur *Bulow*, but encamped in ſuch a Manner that the whole might join Prince *Lewis* in a Day's March. On the 22d the Army made a Motion and joined Prince *Lewis*.

On the 29th the Generals held a Council of War, wherein it was reſolv'd to draw near *Donawert*, and the 31ſt the Confederate Army march'd and encamp'd with their Right at *Lanthautſen*, and their Left at *Balmerſhoffen*. The firſt of *July* they continued their march in ſight of the Elector

of *Bavaria*'s Army at *Dillingen*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Amerdingden*, and their Left at *Onderingen*. The Elector of *Bavaria* hereupon ſent a Detachment of his beſt Troops to reinforce Count *d'Arco*, who was poſted at *Schellenbergh*, a riſing Ground near *Donawert*, where he had caſt up Intrenchments, and employed ſome thouſands of Pioneers to cover that Place. The Duke of *Marlborough* notwithſtanding reſolv'd to drive the Enemy from this important Poſt, and accordingly the neceſſary Orders were given for the attack; of which we receiv'd the following Account, *viz.*

The Elector of *Bavaria* judging by our March that our Generals intended to attack *Donawert*, made a Detachment of his beſt Troops to reinforce Count *d'Arco*, poſted near that Place at *Schellenberg*, where he caſt up great Intrenchments, and had ſome thouſands of Pioneers employed for ſeveral Days to perfect thoſe Works which cover'd *Donawert*; but notwithſtanding the ſame, and the number of Troops which defended them, the Duke of *Marlborough* reſolv'd to attack the Enemy, and the neceſſary Orders were given to the Army. The ſecond his Grace advanc'd accordingly at three in the Morning with a Detachment of 600 Foot and 30 Squadrons of *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, beſides 3 Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers, and the reſt of the Army follow'd him with all poſſible Diligence; but the Way being bad and long, that Detachment could not come to the River *Wermtz* or *Wermitz*, which runs by *Donawert*, till about Noon, and it was three of the Clock before we could get over the River with our Artillery. The Duke having paſs'd the ſame at the head of the Cavalry view'd the Intrenchments, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Attack, and in the mean Time our Artillery begun to thunder againſt the Enemy, who anſwer'd us briskly from their Batteries, and made us judge by their Diſpoſitions that the Action wou'd be very hot. Theſe Preparations being over, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* began the Attack with an unparalell'd Intrepidity before the Imperialiſts came up, and met with a vigorous Defence; but after an Engagement of about an Hour and a Half, when the Imperialiſts arriv'd, the Intrenchments were forc'd, and our Men made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy. Lieutenant General *Goor*, who commanded the firſt Detachment of Foot, was kill'd, as was alſo Major General *Beinheim*, both in the *Dutch* Service, and are very much lamented. The Horſe and Dragoons ſhar'd the Glory of the Day with the Infantry, and the firſt Detachment of the ſame was commanded by Lieutenant General *Lumley*, and Lieutenant General *Hompeſch*.

All the Confederate Troops that engaged behav'd themſelves with a great deal of Bravery; but as the Attack was begun by a Battalion of the *Engliſh* Foot Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingoldſby*, 'tis not doubted but they have ſuffered more than any others. The Forces of the Enemy conſiſted of 2 Battalions of Guards of the Elector, 1 of Grenadiers, 13 other *Bavarian* Battalions, 5 *French*, 4 Regiments of *Cuiraſſiers*, making 13200 Men, and 3 Squadrons of Dragoons, all choice Troops, commanded in Chief by Count *d'Arco*, and under him by three *Bavarian* and two *French* Lieutenant Generals. As ſoon as we had poſſeſs'd the Intrenchments, the Enemy run away in great Confuſion to *Donawert* and the *Danube*, but being cloſely

cloſely purſued by our Horſe and Dragoons, the greateſt Part follow'd the Example of their Generals, who flung themſelves into that River, and ſwam over the ſame. The Loſs of the Enemy is computed to be about 6000 Men, but this is ſtill uncertain. We took 16 Pieces of Cannon, and 13 Colours or Standards. The Duke of *Marlborough* has gain'd a great Honour in this Action, having given his Orders with an extraordinary Preſence of Mind, and expos'd his Perſon to the greateſt Danger. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who likewiſe perform'd the Part of a brave and experienced General, was wounded, as was alſo the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, who gave ſignal Proofs of his great Courage on this Occaſion. Count *Stirum* was dangerouſly wounded, General *Thungen*, Count *Horn*, Major *Wood*, Major General *Palandt*, and ſeveral other Officers of Note were alſo wounded. Yeſterday Morning the Army march'd toward *Donawert*, of which his Grace took Poſſeſſion this Day. The *Bavarian* Garriſon quitted the ſame upon his Approach, and broke down the Bridges, but had not time to deſtroy their Ammunition and Proviſions, as they were order'd to do, and had already fill'd the Houſes with Straw to burn the Place. The Elector of *Bavaria* hearing of the Defeat of his Troops, repaſs'd the *Danube* with the utmoſt Precipitation, to march as 'tis thought towards the *Lech*, leſt we ſhould cut off his Communication with his own Territories, by marching over the *Danube*, as our Generals ſeem reſolved to do.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Letter to the States General concerning the Action at *Shellenberg*.

High and Mighty Lords,

UPON our Arrival at Onderingen *on* Tueſday, *I underſtood that the Elector of* Bavaria *had detached the beſt of his Foot to guard the Poſt of* Schellenberg, *where he had been caſting up Intrenchments for ſome Days, becauſe it was of great Importance; therefore I reſolved to attack him there, and marched Yeſterday Morning by three a Clock at the head of a Detachment of* 6000 *Foot, and* 30 *Squadrons of our Troops, and* 3 *Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers, whereupon the Army begun their March to follow us; but the Way being very long and bad, we could not get to the River* Wermtz *till about Noon, and 'twas full three a Clock before we could lay Bridges for our Troops and Cannon; ſo that all Things being ready, we attacked them about ſix in the Evening; the Attack laſted a full Hour. The Enemies defended themſelves very vigorouſly, and were very ſtrongly intrenched, but at laſt were obliged to retire by the Valour of our Men; and the good God has given us a compleat Victory.*

We have taken 15 *Pieces of Cannon, with all their Tents and Baggage. The Count* d'Arco, *and the other Generals that commanded them, were obliged to ſave themſelves by ſwimming over the* Danube. *I heartily wiſh your High and Mightineſſes good Succeſs to this Happy beginning, which is ſo glorious for the Arms of the Allies, and from which, I hope, by the Aſſiſtance of Heaven, we may reap many Advantages. We*

have

have loſt many brave Officers, and we cannot enough bewail the Loſs of the Sieurs Goor *and* Beinheim, *who were killed in the Action. The Prince of* Baden, *and General* Thungen *are ſlightly wounded. Count* Stirum *has received a Wound croſs his Body; but its hoped he will recover. The Hereditary Prince of* Heſſe Caſſel, *Count* Horn *Lieutenant General, and the Majors General* Wood *and* Pallandt *are alſo wounded. I can at preſent give your High Mightineſſes no more Particulars, but will not fail to do it the firſt Opportunity.*

A little before the Attack begun, the Baron of Moltenburgh, *Adjutant General to Prince* Eugene, *was ſent to me by his Highneſs, with Advice, that the Marſhals of* Villeroy *and* Tallard *were marched to* Straſburgh, *having promiſed a great Reinforcement to the Elector of* Bavaria *by Way of the* Black Forreſt; *and I had Advice by another Hand, that they deſigned to ſend him* 50 *Battalions and* 60 *Squadrons of the beſt Troops. Since I was Witneſs how much the Sieur* Mortagne *diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this whole Action, I cou'd not omit doing him the Juſtice to recommend him to your High Mightineſſes, to make up to him the Loſs of his General; wherefore I have pitched upon him to bring this to your High Mightineſſes, and to inform you of the Particulars. I remain, &c.*

The Duke of Marlborough.

P. S. The Detachment aboveſaid was ſupported by 15 Battalions of the Left, and as many of the Right Wing.

The Count *d'Arco*, General of the *Bavarians*, gave the following Account of this Action to the Elector, *viz.*

Illuſtrious SIR,

I Arrived here Yeſterday Night, according to your Highneſſes Command, and found the Intrenchments far from being compleated, and likewiſe too large to be defended by 7000 Men; therefore I was obliged to ſend to your Highneſs for more Troops, who came too late, becauſe of the great Rain and bad Ways. Next Morning I ſet the Pioneers and Soldiers at Work, and came by break of Day with three of the King's Engineers who undertook it, to ſee how it went on. Three Days were little enough to have finiſhed them; but that Forenoon we were hindred by the Approach of the Enemy, of whom I had not the leaſt Notice till they were diſcovered from a neighbouring Hill, marching as I thought, to *Donawert*. This made me forward the Work with more Diligence; and about four o'Clock in the Afternoon the Enemy was come ſo near, that I perceived they deſigned an Attack: Upon which I drew up my Men in order of Battle, with the help of Count of *Monaſterolle*, who continued with me the whole Day, and did all that could be expected from a faithful and a brave Officer. I placed 14 of your Highneſſes Battalions in the Front of the firſt and ſecond Lines, and four *French* Regiments and ſix Battalions on the Right and Left, and poſted my Horſe and Dragoons on the Right, becauſe that was the beſt Ground. Then I began to fire with my great Guns on the Front of the Enemies Foot, which advanced nearer and nearer in ſix Columns, ſupported by many Squadrons of Horſe on the Rear, beſides others extending to the Hill. The Enemy marched firſt to the Wood on the Right, thinking to break through there, and then to attack

attack the Intrenchments on all Sides; but finding it impracticable to break through the Wood, they marched again to the Corner of the Line in the City, and there fell on with a great Fire from the *Engliſh* Battalions, and abundance of Cannon on their Right.

Your Highneſſes Troops and Grenadiers were poſted in the Mouth of the Attack, and after their Fire, fell twice out upon the Enemy with their Bayonets on their Pieces, and made great Slaughter. The Enemy found ſuch gallant Reſiſtance, that all their firſt Ranks were killed, but ſpeedily ſupplied by others, and your Highneſſes Troops returned to their Trenches with as much Courage as they went out of them. The Fire increaſed on both Sides, and as often as the Enemies Battalions came on they were repulſed, and many of them were killed by the great Fire from our Trenches. So that in two Hours time they gained no Ground upon us, and ſeemed inclinable to retire without our ſuſpecting in the leaſt the following Reencounter that happened.

I ſent three Battalions of the King's Troops, and one of your Highneſſes to the Town, with Orders to the commanding Officer there to poſt them in the covered Way where it joined the Intrenchment, from whence they might have made ſuch a Fire, that we ſhould have been well enough covered on the Left, where we had only three weak Battalions; but my Command was not obeyed, and the Enemy being aware of this, broke into the Intrenchments before I had Notice of it; ſo that I came thither too late with two Squadrons of Dragoons: There was nothing then left me to do but think of retiring to prevent my being encompaſſed. Your Highneſſes Troops endeavoured to eſcape by the Bridge on the *Danube*, and the Gate of the Town next to the *Danube*; but the Bridge was to our great Misfortune broke down by the Crowd, and the Gate was kept ſhut by the Governor's Command a long Time, tho' I deſired it might be opened, and ſent him Notice that I was on the Left with the retiring Troops. A Regiment of Dragoons coming thither on Foot made a brave Reſiſtance, and kept the Enemy off till the reſt retired with Conveniency.

Thoſe on the Right being too far from the Town, and knowing the Bridge was broke, retired towards the Wood of *Neuburgh*, their Commanders ſhewing as much Gallantry in the Retreat as they had done in the Fight, and retired without Loſs, though the Enemy purſued them to the firſt Wood, but finding they could not overtake them, retired to their Body; ſo that I don't believe that in this Action (wherein the Foot ſuffered moſt, and the Enemy has had a great Loſs) there fell above 500 of the King's Troops and your Electoral Highneſſes, and about 400 were wounded, moſt of whom are eſcaped to the City. But the greateſt Loſs, and which I can never enough bewail, is that of the great Number of Officers of both Nations. One Letter is not enough to contain the Praiſes of thoſe that deſerve it; but I aſſure your Electoral Highneſs, that not one Officer or Soldier failed of what could be wiſhed or expected from them on this Occaſion, and particularly the Regiment of *Bear*, and that of *Nivernois*, who did all that was poſſible in the Battle, and retired to the Town with their Bayonets on their Pieces, tho' the Enemy was on their Flank. They were led by the Marquis *de Montandre*, who gave great Proofs

of his Conduct and Courage. This is, illuſtrious Sir, the true and upright Relation that I thought myſelf obliged to ſend my gracious Maſter.

In this Action it was computed that 5000 Men at leaſt fell on each Side; but the Effects of the Victory were very conſiderable, for the Confederates hereby opened a Paſſage into the Heart of the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Country, and the Elector himſelf was obliged to retire under the Cannon of *Ausburgh*. After the taking of *Schellenberg*, *Donawert* not being tenable, the Elector ſent Orders to the Garriſon to ſet Fire to the Town, and burn their Bridges and Magazines, and retire; but the Confederates advancing into the Suburbs ſaved the Town from being burnt, and the *Bavarians* made ſuch a precipitate Retreat, that they left 2000 Sacks of Meal, and great Quantities of Oats, and other Proviſions behind them.

The 5th of *July* the Confederate Army paſs'd the *Danube* over ſeveral Pridges of Pontons near *Donawert*, and encamped at *Mertingen* in the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Country: And the 6th was obſerved as a Day of Thankſgiving in the Army for their Succeſs: The Duke of *Marlborough*, not to give the Enemy Time to recover from their Conſternation, immediately commanded his Troops to paſs the *Lech*; whereupon the Garriſon of *Neuburgh* abandoned that Place, and retired to *Ingolſtadt*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered a Detachment to take Poſſeſſion of *Neuburgh*: And the Enemy having left a Garriſon in *Rain*, a little Town about half a League from the *Lech*, it was inveſted by the Confederates.

On the 13th of *July* the Count *de Vehlen*, General of the *Palatine* Horſe, came to the Confederate Army from Prince *Eugene*, with Advice, that the Marſhals *Villeroy* and *Tallard*, with 45000 Men, had paſs'd the *Rhine* above Fort *Kiel*, giving out they would join the Elector of *Bavaria*, which it was not doubted but one of them at leaſt would attempt, and therefore his Highneſs deſired a Reinforcement of Horſe to enable him to obſerve the Enemies Motions. Thereupon Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover* was detach'd with 30 Squadrons of Imperial Horſe to join the Prince. The 16th the Garriſon of *Rain* deſired to capitulate, and marched out the next Day, being conducted by a Party of Horſe to the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Camp near *Auſburgh*; and Orders were given for providing Magazines at *Neuburgh* and *Rain* for the Subſiſtence of the Confederate Forces. The Army marched again, and on the 23d encamped with the Right at *Wolfurtſhauſen*, and their Left at *Ooſtmuring*, (the Town of *Friedberg* being in the Centre of the Line) within a League of *Auſburgh*, whereby the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Communication with his own Country was cut off.

The Confederate Generals thought fit at this time to propoſe to the Elector of *Bavaria* Terms of Accommodation, which were in a manner agreed on; but upon Advice that Marſhal *Tallard* had paſſed the Black Forreſt, and was coming to join him, he ſent to acquaint Count *Wratiſlaw*, the Emperor's Miniſter, that ſince the *French* King made ſuch powerful Efforts to ſupport him, he thought himſelf obliged in Honour to remain firm to that Alliance. This Procedure was ſo reſented by the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he detached 30 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons

Dragoons to plunder and burn the Country of *Bavaria* to the Walls of *Munich* his capital City. Whereupon Deputations came from ſeveral Places to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay Contributions to ſave them from Military Execution: To whom his Grace anſwer'd, The Queen of *England*'s Forces were not come into *Bavaria* to raiſe Money, but to bring their Prince to Reaſon. And the Orders for burning and ravaging that Country, were put in Execution with the utmoſt Severity as far as *Munich*.

It being found impracticable to attack the Elector in his fortify'd Camp under the Cannon of *Auſburgh*; it was reſolved to beſiege *Ingolſtadt*. Whereupon Prince *Lewis* ſat down before that Place, while the Duke of *Marlborough* was to cover the Siege with his Auxiliary Forces; but Marſhal *Tallard* having joined the Elector of *Bavaria* with a Body of 22000 Horſe and Foot, beſides the *French* Troops that had joined him before under the Command of Marſhal *Marſin*, on the 6th of *Auguſt* Prince *Eugene* came to the Duke's Army to confer with him and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; it was agreed, that Prince *Lewis* ſhould continue the Siege of *Ingolſtadt* with his Army, while Prince *Eugene* and my Lord Duke obſerved the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Prince *Eugene* being returned to his Army, received Intelligence that the Enemy had paſſed the *Danube*, and had a Deſign to fall upon him ſeparately; whereupon he diſpatched an Expreſs to his Grace, to deſire him to march and join him. The Expreſs returned with an Account that my Lord Duke had received the ſame Advice, and his Grace had been upon the March ever ſince two o'Clock in the Morning, and that 20 Battalions which he had ſent before under the Command of General *Churchill* were at hand; and accordingly General *Churchill* came into the Camp that Morning, and in the Evening my Lord Duke arrived with his whole Army. Both Armies being joined, they encamp'd between the Villages of *Munſter* and *Apperſhoven*.

The 12th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Generals went out to take a View of the Enemy, and by their Glaſſes diſcovered that their whole Army was in Motion, and their Horſe marching forward; but they obſerv'd that the advanced Squadrons of the Enemy ſtopped ſhort when they perceived ours. About Noon they ſaw the Quarter-maſters of the Army ſet up their Camp Standards, and mark out a Camp from *Blenheim* to *Lutzingen*; whereupon the Generals returned, and ordered out the Pioneers with a ſtrong Guard to open the Ways, and lay Bridges over a little Rivulet in the Front, for the Paſſage of the Army. About four in the Afternoon the Confederate Generals could diſcern plainly from the Tower of *Thiſſingen* the Enemy's Tents ſet up, and that they were poſſeſs'd of a very advantageous Camp, their Right being flank'd by the *Danube* and the Village of *Bleinheim*, and their Left by a Wood and the Village of *Lutzingen*, and that they had a Rivulet before them whoſe Banks were high, and the Meadows marſhy, ſo that it was at firſt thought impaſſable, as it afterwards prov'd to be in ſeveral Places: It was looked upon to be a very hardy Attempt to attack the Enemy in this Situation; but there ſeemed to be an indiſpenſible Neceſſity of doing it before they ſhould fortify themſelves in that Poſt; for beſides that the Confederate

federate Army would ſoon have wanted Forage, Marſhal *Villeroy* was upon the point of making an Irruption into the Country of *Wirtemberg*, and might have been join'd by Detachments from the Elector of *Bavaria*, whereby they would have eſtabliſhed a free Communication from the *Rhine* to the *Danube*, and have forc'd all to ſubmit as far as the *Mein*, while the Elector from his Camp at *Hochſtet* might have ruined a great Part of the Circle of *Franconia*; ſo that the Allies would not have been able to have found Subſiſtence or Winter Quarters upon the *Danube*, or in *Upper Germany*. Upon theſe Conſiderations the Prince and Duke reſolved to engage the Enemy, and ſent away their Baggage to *Retlingen*, a Village between *Munſter* and *Donawert*, and the ſame Night made all neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Attack.

The Confederate Army conſiſted of 64 Battalions and 166 Squadrons, and had a Train of 52 Pieces of Cannon. The Enemies Army conſiſted of 82 Battalions and 147 Squadrons, and they had with them a Train of about 100 Pieces of Cannon. On the Right were the Marſhal *Tallard* and the *French* Troops he brought with him, and on the Left the Elector with his *Bavarians*, and the *French* under the Command of Marſhal *Marſin*.

On the 13th of *Auguſt* N. S. 1704, the Battle begun, of which the Duke of *Marlborough* gives the following Account in a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* Harley.

SIR,

I Gave you an Account on *Sunday* of the Situation we were then in, and that we expected to hear the Enemy would paſs the *Danube* at *Lawingen* in order to attack Prince *Eugene*. At eleven that Night we had an Expreſs from him, that the Enemy were come over, and deſiring he might be reinforced as ſoon as poſſible; whereupon I ordered my Brother *Churchill* to advance at one o'Clock in the Morning with his twenty Battalions, and by three the whole Army was in Motion: For the greater Expedition, I ordered Part of the Troops to paſs over the *Danube*, and to follow the March of the twenty Battalions, and with moſt of the Horſe and the Foot of the firſt Line I paſſed the *Lech* at *Rain*, and came over the *Danube* at *Donawert*; ſo that we all joined the Prince that Night, intending to advance and take this Camp of *Hochſtet*. In order whereto we went out on *Tueſday*, early in the Morning, with forty Squadrons to view the Ground, but found the Enemy had already poſſeſſed themſelves of it. Whereupon we reſolved to attack them, and accordingly we marched between three and four yeſterday Morning from the Camp at *Munſter*, leaving all our Tents ſtanding. About ſix we came in View of the Enemy, who we found did not expect ſo early a Viſit. The Cannon began to play about half a Hour after Eight. They formed themſelves in two Bodies, the Elector with Monſieur *Marſin* and their Troops on our Right,



THE GLORIOUS BATTLE
of BLENHEIM.

Right, and Monſieur *de Tallard* with all his on our Left; which laſt fell to my Share. They had two little Rivulets, beſides a Moraſs, before them, which we were obliged to paſs over in their View, and Prince *Eugene* was forced to take a great Compaſs to come to the Enemy; ſo that it was one of the Clock before the Battle began. It laſted with great Vigour till Sunſet, when the Enemy were oblig'd to retire; and, by the Bleſſing of God, we obtained a compleat Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of them, as well in the Action as in the Retreat, beſides upwards of thirty Squadrons of the *French*, which I puſhed into the *Danube*, where we ſaw the greateſt Part of them periſh; Monſieur *de Tallard*, with ſeveral of his General Officers, being taken Priſoners at the ſame Time: And in the Village of *Bleinheim*, which the Enemy had intrenched and fortified, and where they made the greateſt Oppoſition, I obliged 26 entire Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners at Diſcretion. We took likewiſe all their Tents ſtanding, with their Cannon and Ammunition, as alſo a great Number of Standards, Kettle Drums and Colours in the Action; ſo that I reckon the greateſt Part of Monſieur *Tallard*'s Army is taken or deſtroyed. The Bravery of all our Troops on this Occaſion cannot be expreſs'd, the Generals, as well as the Officers and Soldiers, behaving themſelves with the greateſt Courage and Reſolution. The Horſe and Dragoons were obliged to charge four or five ſeveral times. The Elector and Monſieur *de Marſin* were ſo advantageouſly poſted, that Prince *Eugene* could make no Impreſſion on them till the third Attack at near ſeven at Night, when he made a great Slaughter of them; but being near a Wood-ſide, a good Body of *Bavarians* retir'd into it, and the reſt of that Army retreated towards *Lawingen*, it being too late, and the Troops too much tired, to purſue them far. I cannot ſay too much in Praiſe of that Princes's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his Troops on this Occaſion. You will pleaſe to lay this before her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs, to whom I ſend my Lord *Tunbridge* with the good News. I pray you will likewiſe inform yourſelf and let me know her Majeſty's Pleaſure, as well relating to Monſieur *de Tallard*, and the other General Officers, as for the diſpoſal of near 1200 other Officers, and between 8 and 9000 common Soldiers, who being all made Priſoners by her Majeſty's Troops are intirely at her Diſpoſal. But as the Charge of ſubſiſting theſe Officers and Men muſt be very great, I preſume her Majeſty will be enclined that they be exchanged for any other Priſoners that offer.

I ſhould likewiſe be glad to receive her Majeſty's Direction for the Diſpoſal of the Standards and Colours, whereof I have not yet the Number, but gueſs there cannot be leſs than an Hundred, which is more than has been taken in any Battle theſe many Years. You will eaſily believe, that in ſo long and vigorous an Action, the *Engliſh*, who had ſo great a Share in it, muſt have ſuffered as well in Officers as Men, but I have not the Particulars. I am,

SIR,

Your moſt Obedient

Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

The *Paris* Gazetteer was pleaſed to give the following Account of this Battle.

Since the Elector of *Bavaria* arrived with the Army at *Dutlingen*, we have received a more faithful and true Account of the Battle of *Hochſtet* than what the Enemies publiſhed, and is in Subſtance as follows: The Enemies being inform'd that the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies had paſs'd the *Danube* at *Lavingen* and *Dellingen*, they abandoned their Deſign of beſieging *Ingolſtadt*, and aſſembled all their Troops except thoſe that were left on the *Rhine*, and ſo were ſuperior to us by about 40 Squadrons. The two Armies marched towards one another, and at ſix in the Morning met in Battalia on two Lines, within half a League of *Hochſtet*. The Right commanded by Marſhal *de Tallard*, extended as far as the *Danube*, and the Infantry, which was in the Centre commanded by the Marquis *de Blainville*, had a Village before them, the Houſes of which, and the adjacent Hedges, they poſſeſſed themſelves of. The Body of the Battle and the Left Wing, had on one ſide a Mountain and a Wood, and a Village before them, which was burnt. The two Armies were ſeperated by a Brook of two Foot broad, that run along the Villages, whoſe Banks were marſhy, but were dried up by the great Heats. At eight a Clock the Artillery began to play, and that of Marſhal *de Tallard* was always ſuperior to the Enemies, and put their Left Wing twice into Diſorder as they were forming their Lines. At ten o'Clock they attempted to paſs the Brook, but were repulſed with great Loſs. At eleven the *Engliſh* Horſe attacked thoſe of the Right Wing, who broke them and drove them back to their Foot in Preſence of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who haſtened thither. From thence he preſs'd on to the Foot that lined the Village and Hedges, and had the Advantage of the Enemies. During this Time the *Engliſh* charged the *Gens de Arms* afreſh, and broke them. His Electoral Highneſs rallied them, and being ſuſtained by the Cavalry, the Enemies were again repulſed; but the Left Wing, and the Foot commanded by the Marquis *de Blainville*, had in five ſeveral Attacks already pierc'd through and broke the Right Wing of the Enemy with great Slaughter, gain'd their Artillery, and took many Standards and Colours, ſo that the Elector thought the Victory ſure; but at the ſame time he had Advice, that the Cavalry of the Right Wing having been attacked by the Enemies with freſh Troops, were entirely defeated: and they fill'd the Ground our Troops had before with their own Forces. Then his Electoral Highneſs finding Night approach, and fearing to be ſurrounded, thought it time to retreat. He ſent Notice to the Infantry, which was ſtill near the Village, to the Number of 27 Battalions and 4 Regiments of Dragoons, who had always beat the Enemies to retire, which they might eaſily have done, but their Commanders reſolved to keep their Poſt, which occaſioned the Loſs of the Battle, the Enemies having till then loſt a great many more than the Elector of *Bavaria*; but they were more than recompenſed by the taking of thoſe 27 Battalions and 4 Regiments of Dragoons, who were afterwards obliged to ſurrender. The reſt of the Army, by the Care of Monſieur *de Marſin*, retired in good Order, without breaking any Battalion or Squadron, often turning and making fierce Diſcharges on the Enemies, who

did not follow them long. We arrived in this manner at *Lavingen*, where part of the Right Wing, with ſome Foot had rallied. The Baggage was not loſt as the Enemies gave out, and they have taken but 25 or 30 pieces of Cannon. As to our Troops, beſides the Priſoners, who are 10000 in Number, including Officers, we had but 12000 killed and wounded; whereas the Enemies had, according to their own Account, above 16000 killed and wounded; and we took from them 35 Standards and Colours, and 4 pair of Kettle Drums.

The Elector of *Bavaria* left the wounded and a good Garriſon in *Ulm*, and moſt of his Infantry, with 23 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons in *Bavaria*, and continued his March up the *Danube* to *Dillingen*; where he arrived on the 20th, being join'd on his way by 12 *French* Battalions, and ſome Squadrons. Monſieur *de Villeroy* marched on the 21ſt with his Army, and a great Convoy of Proviſions to meet him join'd him on the 25th with part of his Cavalry, having left the Infantry at *Hornberg*.

The Marſhal de Ma[illegible]*'s Letter to the King of* France, *concerning the Battle of* Hochſtet.

ON the 10th in the Morning we had Advice, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with 24 Battalions and 31 Squadrons were detached from the Enemies Camp to beſiege *Ingolſtadt*; upon which we reſolved to march to *Lavingen*; and the Poſt of *Hochſtet* being found moſt advantageous, the Elector encamp'd his Army there. On the 12th we called a Council of War, to conſider whether we ſhould ſtay for the Enemy, who was marching towards us, and reſolved we ſhould. On the 13th in the Morning the Armies came in Sight of one another, Marſhal *Tallard* and his Troops had the Right, and the Elector and I were on the Left, Prince *Eugene* was on the Enemies Right, and the Duke of *Marlborough* on their Left. The Enemy ſpent the whole Morning in Movements to draw themſelves up with Advantage, and at Nine o'Clock the Cannon began to play on both Sides. About one o'Clock the Battle grew hot, the Elector broke the Enemies Right ſeveral Times, but they immediately rallied again; their Foot ſtood bravely to it, being ſupported by their Horſe. Our Right did likewiſe make ſeveral advantageous Charges upon their Left, but about ſix at Night the Enemy paſſed the *Moraſs*, which our Engineers thought unpaſſable, and attacked our Right on the Flank, and broke the ſame. Twenty ſix Battalions and four Regiments of Dragoons threw themſelves into the Village of *Blenheim*, where they were encompaſſed by the Enemy and obliged to ſurrender. When the Elector ſaw this unhappy Reſult, was reſolved to retire with our Left and the Body of the Battle to *Ulm*. Some of the Cavalry of the Right joined us; but ſeveral Squadrons not being able to come up with the Body, threw themſelves into the *Danube*, where Marſhal *de Tallard* was taken.

We arrived Yeſternight at *Ulm*, with 31 Battalions and 62 Squadrons, without being purſued, and have ſaved 18 Cannon, with part of the Baggage: Of your Majeſty's and the *Bavarian* Troops there are 10000 kill'd, beſides what are taken; but we have very many wounded: Abundance of Officers and Soldiers, who have eſcaped from the Enemy, join us continually. I ſhall ſpeedily ſend your Majeſty an Account of the State of

our

our Army after the Battle, that it may be compared with that ſent by the Elector five Days ago.

In this Battle the Enemies Loſs was computed to be between 20 or 30,0000 Men, beſides the 13,000 that were made Priſoners. The Confederates alſo took 100 Pieces of Cannnon, 24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 171 Standards, 17 pair of Kettle Drums, 3600 Tents, 34 Coaches, 300 laden Mules, 24 Barrels, and 8 Casks of Silver. Of the Confederates there were about 4500 Men killed, and 7500 wounded; among the Slain we may reckon the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, and Brigadier *Row*, who died of their Wounds ſoon after the Battle. There were alſo killed upon the Spot, *Philip Dormer*, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of the *Engliſh* Guards, Major *Frederick Cornwallis*, Lieutenant Colonel *Daltziel*, Major *Creed*, Colonel *John White*, Lord *Forbes*, and Major *Chevinx*. Among the wounded were the Lord *North* and *Gray*, who loſt his Right Hand, the Lord *Mordant*, who had his Left Arm ſhattered, Colonel *Hamilton*, Lieutenant Colonel *Levingſton*, Lieutenant Colonel *Payton*, Major *Granville*, Major *George Morgan*, Lieutenant Colonel *Brittain*, Major *Armſtrong*, and Major *Hetley*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* and Marſhal *Marſin* made an orderly Retreat with the Left Wing of their Army behind the Moraſs of *Hochſtet*, where they reſted ſome Hours; and that Night cauſed their Baggage to paſs the *Danube*, and ſent their Horſe towards *Ulm*. The next Morning being break of Day they marched with their Infantry, and paſſed the *Danube* at *Lavingen*; and the Elector ſent Orders to his Troops in *Augſburgh* to quit that City and join him at *Ulm*. The Night after the Battle the Confederate Army lay upon their Arms on this ſide the Moraſs of *Hochſtet* over-againſt the Elector of *Bavaria*; and the next Day the Army made a ſmall Motion and came to *Steinheim*; where they remained encamped four or five Days, to look after their wounded Men, and take care of their Priſoners.

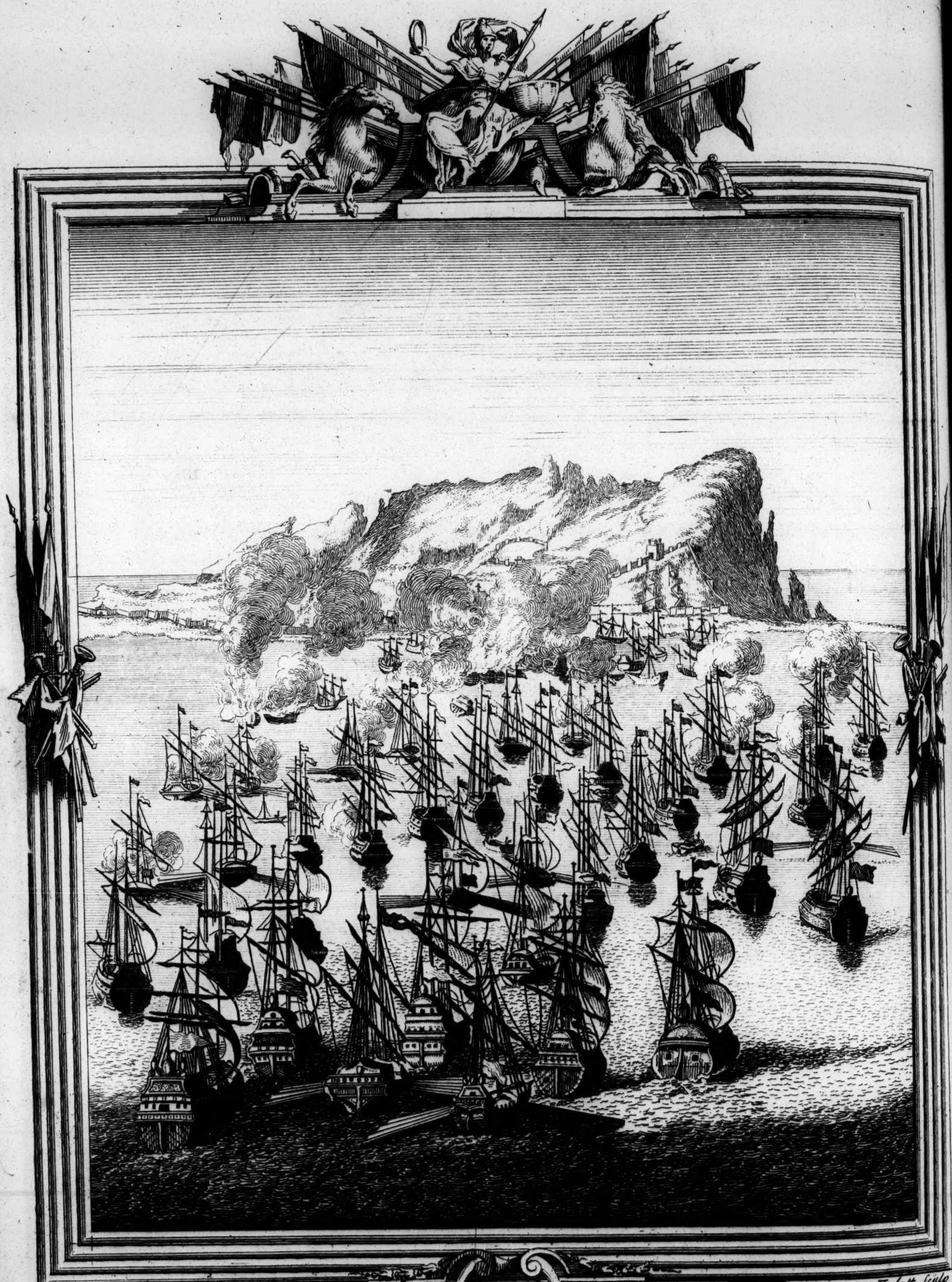
After this Victory the *French* and *Bavarians* bending their March with the remainder of their Troops towards the *Rhine*, the Confederate Generals alſo marched that way, leaving only 23 Battalions and ſome Squadrons under the Command of General *Thungen* to carry on the Siege of *Ulm*.

On the 12th of *September*, N. S. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* inveſted *Landau*, and Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* encampt at the *Croon Weiſſenburgh*, in order to cover the Siege, having detached Brigadier *Ferguſon* with five Battalions of *Engliſh* Foot to convoy the *French* Priſoners to *Holland*. The ſame Day the Duke of *Marlborough* received Advice from General *Thungen*, that *Ulm* beat a Parley the 10th, and the 11th ſurrendered upon Honourable Terms.

For all theſe great Succeſſes, a Day of Thankſgiving was appointed in *England* on the 7th of *September*, O. S. when her Majeſty went to St. *Paul*'s; where Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of St. *Pauls*, preached before her; the Day concluded with all the uſual Demonſtrations of Joy: And all the Corporations, and conſiderable Societies in the Kingdom, crowded to Court with Congratulatory Addreſſes upon the Succeſſes of the Campaign.

We left King *Charles* III. with the Confederate Fleet at *Liſbon*: On the 16th of *March*, N. S. Sir *George Rook* ſailed from thence, and cruized off of *Cape St. Vincent*, for

ſecuring



Hulett Sculp

The taking of
GIBRALTER

ſecuring the *Scanderoon* Fleet, and ſome other Merchant Ships from *Leghorn*, and then returned again to the River of *Liſbon*. On the 20th of *April*, N. S. Sir *George Rooke* ſet Sail for *Barcelona* with the *Engliſh* Fleet and *Dutch*, conſiſting of forty Ships of the Line of Battle; the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt* being on board him. On their Arrival there his Highneſs ſent a Letter to Don *Velaſco*, the Governor, requiring him to ſurrender the Town to his lawful Sovereign King *Charles* III. who anſwer'd, He would have no Friendſhip or Correſpondence with the Enemies of *Philip* V. the true King of *Spain*, but ſome Priſoners that were taken aſſuring the Prince and the Admiral, that in the City there were five to one for King *Charles*, and that upon the Landing any Forces, they would compel the Governor to ſurrender, the Marines landed, and a ſecond Summons ſent to the Governor, requiring him to ſurrender; but this had no better Succeſs: Whereupon having thrown about ſixty Bombs into the City, the Marines were reimbarked, and the Fleet ſail'd for *Nice*. The Fleet having made *Thoulon*, Captain *Taylor* in the *Charles* Galley came on Board the Admiral, having been diſpatch'd from *Lisbon*, with Advice that Count *de Thoulouſe* was come into the *Mediterranean*, in order to join the *Thoulon* Squadron: Whereupon it was reſolved that the Confederate Fleet ſhould alter their Courſe, and endeavour to make the *French* Fleet. Upon the 7th of *June* the Scouts made the Signal for ſeeing them; whereupon Sir *George* commanded the Fleet to tack and ſtand after them; but the *French* keeping to the Windward, and Night coming on, he could not bring them to an Engagement: And having loſt Sight of the *French*, he made the beſt of his Way to the *Streights*; where he was reinforced by Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* with a Squadron of Men of War. The whole Fleet having taken in Proviſions at *Lagos* Bay, returned into the *Streights*, where in a Council of War it was reſolved to attack *Gibraltar*; of which the Government were pleaſed to inſert the following Account.

An Account of the taking Gibraltar.

THE 17th of *July*, the Fleet being then about 7 Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Tetuan*, a Council of War was held on Board the Royal *Catherine*, wherein it was reſolved to make a ſudden Attempt upon *Gibraltar*; and accordingly the Fleet ſailed thither; and on the 21ſt got into that Bay, and at three o'Clock in the Afternoon the Marines *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to the Number of 1800, with the Prince of *Heſſe* at the Head of them, were put on ſhoar on the Neck of Land to the Northward of the Town, to cut off any Communication with the Country. His Highneſs having poſted his Men there, ſent a Summons to the Governor to ſurrender the Place for the Service of his Catholick Majeſty, which he rejected with great Obſtinacy. The Admiral on the 22d in the Morning gave Orders that the Ships which had been appointed to cannonade the Town, under the Command of Rear Admiral *Bing*, and Rear Admiral *Vanderduſſen*, as alſo thoſe which were to batter the *South Mole Head*, commanded by Captain *Hicks* of the *Yarmouth*, ſhould range themſelves accordingly; but the Wind blowing contrary, they could not poſſibly get into their Places till the



Hulett Sculp

The taking of GIBRALTER

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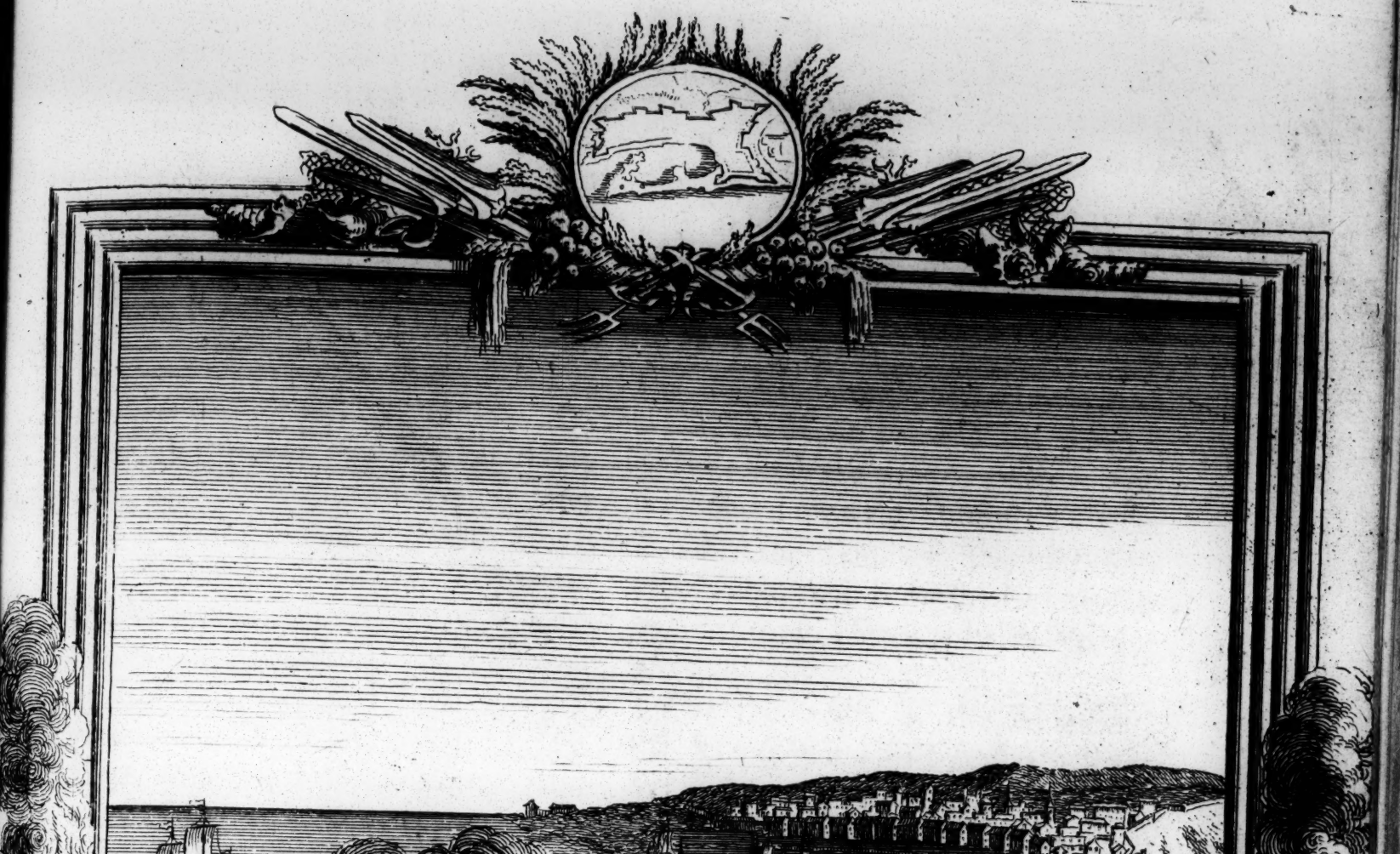
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Day was ſpent. In the mean time to amuſe the Enemy, Captain *Whitaker* was ſent in with ſome Boats, who burnt a *French* Privateer of 12 Guns at the *Old Mole*. The 23d, ſoon after break of Day, the Ships being all placed, the Admiral gave the Signal for beginning the Cannonade; which was performed with very great Fury, above 15000 Shot being made in five or ſix Hours Time againſt the Town, inſomuch that the Enemy were ſoon beat from their Guns, eſpecially at the *South Mole Head*: Whereupon the Admiral conſidering that by gaining that Fortification, they ſhould of Conſequence reduce the Town, ordered Captain *Whitaker*, with all the Boats armed to endeavour to poſſeſs himſelf of it; which was performed with great Expedition; but Captain *Hicks* and Captain *Jumper*, who lay next the *Mole*, had puſhed on ſhoar with their Pinnances and ſome other Boats, before the reſt could come up; whereupon the Enemy ſprung a Mine that blew up the Fortifications upon the *Mole*, killed two Lieutenants and about forty Men, and wounded about Sixty: However, our Men kept Poſſeſſion of the great Platform, which they had made themſelves Maſters of; and Captain *Whitaker* landing with the reſt of the Seamen which had been ordered upon this Service, they advanced and took a Redoubt, or ſmall Baſtion, half way between the *Mole*, and the Town, and poſſeſſed themſelves of many of the Enemies Cannon. The Admiral ſent in a Letter to the Governor, and at the ſame time a Meſſage to the Prince of *Heſſe*, to ſend him a peremptory Summons, which his Highneſs did accordingly; and on the 24th in the Morning the Governor deſiring to capitulate, Hoſtages were exchanged, and the Capitulation being concluded, the Prince marched into the Town in the Evening, and took Poſſeſſion of the Land and *North-Mole-Gates*, and the Out-works.

Soon after the taking of *Gibraltar* happen'd the Battle of *Malaga*; of which we received the following Relation.

On the 19th Inſtant returning from watering our Ships on the Coaſt of *Barbary* near *Gibraltar*, with little Wind Eaſterly, our Scouts to the Windward made the Signals of ſeeing the Enemies Fleet; which, according to the Account they give, conſiſted of Sixty-ſix Sail, and were about ten Leagues to Windward of us: A Council of Flag-Officers was called, wherein it was determined to lay to the Eaſtward of *Gibraltar* to receive and engage them: But perceiving that Night, by the Report of the Signal Guns, that they wrought from us, we followed them in the Morning with all the Sail we could make.

On the 11th we forced one of the Enemies Ships aſhoar near *Fuengorolo*; the Crew quitted her, ſet her on Fire, and ſhe blew up immediately. We continued ſtill purſuing them, and the 12th not hearing any of their Guns all Night, nor ſeeing any of their Scouts in the Morning, our Admiral had a Jealouſy they might make a double, and by the Help of their Gallies ſlip between us and the ſhoar to the Weſtward, ſo that a Council of War was called, wherein it was reſolv'd, That in Caſe we did not ſee the Enemy before Night, we ſhould make the beſt of our way to *Gibraltar*; but ſtanding in to the ſhore, about Noon we diſcovered the Enemies Fleet and Gallies to the Weſtward near *Cape Malaga*, going away large. We immediately



Hulett Sculp

The Sea Fight
of
MALAGA.

mediately made all the Sail we could after them, and continued the Chace all Night.

On *Sunday* the 13th in the Morning we were within three Leagues of the Enemy, who brought too with their Heads to the Southward, the Wind being Easterly, formed their Line and lay to receive us. Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 24 Gallies; they were very strong in the Centre, and weaker in the Van and Rear; to supply which most of the Gallies were divided into those Quarters. In the Centre was Monsieur *de Thoulouse* with the White Squadron, in the Van the White and Blue; each Admiral had his Vice and Rear Admirals. Our Line consisted of 53 Ships, the Admiral and Rear Admirals *Bing* and *Dilks* being in the Centre: Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* and Sir *John Leak* led the Van, and the *Dutch* the Rear.

The Admiral ordered the *Swallow* and *Panther* with the *Lark* and *Newport*, and two Fireships to lie to the Windward of us, that in case the Enemies Van should push through our Line with their Gallies and Fireships they might give them some Diversion. We bore down upon the Enemy in order of Battle a little after ten o'Clock, when being within Gun-shot from them, they set all their Sail at once, and seem'd to intend to stretch a Head and weather us; so that our Admiral, after firing a Chace Gun at the *French* Admiral to stay for him, of which he took no Notice, put the Signal out and began the Battle; which fell very heavy on the Royal *Catherine*, the St. *George*, and the *Shrewsbury*. About two in the Afternoon the Enemies Van gave way to ours, and the Battle ended with the Day, when the Enemy went away by the help of their Gallies to the Leeward. In the Night the Wind shifted to the Northward, and in the Morning to the Westward; which gave the Enemy the Wind of us. We lay by all Day within three Leagues of one another, repairing our Defects, and at Night they filed and stood to the Northward.

On the 15th in the Morning the Enemy was got four or five Leagues to the Windward of us, but a little before Noon we had a Breeze of Wind Easterly, with which we bore down on them till four a Clock in the Afternoon. It being too late to engage, we brought to and lay by with our Heads to the Northward all Night.

On the 16th in the Morning, the Wind being still Easterly hazy Weather, and having no Sight of the Enemy or their Scouts, we filed and bore away the Westward, supposing they would have gone away for *Cadiz*; but being advised from *Gibraltar*, and the Coast of *Barbary*, that they did not pass the *Streights*, we concluded they had been so severely treated as to oblige them to return to *Thoulon*.

The Paris *Gazette gave the following Account of this Engagement.*

The French *Account of the Sea-Fight near* Malaga.

ON the 22d of *August* the Count *de Thoulouse*, with the Fleet consisting of fifty Men of War, came to an Anchor before *Veltz Malaga*, within three Leagues of the East of *Malaga*, where they watered. A little while after his Scouts made a Signal that the Enemy approached with a favourable Wind; whereupon he ordered all the Ships to be in Readiness, but as the Sea was calm, the Gallies were

were ordered to Tow off the Ships to Sea. About break of Day the Fleet got under Sail by favour of a ſmall Wind blowing from the Land, and proceeded towards the Enemy; who were carried off by the Current to Sea. The 24th they came near, and were drawn in the following Order of Battle. The Marquis *de Vilette*, Lieutenant General, commanded the Van; having on his ſecond Line the Duke of *Turſis*, with the ſeven Gallies of his Squadron, and five *Spaniſh*. The Count *de Thoulouſe* commanded the Body of Battle; having behind him the Marquis of *Roye*, with four Gallies. The Marquis of *Langeron* commanded the Rear; having behind him eight *French* Gallies, under the Command of the Marquis *de Ferville*. The Van of the Enemy was commanded by Sir *Cloudſley Shovel*, the Body of the Battle by Sir *George Rooke*, and the Rear, where the *Dutch* Ships were, by Vice-Admiral *Calemberg*; they had ſixty Ships, almoſt all very big, and ſome Bombing Veſſels, of which they made very good Uſe. Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* came up with a full Sail, ſeparating himſelf from the Body of Battle; but obſerving that the Marpuis of *Villette* made all poſſible Sail to ſurround him, he kept to the Wind, and Sir *George Rooke*, who took Notice of the Danger he had expoſed himſelf to, bore upon the King's Fleet. The Fight was about ten o'Clock, North and South off of *Malaga* ten or eleven Leagues, and laſted till Night. The Fire was very great on both Sides, and notwithſtanding the Enemy had the Advantage of the Wind, which blew the Smoak on the *French* Fleet, they always kept as near the Wind as they could, while the Count *de Thoulouſe* made all poſſible Efforts to approach them. The Marquis *Villette* had ſo roughly uſed the Van of the Enemy, having obliged five of their Ships to quit the Line, that he would have entirely put the ſame in Diſorder, had not a Bomb fallen on his Forecaſtle and ſet it on Fire; which obliged him to quit the Line for quenching the ſame. Another Bomb fell on the Ship of the Sieur *de Belle Iſle*, who quitted the Line to refit, as did likewiſe thoſe of the Sieurs *de Grancey*, *Oſmont*, *Recroy*, *Pontac*, and *la Rocht Allard*: The latter fought the Ship of Sir *Cloudſley Shovel*, of Ninety Guns, though he had but Sixty. The Sieur *Chammeſlin* boarded three times a Ship of the Enemy; but quitted the ſame, ſeeing ſhe was on Fire in ſeveral Places; but becauſe of the Smoak, they could not ſee whether ſhe was ſunk. The Bailey of *Lorrain* was killed with a Cannot Shot, and the Sieur *de Relingue* had one of his Legs ſhot off: They were both Seconds of the Count *de Thoulouſe*, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves, following the Example of that General. The Enemy continued to ſheer off, the Fight with the Van ended about five, with the Body of the Battle about ſeven, and with the Rear towards Night. The *French* Fleet purſued them, having all their Lights, whereas the Enemy, except their Flags, had none. The 25th, the Wind blowing again from the Weſt, the Enemy ſailed toward the Coaſt of *Barbary*, ſo that we loſt ſight of them at Night. The 26th they were ſeen again about four Leagues diſtance; the Wind having again ſhifted to Eaſt, which gave them a fair Opportunity to renew the Fight, but they did not think fit to approach. They have not been heard of ſince; whereupon it was judg'd, that they had repaſs'd the *Streights*; and this obliged the Count *de Thoulouſe* to return

return the 27th to *Malaga* with the Gallies. We have had about 1500 Men killed and wounded. We do not know the Loſs of the Enemies, which muſt be very great.

In this Engagement both Sides claim'd the Victory; but if it had been on the Side of the *French*, how comes it to paſs they did not attempt the retaking of *Gibraltar*, or indeed to enter upon any conſiderable Action afterwards with their Fleet, during the whole Courſe of that War? One would be tempted to think that this Battle had given us the Sovereignty of the *Mediterranean* as well as the *Britiſh* Seas; for, in Fact, we have never ſince met with an Enemy there that dare oppoſe us; tho' we were not, 'tis true, in a Condition to purſue the Enemy at that time, having ſpent all our Ammunition at *Gibraltar* and in the Fight. And if in theſe Circumſtances the Admiral by his Conduct could preſerve the whole Confederate Fleet, and diſable the *French* to ſuch a Degree, his Conduct deſerves Admiration.

Sir *George Rooke* having ſtaid eight Days at *Gibraltar*, and furniſhed that Place with Men and Proviſions, returned to *England* with the great Ships, leaving Sir *John Leake*, with 18 Men of War, for the Defence of the Coaſt of *Portugal*.

A Negotiation was ſet on Foot this Summer between the Emperor and the Malecontents of *Hungary*, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* were allowed to ſend their Miniſters into *Hungary* as Mediators; but after much Time had been ſpent in Treaties, the War was renewed on that Side, and the Troops which had been promiſed to march to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Savoy* were ordered into *Hungary*, and the Burthen of the War with the *French*, thrown upon the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

The Siege of *Landau* being drawn out to a great Length, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched with Part of the Army towards *Triers*, and being arrived at *Hermeſkel* three Deputies came from *Triers* to beg his Grace's Protection; they acquainted him, that the *French* had ſtill 300 Men in the Fort of St. *Martin*, and they were apprehenſive of ſome ill Uſage from them if not timely prevented. The Duke thereupon marched the next Morning by break of Day with all the Horſe, and 4 Battalions of Foot, and about eleven o'Clock the Vanguard coming in Sight of *Triers* the *French* abandoned the Fort, having thrown their Ammunition into the *Moſelle*. The Duke having taken Poſſeſſion of the City, ſummoned in a great Number of Pioneers to fortify it: After which, his Grace having cauſed *Traerbach* to be inveſted by the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, returned to the Siege of *Landau*.

On the 10th of *November* the King of the *Romans* concluded a Treaty with the Electreſs of *Bavaria*, whereby ſhe was to ſurrender all the Towns in *Bavaria* to his Imperial Majeſty: And the Electreſs was permitted to remain in *Munich* with a Guard of 400 Men, and to be allowed a yearly Penſion out of the Revenue of that Electorate for the Support of her Court and Family. About the middle of *November*, *Landau* being upon the Point of ſurrendering, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the *Engliſh* Foot at *Croon Weiſſenbergh* to decamp (the Horſe being march'd for *Holland* before) and march towards the *Rhine*, in order to be embarked for *Holland*; *Landau* having held out above two Months, and thereby put a ſtop to the Progreſs of the Allies; ſo that

they did not reap that Fruit of their Victory as might have been expected, at length ſurrender'd upon Honourable Terms. *Traerbach* was alſo ſurrender'd to the Prince of *Heſſe* about the Middle of *December* following. In *Flanders* there happened very little Action this Campaign, except that the *Dutch* bombarded *Bruges* and *Namur*, and made ſome feeble Attempts upon the *French* Lines, and then retired again.

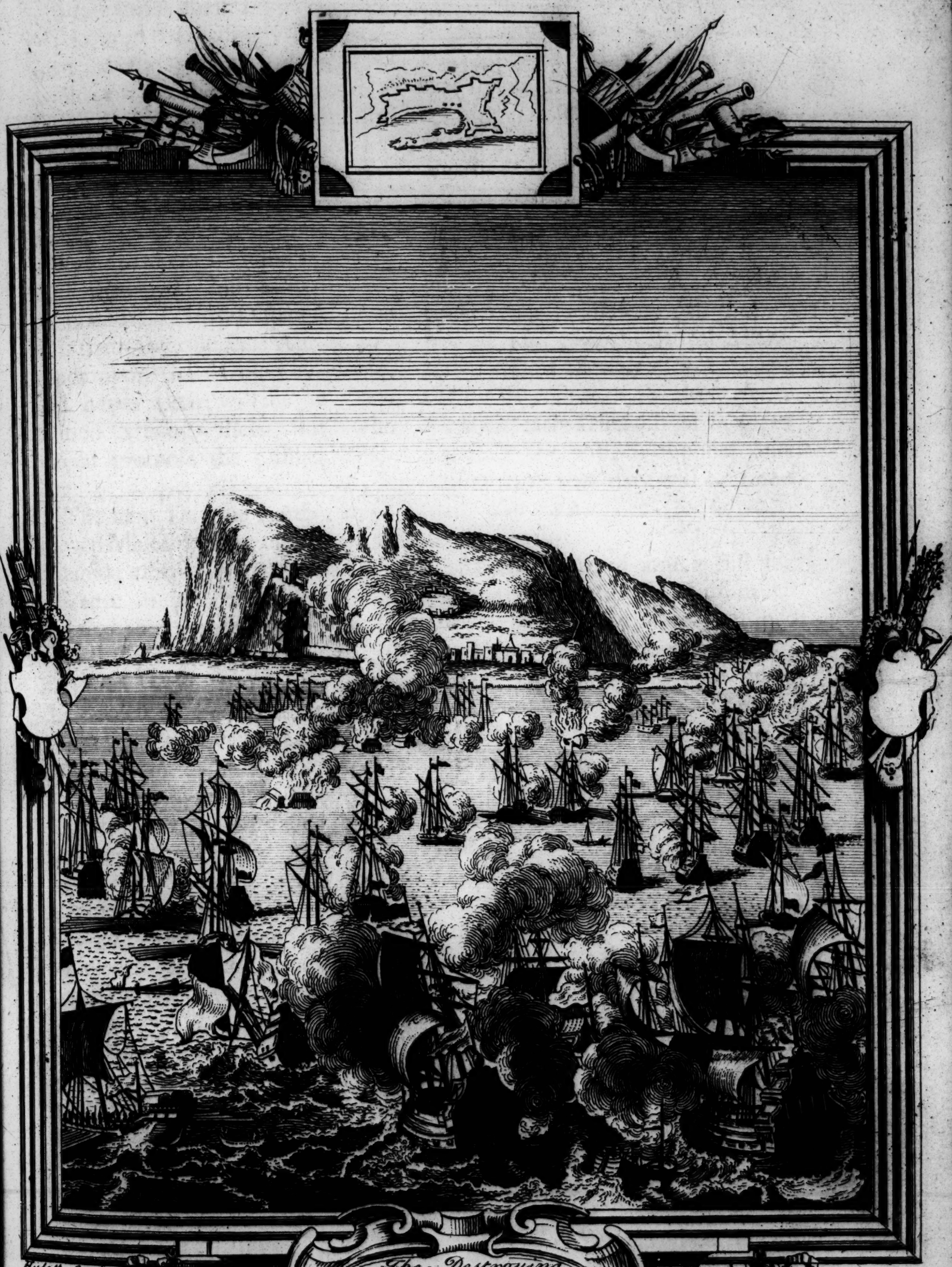
In *Italy* the *French* being much ſuperior to the Duke of *Savoy*, beſieg'd and took *Vernel* and *Ivrea*, and the Winter following ſat down before *Verue*.

In *Portugal* the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* found themſelves miſerably diſappointed: Not a third Part of the Horſes were provided for remounting the *Engliſh* Cavalry as had been agreed on, and thoſe Horſes they had were under-ſized and not fit for Service: Another Misfortune was the Difference between the Generals in Point of Command; the King of *Portugal* expected the *Engliſh* General ſhould be commanded by the Governor of every Province where the Army happened to be, and would not ſo much as ſuffer the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to command their own Forces, or to act in a Body, but diſtributed them into his little ragged Frontier Towns that were not tenable, where many of them were made Priſoners by the Duke of *Anjou* and the Duke of *Berwick*, who invaded *Portugal* this Year with an Army of 22000 Men. The Marquis *das Minas* the *Portugueze* General, pretended to give the *Spaniards* ſome Diverſion by marching into *Caſtile*, but the Duke of *Berwick* perfectly contemn'd him, and went on with the Siege of *Caſtle David*, making the Garriſon Priſoners of War. The Campaign being ended on this Side, the Duke of *Anjou* returned to *Madrid*, and the Armies went into Winter Quarters; and Duke *Schombergh* not appearing acceptable to the King of *Portugal*, the Queen was pleaſed to ſend over the Earl of *Galway* to command in his room.

The *French* and *Spaniards* this Winter laid Siege to *Gibraltar*, but Sir *John Leake* arriving from *Portugal* with the Squadron under his Command, and throwing Supplies into the Town from Time to Time, prevented their making themſelves Maſter of the Place. Sir *John Leake* afterwards returning to the River of *Liſbon* for freſh Succours, Monſieur *Ponti* the *French* Admiral came out of *Cadiz* with 13 Men of War, and brought the Beſiegers great Supplies of Ammunition and Proviſion, and blocked up *Gibraltar* on that Side towards the Sea, whereby the Town was reduced to the laſt Extremity: When Admiral *Leake* returning to *Gibraltar* again, ſurprized Monſieur *Ponti*, with his Squadron, in the Bay, of whom he took three, and run two of the largeſt Men of War aſhore, which the Enemy immediately quitted, and ſet on Fire. Upon this Succeſs the Beſiegers, (after they had laid before the Town near ſix Months, and the beſt Part of their Army ruined by Sickneſs or the Sword,) thought fit to draw off their Batteries, and raiſe the Siege, leaving only a Detachment of their Force at ſome Diſtance to block up the Place.

Having given a ſummary Account of ſuch hoſtile Tranſactions as *England* was concerned in Abroad, it is time to take a View of the Affairs at Home.

The Parliament being met the 24th of *October*, the Queen made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe ſays, That the great Succeſſes with which God had bleſs'd her Arms, had ſtirred up all her Subjects



Hulett Sculp

The Destroying of Admiral Ponti's *Squadron before* Gibraltar *when besieged by the* French *and* Spaniards

jects to expreſs their Joy and Satisfaction, and that a timely Improvement of the preſent Advantages, would enable them to procure a laſting Foundation of Security for *England*, and a firm Support for the Liberty of *Europe*. She deſired of the Commons the Supplies for the Service of the enſuing Year, and aſſures them they ſhall be carefully managed, and earneſtly recommends a ſpeedy Diſpatch. She tells them their Succeſs Abroad depends upon their Union at Home, and hopes there will be no Contention among them but who ſhould promote the publick Welfare.

The next Day the Lords attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Thanks, aſſuring her of their Concurrence in all her Undertakings, and that they would improve to the utmoſt the Bleſſed Opportunity put into their Hands, and congratulated the Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Commons alſo addreſſed her Majeſty, and congratulated her as well upon the Victory obtained by Sir *George Rooke*, as upon the other obtained by the Duke of *Marlborough*; and tell her, they come diſpoſed to do every thing that was neceſſary for the effectual Proſecution of the War, and that they would give ſuch a ſpeedy Diſpatch to the publick Buſineſs, as might enable her Majeſty to purſue the Advantages ſhe obtained over the common Enemy. That they ſhould uſe their utmoſt Endeavours by all proper Meaſures to prevent all Diviſions amongſt them, and they would have no Contention, but who ſhould moſt promote and eſtabliſh the publick Welfare both in Church and State.

The Commons a little after addreſſed her Majeſty to beſtow her Bounty upon the Seamen and Land Forces who had behaved themſelves ſo gallantly both by Sea and Land; whereupon her Majeſty told them, that ſhe would give Directions accordingly. Then the Commons fell upon the Supply, and voted the Number of the Forces, and the Sums neceſſary for ſubſiſting them the enſuing Year; and having paſſed the Land Tax Bill for four Shillings in the Pound, the Queen came to the Houſe the 9th of *December*, and gave the Royal Aſſent to it, and at the ſame time made them a ſhort Speech, thanking them for their early Diſpatch of ſo great a part of the publick Supplies, and deſires them that they will continue with the ſame Zeal to diſpatch what remains.

And now a third time a Bill for preventing occaſional Conformity (or Hypocriſy) was brought into the Houſe of Commons; and that Houſe expecting it would meet with the ſame Fate in the Honourable Houſe of Lords as heretofore, it was propoſed to tack it to a Money Bill: Hereupon certain Gentlemen who had hitherto voted on the ſide of the Church, being influenced by ſome great Men whoſe Fortunes depended much upon the Succeſs of the War, and were apprehenſive the Lords might reject both if they were tacked together, came over to the Whig Party, and voted againſt tacking this Bill: And we are told by certain Whig Writers, that had the Commons tacked this Bill, the then Miniſtry were ſo attached to their Diſſenting Brethren, that they would have diſſolved the Parliament, and hazarded the ruining their hopeful Affairs Abroad, rather than have ſuffered it to have paſſed into an Act. The Houſe of Commons therefore paſſed this Bill by itſelf, and ſent it to the Lords, not that they had any Hopes of their paſſing it, but to expreſs their own

Zeal for the eſtabliſhed Church, and to ſhew the World what was to be expected from the other Houſe.

About this Time the Lord *Haverſham* made a Speech in the Houſe of Lords, wherein having congratulated them on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Victory, he does the ſame upon Sir *George Rooke*'s Deliverance as he calls it; and takes Notice of a Squadron of *Dutch* being called Home juſt before that Engagement. He proceeds to ſhew, that our Trade was not protected, or Coaſts ſecured, and that we were inſulted even in the Channel. He alſo took Notice of the Exportation of the Coin. But what he principally inveigh'd againſt was the Miniſtry's ſuffering the Act of Security to paſs in *Scotland*, which he denominates a Bill of Excluſion. He ſaid there were two Occaſions of all Troubles, much Diſcontent, and great Poverty, and both were to be found in *Scotland*: That their Gentry were brave, but diſcontented: Their common People very ſtout and very numerous, but very poor. And what, ſays he, may ſuch a Multitude ſo armed and diſciplined, as the Act of Security directs, with ſuch Leaders do, eſpecially, when no Promiſes, no Aſſiſtance would be wanting which *France* could give? And adds, *He looked upon it of the laſt Conſequence to* England, *that there ſhould be the leaſt ſhadow or pretence of a Neceſſity to keep up regular Troops in this Kingdom in time of Peace.*

Theſe Matters were afterwards debated with ſome Warmth in both Houſes, and a Majority in each ſeemed to fall in with my Lord *Haverſham*'s Sentiments, and particularly the Friends to the Church: Whereupon ſome of the Miniſtry, who look'd upon themſelves as principally ſtruck at, began more openly to eſpouſe the Whigs; a Majority of the Miniſtry and of the Houſe of Lords were ſuch at this Time, and theſe were ſupported by the *Dutch*, and others of our Allies; to theſe therefore they fly for Sanctuary. It has been very much wondered at, that when both the Queen and the Houſe of Commons were ſo zealouſly affected to the Church, ſuch a Flood of Whiggiſm ſhould break in upon us which afterwards enſued. But if it be conſidered that the Gentlemen who brought this in, were, or pretended to be, once the great Patrons of the Church; and upon this and other Accounts, had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the Queen's Favour; that the Nation during their Miniſtry had been attended with ſome Succeſs which rendered them very popular; and that they were hardly ſuſpected of theſe Deſigns either by the Queen or by many of their Party, till they had ſtrengthened themſelves to that Degree, as to be able to get the preſent Parliament diſſolved, and to chuſe a Houſe of Commons after their own Heart. If we attend to theſe Things, it will not be ſtrange that the Church was apprehended to be in Diſtreſs; even under a Queen who came very ſhort (if at all) of the Royal Martyr, in her Affection to it. And when ſhe was once brought to approve their Meaſures, and they had eſtabliſhed themſelves, their next Step was to make themſelves appear ſo formidable, that it ſhould not be thought ſafe to touch them. This was the old Game revived, and it is a much greater Wonder that her Majeſty ever diſengaged herſelf, than that they continued their Reign ſo long.

The Lords addreſſed her Majeſty that ſhe would give Orders for fortifying *Newcaſtle*, *Tinmouth*, *Berwick*, *Carliſle*, and *Hull*, and that the Militia of the four Northern

Counties might be diſciplined and provided with Arms, and that a competent Number of regular Troops might be kept upon the Northern Borders of *England*, and in the North of *Ireland*, and that the Laws might be put in Execution for diſarming of Papiſts.

The Commons alſo came to the following Reſolutions relating to *Scotland*. 2. That the Natives of *Scotland* not already ſettled, and continually reſiding in the Dominions of *England* ſhall be reputed Aliens, unleſs *Scotland* come into the Proteſtant Succeſſion. 3. That more effectual Proviſion be made for preventing the Exportation of Wool to *Scotland*. 4. To prevent the Importation of *Scotch* Linnen. 5. That immediate Proviſion be made to prevent the conveying Horſes, Arms and Ammunition from *England* or *Ireland* to *Scotland*. Purſuant to which Reſolution, a Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed both Houſes in a few Days.

About the middle of *November* the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived from *Holland*, with the Priſoners and the Colours and Standards taken at *Blenheim*. At his Grace's coming to the Houſe of Lords, the Lord Keeper in the Name of all the Peers, congratulated the Duke upon his Succeſſes this Campaign, and returned him the Thanks of that Houſe for his Signal Services: To which his Grace anſwer'd, he was extremely ſenſible of the Honour done him, but that next to the Bleſſing of God, the Succeſs of this Campaign was owing to the Extraordinary Courage of the Officers and Soldiers under his Command.

A Committee of the Commons alſo waited on his Grace to give him the Thanks of that Houſe, and to congratulate his glorious Succeſſes. Marſhal *Tallard*, and the Principal of the *French* Priſoners were ſent down to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, where they remained for ſome Years; and the Colours and Standards that were taken were hung up in *Weſtminſter-hall*. The Duke of *Marlborough* was alſo invited by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to dine with them at Goldſmith's-Hall, whither he went in one of her Majeſty's Coaches, attended by ſeveral of the great Officers of State, and Foreign Miniſters, and was ſplendidly entertained.

The Commons taking into Conſideration the good Services the Duke of *Marlborough* had performed laſt Summer, addreſſed the Queen in a Body, that ſhe would conſider of ſome proper Means to perpetuate the Memory of the great Services performed by the Duke. Her Majeſty anſwered, She would take it into her Conſideration, and ſome time after ſent them a Meſſage by Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, that ſhe was enclined to grant the Intereſt of the Crown in the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and Hundred of *Wootton*, to him and his Heirs; and deſired the Aſſiſtance of the Houſe upon that extraordinary Occaſion: Upon which the Houſe reſolved, that a Bill be brought in to enable her Majeſty to grant the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and Hundred of *Wootton*, to the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Heirs.

The Duke's Glory and Intereſt was arrived to that Pitch at this Time, that the bare mentioning another's Merit, was Argument ſufficient to lay that Man aſide; the Duke's Friends could bear no Rivals in his Glory: And as the Duke of *Ormond*, after the *Vigo* Expedition, was removed out of the way of Action, and preferred to a peaceable Command in *Ireland*; now Admiral *Rooke* without any

Reward for his eminent Services, was diſmiſſed from his Command, and permitted to retire to his Seat in *Kent*: And yet I don't doubt but Poſterity, when they come impartially to conſider the Action at *Malaga*, and that at *Hochſtet*, will find that at *Malaga* as warm, fought under as great Diſadvantages, and as conſiderable in its Conſequences as the other; though they might have been much greater if the Admiral had been continued in his Command. The Emperor indeed found his Account in the Battle of *Hochſtet*, but ſurely had our Succeſs been leſs at Land, we ſhould have more diligently applied ourſelves to the Sea Service, which is our proper Province, and from whence only we are to reap any Benefit even by the Articles of the Grand Alliance: But inſtead of this, we anticipated our Revenues, and impoveriſhed the Nation by a Land War; and that without any (or a very remote) Proſpect of Advantage to ourſelves. Happy, ſays one, had the Nation been if the Duke's Skill in Sea Affairs, had been equal to his Conduct at Land: That whatever was the Reaſon, it is Matter of Fact that Sir *George* was laid aſide, and Sir *Cloudſley Shovel* made Rear Admiral of *England*, and Commander of the Fleet in his room. Sir *John Leake* was appointed Vice-Admiral of the White, Sir *George Bing*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Sir *Thomas Dilks*, Rear Admiral of the Red, *William Whetſtone*, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the White, and Sir *John Jennings*, Rear Admiral of the Blue in the Room of Sir *James Wiſhart*, who laid down his Commiſſion; and *James*, Lord *Durſley*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Berkley*, was about this time called by Writ to the Houſe of Peers.

The Houſe of Commons obſerving how miſerably deficient the Allies were in furniſhing their Quota's both by Sea and Land, addreſſed her Majeſty that ſhe would uſe her Intereſt with the Allies that they might furniſh their Quota's next Year according to their reſpective Treaties. The Commons about this Time reſolved, That *John Paty*, *John Oviat*, *John Paton*, *Henry Baſs*, and *Daniel Horn* of *Ayleſbury*, had been guilty of commencing and proſecuting an Action of common Law againſt *William White*, and others, late Conſtables of *Ayleſbury*, for not allowing their Votes in the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, contrary to the Declaration of the Commons, in high Contempt of their Juriſdiction, and in Breach of the known Privileges of that Houſe, and ordered the five *Ayleſbury* Men to be committed to *Newgate*: Whereupon they moved for an *Habeas Corpus* in the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, but were remanded to *Newgate* by that Court, and their Counſel, Sollicitors, *&c.* voted guilty of a Breach of Privilege by the Commons, and taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Two of the *Ayleſbury* Men afterwards were about to bring their Writs of Error returnable in Parliament; which occaſioned great Animoſities between the two Houſes, and ſeveral Repreſentations to her Majeſty; the Lords addreſſing that the Writs of Error in this Caſe might be granted, and the Commons inſiſting they might not.

The Principal Matter in Diſpute was, Whether an Elector's Vote being refuſed by the proper Officer empower'd to take the Poll, he might bring his Action at Law againſt ſuch Officer? Or whether ſuch Elector's Right to Vote could be determined any where but in the Houſe of Commons? The Lords held that every Elector had

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a Right to Vote by Virtue of his Freehold or Freedom, and that Matters of Freehold, &c. were determined by the Courts of Law; and that if the Commons only could judge of the Right of their Electors, they would, in Effect, chuſe their Electors, and might exclude as many Freeholders and Freemen from voting in Elections as they ſaw fit.

The Commons on the other hand inſiſted, That they had ever been held the ſole Judges of the Elections of their own Members, and that by an Act of the 7th of *William* III. the laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons, as to the Right of their Electors, is made concluſive; and any Return contrary thereto, is therein declared to be a falſe Return. That the two Houſes of Parliament are independent of one another, and ſole Judges of their own Rights and Privileges; but if the Right of Electors might be determinated in the Courts of Law, from whence Cauſes are removed by Writ of Error into the Houſe of Lords, then the Lords would become Judges of the Right of the Electors, to chuſe, and conſequently who were duly elected Members of the Commons Houſe; whereby the Commons would looſe their Independency, and become ſubject to the Lords as to their very Being. For though they allowed the Commons to determine the Right of the Members to ſit in the Houſe, yet if the Lords could notwithſtanding upon a Writ of Error give Damages againſt the Return-Officer for not allowing the Vote of a Perſon whom they adjudged to have a Right, this muſt neceſſarily have ſuch an Influence upon the Officer, as to induce him to return ſuch Perſons as would be moſt acceptable to their Lordſhips, and conſequently their Lordſhips might in time chuſe the Houſe of Commons themſelves. And farther, ſhould the Houſe of Commons determine the Right of Election to be in one, and the Courts of Law, or their Lordſhips, adjudge it to be in another, this would produce contradictory Judgments, and muſt create Confuſion. There is indeed nothing of human Inſtitution, but is liable to ſome Objection; and it was poſſible the Commons might err in their Determinations: But they thought the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of *England* much ſafer in the Hands of their own Repreſentatives, than if they were but Tenants at Will to the Houſe of Lords.

Her Majeſty upon their Lordſhips addreſſing her not to put a Stop to the iſſuing Writs of Error in this Caſe, returned the following Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Should have granted the Writ of Error deſired in this Addreſs, but finding an abſolute Neceſſity of putting an immediate end to this Seſſion, I am ſenſible there could have been no farther Proceedings in this Matter.

Soon after the Queen came to the Houſe, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts, ſhe made a Speech; wherein ſhe acknowledged the great Diſpatch they had given to the publick Buſineſs, and thanked the Houſe of Commons in particular for their Supplies; and ſaid, ſhe perſuaded herſelf ſhe ſhould always have the chearful Aſſiſtance of her Subjects in this War, till ſhe could obtain an advantageous Peace. That they had a fair Proſpect of this deſirable End, if they did not diſappoint it by their own unreaſonable Humour and Animoſity; the

the fatal Effects of which they had ſo narrowly eſcaped this Seſſion, that it might be a ſufficient Warning againſt any dangerous Experiments for the future. She concludes therefore with exhorting them to Union; which ſhe thought was never more convenient than at this Time, when the Kingdom was proceeding to a new Election. The Queen having ended her Speech, the Parliament was prorogued to firſt of *May*.

Acts paſſed in the third Year of Queen *Anne*, Parliament 1, Seſſion 3.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by a Land Tax, to be raiſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Five.

Four Shillings in the Pound is hereby granted for one Year from *Lady-Day*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Five.

An Act for raiſing Money by Sale of ſeveral Annuities for carrying on the preſent War.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry for one Year.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Low Wines, and upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, and upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, and upon Muſlins, and for granting new Duties upon ſeveral of the ſaid Commodities, and alſo upon Callicoes, China-Ware, and Drugs.

An Act for granting to her Majeſty a farther Subſidy upon Wines and Merchandize imported.

An Act for the better enabling her Majeſty to grant the Honour and Manor of Woodſtock, *with the Hundred of* Wootton, *to the Duke of* Marlborough *and his Heirs, in Conſideration of the eminent Services by him performed to her Majeſty and the Publick.*

N. B. The Preamble to this Act is included in Act 5 *Anne*, Chap. 4. which ſee hereafter in the Acts of that Year.

An Act for the Effectual ſecuring the Kingdom of England *from the apparent Dangers that may riſe from ſeveral Acts lately paſſed in the Parliament of* Scotland.

By this Act the Queen was empowered to appoint Commiſſioners to treat of a Union with *Scotland*.

And it was alſo provided thereby, That until *Scotland* ſhould come into the Proteſtant Succeſſion, the Natives of *Scotland*, who were not then ſettled Inhabitants in *England*, ſhould be deemed Aliens.

That whoever ſhould convey Horſes, Arms, or Ammunition to *Scotland*, ſhould Forfeit 100 *l.* and treble the Value of ſuch Horſes, Arms, and Ammunition.

That all great Cattle and Sheep brought out of *Scotland* into *England* or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, ſhould be forfeited.

That *Scots* Coals imported into *England*, *Ireland*, &c. ſhould be forfeited.

And that no *Scots* Linnen ſhould be imported into *England*, *Ireland*, &c. on Pain of forfeiting the ſame, and doubled the Value thereof.

An Act to permit the Exportation of Iriſh *Linnen Cloth to the Plantations, and to prohibit the Importation of* Scotch *Linnen into* Ireland.

An Act for giving like Remedy upon Promiſſory Notes, as now uſed upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.

An Act for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majeſty's Plantations in America.

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An Act for the better Recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces, and the Marines, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Five.

An Act for the Relief of the Creditors of Tho. Pirkin, *a Bankrupt, and for the Apprehending him, and the Diſcovery of the Effects of the ſaid* Tho. Pirkin, *and his Accomplices.*

An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France.

An Act to prevent all Traiterous Correſpondence with her Majeſty's Enemies.

By this Act every Perſon, who ſince the 4th of *May*, *Primo Annæ*, had Voluntarily gone in the *French* King's Dominions in *Europe*, without Licence, or born Arms in the *French* Service, and ſhould return into the Queen's Dominions after the 25th of *March* 1705, without Licence under the Privy-Seal, was declared Guilty of High-Treaſon.

An Act for Relief of Fulke Emes, *Gent. and others who had elapſed their Times either for paying their Money, or naming their Nominees for purchaſing Annuities, and alſo for Relief of Sir* John Mead, *Knight and Baronet, who had elapſed his Time for paying Part of his Purchaſe-Money for a forfeited Eſtate in* Ireland, *and alſo for Relief of* Dorothy Ireland *and others, in reſpect of ſeveral Tickets for Payment of Annuities, of ſeveral Million-Lottery and Malt-Lottery Tickets, and Exchequer Bills and Debentures to the Army, which have been burnt or loſt.*

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for the raiſing the Militia for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Five, and although the Month's Payment formerly advanced be not repaid.

An Act for making Perpetual an Act for the more eaſy Recovery of ſmall Tithes; and alſo an Act for the more eaſy obtaining Partition of Lands in Coparcenary Joint-Tenancy, and Tenancy in Common; and alſo for making more effectual and amending ſeveral Acts relating to the return of Jurors.

Notwithſtanding the ſeveral Addreſſes and Repreſentations of the Houſe of Lords and Commons to the Queen againſt the *Dutch* continuing to Trade with *France*, they ſo ingratiated themſelves with the preſent Miniſtry, that an Order of Council was publiſh'd, ſetting forth that the Queen being to open a Trade with *Spain*, the Ships of the States that had proper Paſſes ſhould no more be moleſted by the Commanders of her Majeſty's Ships in their Trade with *France*.

In the Beginning of this Year ſome Alterations were made at Court. The Duke of *Newcaſtle* was made Lord Privy Seal in the room of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough*, and *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondely*, were ſworn of the Privy Council; the Earl of *Montague* was made Duke of *Montague*; the Lord *Cutts* was made Commander of her Majeſty's Forces in *Ireland* under the Duke of *Ormond*; Dr. *Wake*, was named Biſhop of *Lincoln* in the room of Dr. *Gardner*, deceaſed; and Dr. *Bull* Biſhop of St. *David*'s in the room of Dr. *Watſon*, who was deprived. There were alſo ſeveral Alterations in the Lieutenancy in Favour of the Whigs, and the following Promotion of General Officers, *viz.* Brigadier *Frederick Hamilton*, the Lord *Windſor*, the Lord *Raby*, and Brigadier *Fidcombe* were made Major Generals; and the Honourable Colonel *Mordant*, Colonel *Blood*, and Colonel *Stanhope*, were made Brigadier Generals.

On the 5th of *April* a Proclamation

mation came out for diſſolving the Parliament, and before the End of the Month another Proclamation iſſued for the calling a new One. And the Whigs having received a great Addition of Strength by the Treaſurer, *&c.* going over to them upon private Views, the Elections generally went on the Side of the Whigs.

The Queen about this Time went to *Newmarket*, where ſhe was attended by the Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, Dr. *Ellis*, and the Heads of that Univerſity, who gave her Majeſty an Invitation to *Cambridge*, which ſhe was pleaſed to accept of. And ſhe was magnificently entertained the 16th of *June*, at the Charge of the Univerſity in *Trinity-College*.

In the beginning of *May*, Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, received Advice of his Maſter's Death, the late Emperor *Leopold*, who died the 5th of *May*, N. S. and was ſucceeded by the Emperor *Joſeph*. The Envoy being admitted to a private Audience, aſſured her Majeſty, That the new Emperor would not only obſerve all the Treaties concluded with his Predeceſſor, but would omit nothing that might render thoſe Alliances more firm. It was debated in Council whether the Court ſhould go into Mourning for the late Emperor, that Court not going into Mourning for other Princes, looking upon the reſt of the Monarchs of *Europe* as of an inferior Claſs; and it was carried in Council, that this Court ſhould not go into Mourning. But Count *Gallas* engaging in his Maſter's Name, that the Emperor would for the future mourn for the Kings of *England*, the *Engliſh* Court went into Mourning.

In *Trinity-Term* there was a Call of Serjeants, *viz.* *Thomas Parker* of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; Queen's Serjeant, *James Grove*, *Henry Lloyd*, *John Hoo*, and *John Cheſhire*, Eſqrs. of the *Inner Temple*; *William Banniſter*, *St. John Broderick*, *Joſeph Weld*, *Richard Wynn*, *Richard Richardſon*, *John Birch*, and *Tho. Webb*, of the *Middle Temple*, Eſqrs. *Henry Chatham* and *John Bennet*, of *Grey's-Inn*, Eſqrs; and *John Comyns* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq;

On the 28th of *June* the Parliament of *Scotland* met. The Duke of *Argyle* being appointed High Commiſſioner, his Commiſſion was recorded, as was the Commiſſion of *James* Earl of *Seafield* to be Lord Chancellor; the Commiſſions of *William* Marquis of *Annandale*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudun* to be Secretaries of State; of *David* Earl of *Glaſgow* to be Lord Treaſurer Depute; Sir *James Murray* to be Clerk Regiſter, and of *Adam Cockburn* to be Lord Juſtice Clerk: And then, the Houſe being thin, the Parliament was adjourned to the 3d of *July*, when her Majeſty's Letter was read, wherein ſhe again earneſtly recommends the ſettling the Succeſſion of that Kingdom in the Proteſtant Line, and the paſſing ſuch an Act for treating of an Union between the two Kingdoms as had paſſed in *England*. She alſo put them in mind of granting the neceſſary Supplies for their Forces, Garriſons and Magazines; and tells them, ſhe has appointed the Duke of *Argyle* her Commiſſioner; being aſſured of his Capacity and Zeal for her Service; and hoped he would be no leſs Acceptable to them: That ſhe had empowered him to declare her firm Reſolutions to maintain the Government in Church and State, and to Conſent to ſuch further Laws as might be neceſſary for that End; as alſo the Advancement of Piety, improving their Manufacture, *&c.* in all which they

they ſhould have her chearful Concurrence.

Dated *June* 18, 1705.

Her Majeſty's Letter being Read, the Lord Commiſſioner and the Lord Chancellor, each of them, made a Speech, enforcing what her Majeſty had inſiſted on in her Letter.

The *Scots* would not yet be brought into the Proteſtant Succeſſion, but they paſſed an Act this Seſſion for a Treaty with *England*, and having given the neceſſary Supplies, were adjourn'd to the 20th of *December*.

In *Ireland* the Parliament having met, ſeveral beneficial Laws received the Royal Aſſent; and, among the reſt, An Act for the Improvement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures. Whereupon that People expreſs'd abundance of Gratitude to her Majeſty, and the Duke of *Ormond*, their Lord Lieutenant, whom they looked upon to be very Inſtrumental in the procuring them.

Let us now attend the Duke of *Marlborough* into *Holland*, and obſerve how our Military Affairs proſpered abroad this Campaign. His Grace arrived at the *Hague* the 14th of *April*, *N. S.* and had ſeveral Conferences with the Penſionary, and other Members of the States, concerning a Project he had fram'd of attacking *France* on the Side of the *Moſelle*, which the *Dutch* at length came into: Whereupon the Duke march'd with his Army towards the *Moſelle*, and on the 21ſt of *May* had a Conference with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, wherein it was reſolved to leave a ſufficient Number of *Germans* for Security of the Lines of *Lauterbergh* and *Stolhoffen*, under the Command of General *Thungen*, and that Prince *Lewis* ſhould march with a great Detachment towards the *Saar*, to act in Concert with the Duke; but the *Imperial* Army was unprovided of every thing, and not in a Condition to march till the Duke of *Marlborough* had conſumed all the Forage about him, and could no longer ſubſiſt in his Camp at *Elft*; whereupon the Duke held a Council of War at *Triers*, wherein it was reſolved, That the Forces under his Command ſhould march back to the *Maeſe*, except 7000 *Palatines* in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, who were left for the Security of *Triers*, and other Places on that Side, and accordingly his Grace began his March for the *Netherlands*. His Grace had no ſooner left that Country, but Marſhal *Villars* advanc'd with the *French* Army towards the *Saar*: Upon his Approach Monſieur *d'Aubach* the *Palatine* General ſent Orders to the Governor of *Saarbruck* to quit that Caſtle, and blow up the Fortifications, which was executed accordingly; and he himſelf, before the Enemy appeared in Sight, deſtroy'd all the Magazines the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had erected at *Triers*, blew up the Fortifications, burnt the Boats prepared for Bridges, and ſo quitted that Poſt of which Marſhal *Villars* took Poſſeſſion four Days after.

While his Grace was on the *Moſelle*, the *French*, being ſuperior in the Low Countries, inveſted *Huy*, and took it, with the Caſtle and Forts, the 11th of *June*, *N. S.* making the Garriſon Priſoners of War, and immediately after inveſted the Citadel of *Liege*. This made the *Dutch* very uneaſy, and was probably the true Reaſon of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s precipitate March from the *Moſelle*. It cannot be ſuppoſed when he had had been at vaſt Expence of erecting Magazines at *Triers* for the Subſiſtance

Subſiſtance of the Army, he would have left them all at the Mercy of the Enemy, if he had not been preſſed very hard by his Friends the *Dutch* to return to their Frontiers. This unſucceſsful Attempt upon the *Moſelle* brought the War back into *Flanders*, and fix'd it there; but the *Dutch* would never after ſuffer their Friend out of their Sight, but employed him in reducing one ſtrong Town after another, if poſſible, to make their Barrier Impregnable, and ſecure them againſt any future Attempts of the *French*. The Generalſhip in *Flanders* has ever been looked upon as a Poſt for Life: If one Side is Victorious, the other retires into their Fortreſſes: And if one Town be taken, another riſes up of equal Strength within the Space of five or ſix Miles. So that when the *French* had once fix'd us here, they had a ſufficient breathing Time for Recruiting their ſhatter'd Troops, and recovering their Affairs. We had indeed upon every little Succeſs, both in the laſt War and this, flattered ourſelves with being at the Gates of *Paris* the next Campaign; nay, ſo Sanguine were we the laſt War, when we were Beaten, that we promiſed ourſelves every Year *France* could not hold out another. This we were aſſured of in the Year 1691, as I very well Remember; but had we continued the War to 1721, it will admit of a Diſpute whether we ſhould have made an entire Conqueſt of *France*: And if this had been accompliſhed, Whether we had gained any thing by it but the being made a Province to that Kingdom, (the Dread of which was the very Foundation or Pretence for this War) is a very great Queſtion. The Caſe poſſibly would have been much the ſame with that of *Scotland* upon the Union. The more conſiderable Kingdom will ever be the Seat of the Empire: I know but few Inſtances to the contrary, and they are of a very modern Date.

But to return to our Subject, the Duke continued his March with that Diligence that he came Time enough to ſave the Citadel of *Liege*: And the *French* having gained their End in drawing him from the *Moſelle*, upon Advice of his Approach, retired to *Namur*. By this long March the Allies loſt great Numbers both of Men and Horſes; but no Miſmanagements were to be enquired into. The *Dutch* were again ſecured, and received him at *Maeſtricht* with all imaginable Demonſtrations of Joy. The 6th of *July* the Confederates inveſted *Huy*, and in five or ſix Days made themſelves Maſters of that Place, with the Forts and Citadel, making the Garriſon Priſoners of War. After the Reduction of *Huy*, the Confederates reſolved to attack the *French* Lines, which they did, and entered them with very little Loſs. This Succeſs was then thought ſo conſiderable, that Expreſſes were ſent to all the Courts of *Europe* with the News, and a Thankſgiving was appointed in *England*, and the Queen went in great State to St. *Paul*'s, when Dr. *Willis* the Dean of *Lincoln* preach'd before her, and exhorted his Audience to Union and Moderation, by which was meant nothing leſs at that Time then ſetting the Diſſenters on the ſame Foot with the eſtabliſh'd Church; but notwithſtanding our entring the *French* Lines, the Confederates reap'd very little Advantage from that Expedition; for the *French* having poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſtrong Camp of *Parck*, whereby they cover'd both *Louvain* and *Bruſſels*, the Deputies of the States thought it too hazardous an

Attempt to attack them; and when the Duke of *Marlborough* expoſtulated with them, and endeavoured to ſhew them how great a Probability there was of Succeſs; they abſolutely refus'd to concur with him, and gave him to underſtand, they did not pay that Deference to his Judgment he imagined: He found they would run no Riſque to advance his Glory; and that there was very little meant by all that Flattery they were ſo laviſh of after the Battle of *Hochſtet*. He was now thoroughly convinced that he had no more than the Name of Generaliſſimo of the Confederate Troops, but was under the Tuition of the Field Deputies. Nor could he forbear expreſſing his Reſentment on this Occaſion in the following Letter to the States.

High and Mighty Lords,

ACcording to what I had the Honour to write to your High Mightineſſes the 13th Inſtant, the Army marched Saturday *laſt, and encamped that Day at* Corbais *and St.* Martains, *and the next Day at* Genap. *On* Monday *we came to* Fiſhermont, *and Yeſterday we were in Motion before break of Day, and having paſſed ſeveral Defiles we came into a pretty large Plain, having found the Enemy, as we expected them, between* Over Iſche *and* Neer Iſche, *with the little River* Iſche *before them. At Noon, or a little after, our whole Army was drawn up in Order of Battle, and having viewed with Monſieur* d'Averquerque *the four Poſts which I deſigned to attack, I flattered myſelf already, conſidering the Goodneſs and Superiority of our Troops, that I might ſoon have congratulated your High Mightineſſes upon a glorious Victory. But at laſt, when the Attack was to begin, it was not thought fit to engage the Enemy. I am confident that Meſſieurs the Deputies of your High Mightineſſes, will acquaint you with the Reaſons that were alledged to them* pro *and* con; *and that they will at the ſame Time do Monſieur* d'Auverquerque *Juſtice, by informing you, that he was of the ſame Opinion with me, that the Opportunity was too fair to let ſlip. However I ſubmitted, tho' with much Reluctancy. I am, with all manner of Reſpect,*

At the Camp at Lower Wavre,
Auguſt 19, 1705.

Your High Mightineſſes, &c.

P. S. *My Heart is ſo full, that I cannot forbear repreſenting to your Mightineſſes on this Occaſion, that I find my Authority here much leſs than when I had the Honour to command your Troops laſt Year in* Germany.

It is very probable, that the Duke was ſo exaſperated at this Affront, that the *Dutch* were in ſome Danger of loſing his Intereſt, if ever they ſhould have Occaſion to apply to *England* again in their Diſtreſs. He had procured them an Augmentation of Troops from thence, and enlarged their Frontiers at the Expence of his own Country, and now to find himſelf ſlighted was ſomething ſhocking. Nor were the *Dutch* themſelves a little apprehenſive of his Reſentment, for they ſoon after diſpatch'd Monſieur *Buys*, Penſioner of *Amſterdam* to conciliate Matters, and to aſſure him, their High Mightineſſes were ready to give him all reaſonable Satisfaction for the Diſguſt he had entertained; and that they would remove thoſe Perſons that were moſt inclined to thwart his Grace's Deſigns: And, in Fact, they removed General *Slangen-*

lergh, who had moſt oppoſed the attacking the *French* Army at *Parck*. And thus his Grace was again made eaſy in his Command.

The Seaſon for Action being almoſt over, the Duke of *Marlborough* took a Tour through *Germany* to *Vienna*, where he was received with all imaginable Honours by the new Emperor. And his Imperial Majeſty, in Conſideration of his Services to the *Auſtrian* Family and the Empire, made him a Grant of the Lordſhip of *Mildenheim* in *Suabia*, near *Auſburgh*, which *Fief* being erected into a Principality, his Grace obtained the Stile and Title of Prince of *Mildenheim*. About the Time his Grace was at *Vienna*, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Envoys at that Court us'd their Endeavours to accommodate Matters between the Emperor and his *Hungarian* Rebels, but to no Effect; and Prince *Ragotski*, and the other *Hungarian* Generals had the Mortification to be ſeverely bang'd ſoon after by the Imperial Generals for their Obſtinacy, as were the *Bavarians*, who had once more riſen in Favour of their Elector. The Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Sunderland* having finiſhed their Negotiations at *Vienna*, ſet out for the *Hague*, where they arrived the 14th of *December*, *N. S.*

In *Italy* Prince *Eugene* made ſeveral Attempts to join the Duke of *Savoy* this Campaign, but was not able to effect it, being oppoſed and narrowly watch'd by the Duke of *Vendoſme*. At length Prince *Eugene* underſtanding the Diſtreſſes the Duke of *Savoy* was reduced to, and that even his capital City was threatened with a Siege, reſolv'd to make a Puſh for it; and having divided the *French* Army, by ſending a ſtrong Detachment towards the *Adda*, on which the Duke of *Vendoſme* attended, he advanced to attack the Body commanded by the Grand Prior; but the Duke of *Vendoſme* being aware of his Deſign, was not march'd ſo far but he ſoon returned and joined his Brother; whereupon there happened a ſharp Engagement near *Caſſano* on the 16th of *Auguſt*, N. S. in which great Numbers were killed and wounded on both Sides; and both Sides ſung *Te Deum* for the Victory, as did their Confederates. The *French* boaſted they had gained their Point in preventing the Conjunction of Prince *Eugene* with the Duke of *Savoy*; and the Prince was very well ſatisfied that he had prevented the Siege of *Turin* for this Campaign: And having left the Command of the Army to Count *Raventlau*, he returned to *Vienna*, to ſolicit further Reinforcements; and ſo well ſucceeded, that the Emperor ſent a Memorial to the Queen of *England*, offering to Mortgage his Lands and Revenues in *Sileſia* to her Subjects for the Loan of 250000 *l.* at 8 *per Cent.* towards the recruiting and augmenting his Troops in *Italy*; and her Majeſty was pleaſed to grant her Letters Patents, permitting and encouraging her Subjects to ſubſcribe to the ſaid Loan, whereupon the whole Sum was ſuddenly ſubſcribed, whereof the Prince of *Denmark* ſubſcribed 20,000 *l.* the Duke of *Marlborough* 10,000 *l.* the Treaſurer *Godolphin* 5,000 *l.* *Portland* 10,000 *l.* and the Lord *Sunderland* 2,500 *l.*

The *Portugueze*, with their Allies the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, march'd to the Frontiers of *Spain* this Campaign, and meeting with no Enemy in the Field on that Side, laid Siege to *Alcantara* in the Province of *Alentejo*, which ſurrendered, and the Garriſon, conſiſting of 700 *Spaniards*, were made Priſoners of War. They afterwards laid Siege to *Albuquerque*, another Town of no

no great Strength, which held out about a Week, and then ſurrendered upon honourable Terms. It was afterwards debated, whether they ſhould lay Siege to *Bajadox*, but that being a Town better fortified than either of the former, and having a Garriſon of 9 or 10 Battalions and the *Portugueze* declaring they wanted Cannon, Balls, and other Neceſſaries for ſuch an Undertaking, that Deſign was laid aſide, and the Army marched into Winter Quarters. The *Portugueze* alſo under the Command of the Marquis *des Minas*, attacked the Town of *Salveterra*, in which was a Garriſon of 360 Men, who ſurrendred Priſoners at Diſcretion: And thus the Campaign ended on that Side.

And now we may take a View for our Succeſs at Sea this Summer. On the 14th of *May*, the Grand Fleet, under the Command of Sir *Cloudſley*, with ſome Land Forces commanded by the Earl of *Peterborough* ſail'd for *Liſbon*, where they arrived the 20th of *June*, N. S.

His Catholick Majeſty reſolving to embark on the Confederate Fleet, parted from *Liſbon* the 28th of *July*, and having a good Paſſage, arrived in a few Days in the Bay of *Gibraltar*, the Ruins of which Place were a plain Demonſtration of the great Courage, Induſtry, and indefatigable Care wherewith the Prince of *Dramſtadt* had defended it againſt the united Forces of *France* and *Caſtile*, being ſeconded by the Bravery of the Captains and Soldiers that were with him in that Garriſon, with whoſe Aſſiſtance he made ſo glorious and memorable a Defence as is not to be paralleled either in antient or modern Hiſtory.

The 5th of *Auguſt* in the Morning the Fleet ſailed out of that Bay, but the Wind being Eaſterly, we were obliged to ply off and on; and before we could reach *Eſtepona*, we were all becalm'd: However, the Day following being aſſiſted more by the Currents than the Wind, we got in the Evening before *Marbella*.

The 6th at Night the Winds ſprung up Weſt, and blew ſo freſh in, that this Night and the next Day we gain'd above 40 Leagues, and the 7th before Night, doubled the Cape *de Gatta*.

The 11th we came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Altea*, in order to water there. This Town is inhabited by about 300 Families, has an antient Caſtle, and belongs to the Kingdom of *Valentia*. As ſoon as the Fleet was entered into the Bay, all the People came to offer their Service to his Catholick Majeſty, imploring his Protection. They brought all Sorts of Refreſhments and Proviſions, and were very well paid for them; the Report of which made all the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Villages and Towns come, and in like manner acknowledged his Catholick Majeſty, and do him Homage, and bring with them Fruits of the Country, and other neceſſary Proviſions. His Catholick Majeſty ordered a Body of Foot to be landed, as well to ſecure the Fleets watering, as to hinder the Sailors and others who went on Shoar, from committing any Diſorders either in the Town or the Country about it. Here we had Notice, that there were in the Neighbouring Mountains 800 or 1000 of the Inhabitants of the Towns and Places in the Neighbourhood, who abhorring the *French* Yoke, had declared for King *Charles* III.

Whilſt the Fleet was in this Bay, two *Portugueze* Officers, and two Soldiers, who had been taken Priſoners by the *French* and *Spaniards* in *Portalagre* and *Salvaterra*, came

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to us deſiring the Protection of the *Conde de Aſſumar*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal* to his Catholick Majeſty, who accompanied him in this Expedition. His Excellency received them very kindly, ſupplied their Wants, and procured them a Paſſage on Board a Ship bound for *Gibraltar*, in order to their Return to *Portugal*. Theſe Priſoners complained of the inhuman Treatment they met with from the *Caſtilians* and the *French*, who made them march through the Country to *Bayonne* in *France*, where not being able to bear any longer the Hardſhips put upon them, they choſe rather to hazard ſuch farther ill Uſage as they might have expected, had they been taken making their Eſcape, and fled into the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and from thence paſſed into that of *Valentia*; in both which they met with great Demonſtrations of Love and Eſteem, quite contrary to the Manner in which they had been uſed by the Subjects of the Crown of *Caſtile*.

In the Bay of *Altea* the 13th and 14th of *Auguſt*, the Wind blew very hard at *E. N. E.* which detained the Fleet ſome time, and from *Altea*, to *Barcelona* we met with ſo many Calms, that we could not reach that Bay till the 22d of *Auguſt*, on which Day we entered into it at Nine o'Clock in the Morning. This City is one of the moſt antient in *Spain*, having been a Colony of the *Carthaginians*, built by them to ſtop the impetuous Torrent of the *Romans* who came from *Italy*, and after they had ſubjected *Gallia Narbonenſis*, were endeavouring to make themſelves Maſters of *Spain*. It is ſituated in a Plain near the Sea, having a Mole within, which only Gallies and ſmall Ships can enter. The Entrance into it has a Platform with ſome Guns mounted for its Defence, and a Light-Houſe, being a Tower built in the Form of a Pyramid, with a Lanthorn at the Top. It is fortified round with 10 Bulwarks, and ſome old Towers. Its Ditch in ſome Parts is not very deep, and the cover'd way is not quite finiſhed. The Caſtle and Citadel, which is called *Montjuich*, is built upon a Hill on the Weſt ſide; it commands the City, and is not commanded by any Ground thereabouts. The Country along that Coaſt is level, very fruitful, and well cultivated, being watered by many Rivers and Rills which run down from the Neighbouring Mountains; for at about a Leagues Diſtance from the Sea, the Land begins to riſe, and ſhapes itſelf into ſeveral Hills and Mountains one above another in the Form of a Theatre, all full of Villages and Towns, Vineyards and Country Seats, which makes a very agreeable Proſpect all along the Sea Coaſt for a great way together. As ſoon as the Fleet had anchored, they began to fire from the Mole, and a Battery that is near the Sea, upon ſome of the Tranſport Ships which ſtood in for the Shoar; but the Enemies firing was to no manner of Purpoſe, and did not do us any Damage; and the Tranſport Ships all anchored in ſuch a manner as they found moſt Commodious for the landing of the Forces Aboard them. The Wind being Eaſterly, began to encreaſe, and made ſo great a Sea, that notwithſtanding all the Diligence that could be uſed, it was impoſſible for them to get on Shoar that Day.

Upon the Arrival of the Fleet, Don *Franciſco de Velaſco*, Viceroy of *Catalonia*, gave Orders that they ſhould burn all the Straw and Forage in the Country and Villages for a League round *Barcelona*: But notwithſtanding all his Precaution, there remained enough for all the Horſe

Horſe the Fleet had on Board. Before the Fleet arrived at the Port of *Barcelona*, the Prince of *Darmſtadt* went with two Frigates to enquire into the Poſture of Affairs in thoſe Parts, and of what Strength the City might be. His Highneſs put into *Mataro*, four Leagues diſtant from *Barcelona*; where having inform'd himſelf of what he judged neceſſary, and adviſed the People at *Vich*, who had declared for us, to come down, he came away in order to rejoin the Fleet, and in his Paſſage gave Chace to three Gallies of *Naples*, which the Day before had carried to *Barcelona* the Duke of *Popola*, a *Neopolitan*, who, with forty young Gentlemen of the ſame Nation, intended to go to *Madrid* to ſerve in one of the Troops of the Life-Guards, of which he is Captain; and one Monſieur *de Abaray*, a *French* Man, who was going to command Part of the *French* Troops in *Caſtile*, but the Viceroy Don *Franciſco de Valeſco* detained them all at *Barcelona* to aſſiſt him upon this Occaſion.

The Day following, which was the 23d, the Wind began to abate, and the Prince of *Darmſtadt* returned to the Fleet. The Gallies being favour'd by a Calm got away, tho' the Frigates had come up very near them. As ſoon as the Prince was arrived, the Forces began to land, tho' not without Difficulty, the Sea running very high, inſomuch that the Soldiers in ſome Places were up to the Middle in Water; notwithſtanding all which they met with no Oppoſition from the Enemy, who had all the Conveniencies imaginable on their Side; for they might have come under Cover near the Landing Place, ſo that the Fire from on board the Ships could not have diſturbed them. But no Body appearing to diſturb our landing, the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages began to come in with great Demonſtrations of Joy for the arrival of the Fleet, and of the Catholick King, and brought Boards for the Soldiers to get out upon, that they might not be wet; and many of them ran into the Water to carry the Officers aſhore upon their Backs.

The Troops landed about three Quarters of a League from the City, near a River called *Baſſoz*, which lies on the Eaſt Side between the Town and a Place called *Badalona*. The Tranſport Ships went in cloſe to the Shoar, and had ſo ordered their Boats that they might at every turn carry near 300 Men. The firſt that landed were 200 Grenadiers, who were immediately drawn up near the River; at the ſame Time they were landing more Men, and in a little Time more than five Hours there were fifteen Battalions of Foot on Shoar. His Catholick Majeſty went on board a Yacht, that he might land with more Conveniency, and invited the Conde Ambaſſador to go with him. His Majeſty believed that the Enemy would have oppoſed his landing, or attacked our Men that were got on Shoar; and our Generals, who had the ſame Expectations, very much wondred the Viceroy, and the other Officers that were with him, did not offer at it; which is attributed to want of Confidence in their Troops, and to a Jealouſy that ſhould he have ſuffered them to march out of the City, the People, who have a moſt ſtrong Inclination for their King *Charles* III. might riſe and declare for his Majeſty.

The ſame Day there was a Duel fought between two *Engliſh* Colonels of the Marines, one named *Borr*, the other *Radney*, who were both much wounded, and the laſt died the Day following.

The 24th the Dragoons, and Part of the Horſe were landed, and they join'd the reſt of the Forces, which were encamped about a Quarter of a League from the Town, in a Place well fortified by Nature: This Camp extending itſelf on the left near to the Sea, and being cover'd on the Right by the River *Secchia*; and on the Rear 'tis defended by the River *Baſſoz*, and by divers Hills and Defiles. The Circumference of the City being ſo large that the Forces from the Fleet were not ſufficient to guard all the Poſts, the People of the Country, who are in our Intereſt, aſſiſted us in ſecuring all the Avenues in ſuch Manner, that nothing can get into the City; where they are in great want of all manner of Neceſſaries, excepting Bread: For which Reaſon the Viceroy, upon ſeveral Occaſions, gave leave to all uſeleſs People that would to go out, and he ſent out alſo ſeveral of the principal Inhabitants and others, whom he ſuſpected to be Favourers of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

The ſame Day came in the Ships which had been ſent to *Denia*, and they brought Advice that both the City and Caſtle had ſurrendered, and the Inhabitants had declared for his Catholick Majeſty *Charles* III. and that the Governor, who at firſt ſeem'd willing to defend it, having an Hours Time given him to reſolve upon what he had to do, and a Bomb-Ketch being at the ſame Time ſent in near the Shoar, he offered to deliver up the City and Caſtle, provided they would ſecure to him his Rights and Privileges: Upon which Don *John Camos*, a Major-General, was immediately made Governor; who in a ſolemn Manner took Poſſeſſion of the Place in the Name of his Catholick Majeſty. There were found in the Caſtle 200 Militia, and 25 Pieces of Cannon.

Moſt of the Days following, till the 27th, were ſpent in the landing of Tents, Ammunition, and ſome Artillery, in viewing the Place, and making Faſcines, the Country People voluntarily furniſhing us with what we wanted; as alſo with Beaſts and Carts to bring our things from the Sea to the Batteries, and to the Camp. We were alſo joined by 400 Men from *Vich*.

The 27th a Council of War was held on board the Admiral, and his Catholick Majeſty reſolved to go on Shoar the Day following to encourage this Expedition by his Preſence, ſhewing himſelf to the People of the Country, who came from divers Parts in great Multitudes to ſee him, and to kiſs his Hand: And accordingly his Majeſty landed the 28th at four in the Evening, and when he went from on Board, the whole Fleet ſaluted him, that by this the Inhabitants of *Barcelona* might be aſſured that his Catholick Majeſty was come with the Fleet; for all poſſible Means were us'd to prevent their being made believe that he was there.

As ſoon as his Majeſty got on Shoar, an infinite Number of People who came from *Vich*, and divers other Towns and Villages, with great Acclamations, and repeated Cries of *Long live the King*, ran to the Water-ſide, and caſt themſelves at his Catholick Majeſty's Fleet, and kiſſed his Hand with a thouſand Demonſtrations of Joy; inſomuch that it was a difficult Matter for his Majeſty to get from among ſo great and joyful a Multitude. But at laſt, mounting on Horſeback, he rid to the Camp; where the Forces were all drawn up in a Line to receive him; and when his Majeſty was got to his Quarters, they ſaluted him with a treble Diſcharge of their ſmall Arms. Some Days after his Catholick Majeſty landed, there came

new Orders from *England* to the General, the Earl of *Peterborough*; which obliged his Lordſhip, and the reſt of the Generals, to enter upon ſome Conſiderations, and not to proceed with the ſame Vigour in the Attack of *Barcelona*. But the Prince of *Darmſtadt*, with a noble Reſolution, perſiſting to inveſt the Place, and to contrive ſuch Methods of carrying on the Siege with Vigour, as might be liable to the leaſt Hazard and Difficulty, propos'd to the Earl of *Peterborough*, as a thing moſt expedient, to take the Citadel and Caſtle of *Montjuich* by Surprize, which would be a Means to reduce the City of *Barcelona* with the greater Eaſe, by Reaſon of the advantageous Situation of this Fort, which commands the Place; and deſired that his Lordſhip would give him 1000 Men, offering himſelf to conduct and command them, and he gave his Lordſhip the Reaſon he had to hope for Succeſs, acquainting him with the Manner in which he intended to proceed in this Attack; all which appear'd ſo plain to my Lord *Peterborough*, that his Lordſhip not only concurred with the Prince, but would alſo accompany him as a Voluntier; and they agreed that the Day following, being the 14th of *September*, early in the Morning, they ſhould put this Deſign in Execution: In order to which we got in a Readineſs Scaling-Ladders, and all other Inſtruments and things neceſſary for ſuch an Attempt, and at ſix o'Clock in the Evening a Detachment of 1000 Men, moſt of them Grenadiers, was ordered to march by the Way of *Serria*, and 1000 more followed at Midnight to ſupport them if there ſhould be Occaſion: To theſe laſt were join'd the Dragoons, who poſted themſelves in a Place called the covered Croſs, to hinder any Horſe that ſhould attempt to come out of the Town to cut them off. But the Ways being bad, and the Night very dark, our Men were near twelve Hours in their March, ſo that it was break of Day by that Time they came to the Foot of the Mountain; and meeting there with ſome Miquelets who belonged to the Enemy, they gave the Alarm to thoſe in the Caſtle and Town; ſo that when the Prince arrived, he found the Garriſon in Arms, with Guards in their Outworks, and they received us with a general Diſcharge of their Artillery and ſmall Arms; but our Grenadiers and others, with Sword in Hand, entered the covered Way, and the Ditch, and got upon a Curtain which was not quite finiſhed: And notwithſtanding the continual Fire of the Enemy from all Parts, they gained the Bulwark of a new Fortification, beat the Enemy out of it, and obliged them to retire into the Caſtle.

At this time the Prince of *Darmſtadt*, who was preſent every where, being deſirous to puſh forward and poſſeſs himſelf of a Poſt that could hinder the Enemies Communication with the Town, and which being in their Hands, gave them the Advantage of receiving Succours from thence, he advanced with great Eagerneſs through the Fire from two Bulwarks and Curtain, without any Shelter, and was ſhot with a Musket Ball, which paſſing through his Thigh, tore an Artery, by which the Prince loſing a great Quantity of Blood, after he had marched above fifty Paces, animating our Men, as tho' he knew nothing of his being wounded, at laſt fell down; the Strength of his Body, and the Vital Spirits of that great Heart being no longer able to ſupport him; to whoſe undaunted Courage no Danger nor Wound could otherwiſe ever have put any Stop.

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The Prince thus falling, they carried him off to a little Houſe that was near, and as ſoon as he was brought thither, before they could look upon the Wound, he expired, to the great Grief of every one, for the loſs of a Perſon that was of ſo great a Conſideration in the preſent dangerous Occaſion.

This diſmal Accident ſtruck a damp upon the Soldiers Spirits, who had great Confidence in the Prince; and they began to be diſheartened much more when they ſaw the Marquis of *Riſburgh* was marched out of *Barcelona* to ſuccour the Line of Communication, and had brought into the Citadel above 300 Grenadiers. But the Earl of *Peterborough*, who was in another Place, having Advice of the Prince's Death, immediately went to that Poſt, and according to his known Valour compoſed the Minds of the Soldiers, who were in ſome ſort of Confuſion, and made them return and repoſſeſs themſelves of their Poſts, which they were beginning to abandon; his Lordſhip behaving himſelf with that Greatneſs of Soul, and that Prudence, which ſhewed him capable in every Reſpect of ſupplying the Place of ſo valiant a Prince; and his Preſence reſtored our Matters, which were in a hazardous Condition. A Company of *Caſtilians*, with their Captain, and another of *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, commanded by an *Engliſh* Colonel, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Ditch of the Caſtle, in order to take the Gate; being encouraged thereto by ſome of the Enemies having thrown up their Hats in Honour of King *Charles* III. and declared for him. The Marquis of *Riſburgh*, with the Grenadiers, came up in the mean Time, and having cut off their Retreat, obliged them to lay down their Arms, and afterwards ſent them Priſoners into the Town, and with them thoſe who had declared for the Catholick King, changing Part of the Garriſon of the Caſtle. And thus having compoſed all Matters, he retired, fearing to be intercepted in his Retreat, as our Miquelets deſigned he ſhould, who a little while after gain'd a Fort called St. *Bertram*, in which were five Pieces of Cannon; and the Communication between the Town and the Citadel was entirely cut off.

Having taken theſe five Pieces, beſides four more which our People had gained in the other Poſts they had taken, we began to cover ourſelves and make Lodgments, and to batter the Caſtle, but to little purpoſe, becauſe thoſe Pieces were of too ſmall a Bore, and the Walls were thick. But having ſecured the Poſts, and wholly cut off the Communication with the Town, it was reſolved to ply them with Bombs and Grenadoes to oblige them to ſurrender; but the Governor, a *Neapolitan* Gentleman, named Don *Charlete Caracholl*, held out reſolutely: However, the 17th of *September*, a Bomb falling in a Place where lay ſome Powder, blew up Part of the Wall and of the Gate, and the Governor was buried under the Ruins, together with ſeveral other Officers and Soldiers. At this time there was a Colonel upon the Guard, whoſe Name I am ſorry I know not, that I might give him the Praiſe he deſerves; who improving this Occaſion, immediately run Sword in Hand to the Place that was blown up, and finding the Enemy in Confuſion at this Accident, took the Caſtle, making the Garriſon Priſoners of War.

This Poſt of *Montjuich* is of the greateſt Importance, for it commands the City, being upon an Eminence; and beſides on that ſide the Fortifications of the Town are weakeſt, ſo that it will facilitate our gaining the Place. Immediately

mediately the Trenches were ordered to be opened, which was begun the 19th of *September*. Some Nights before we began to Bombard the Place from the Seaward with great Succeſs, for our Bombs ſet Fire to the ſeveral Parts of the City, and, amongſt others, to the Palace of the Viceroy, and the Deputation-Houſe; which cauſed ſuch a Conſternation among the People, that the Viceroy gave leave to any one that would to go out, ſo that the Town was in a Manner diſpeopled, for the greateſt Part of the Inhabitants, principally the Woman and Clergy, and the Nuns retired; whom Don *Franciſco de Velaſco* very inhumanly ſent out of the Gates without Guards or Paſſes to conduct them to any certain Place. But his Catholick Majeſty, on the contrary, with a great deal of Goodneſs, ordered that thoſe People ſhould immediately be taken Care of in the neighbouring Towns and Villages; ſhewing by his Benevolent *Auſtrian* Clemency in this very beginning to theſe his poor Subjects, how much the *Spaniſh* Nation is owing to them.

The 21ſt of *September* his Majeſty removed his Quarters towards *Serria*, that he might be nearer to the Attacks which are to be made on the Side of *Montjuich*, having ordered the greateſt part of the Forces to paſs thither, becauſe the Place where his Majeſty lay before with the main Body of the Army was too diſtant; and to prevent the Enemies doing us any Harm on that Side, and that the People of this Country who are in Arms for us might be ſecured, together with the Miquelets who are poſted there to keep the City cloſely block'd, a Line is drawn from the Sea to the River *Secchia*, and it is intended to drown the Country before it, ſo that the Army will remain ſecure from any Enterprize on that Side. The Batteries, conſiſting of 52 Pieces of Cannon, began to play the 22d, as thoſe of the Fleet did likewiſe; ſo that it is hoped in a very ſhort Time the Breach will be made, and that the Place will ſurrender, or will be taken by Storm, through the great Valour of the two undaunted Nations, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; to which the Aſſiſtance of the *Catalans*, who are in Arms for his Catholick Majeſty, will greatly contribute; the whole Principality having in a Manner ſubmitted to him, and the greateſt part of the Nobility being come to ſerve him, all with their Arms and Horſes, beſides above 8000 Soldiers armed with Guns and Piſtols: and ſo great is their Satisfaction, and the Loyalty of theſe People to their true and lawful King, that they are wanting in nothing that can be required of them, furniſhing us with all manner of Proviſions and Neceſſaries; and the Nobility and Clergy have offered to his Catholick Majeſty their Perſons and Eſtates, and even the Plate belonging to the Churches; which great Reſolution and Loyalty will render the Name of a *Catalan* famous to all ſucceeding Ages.

His Catholick Majeſty ſent the Queen of *Great-Britain* the following Relation of his Succeſſes in *Catalonia*, viz.

King Charles's *Letter to Queen* Anne *after the taking of* Barcelona, Tarragona, Gironne, Lerida, *&c.*

Madam and Siſter,

I Had not delayed to remind your Majeſty of my ſincere Reſpects, had I not waited for a good Occaſion of doing it, which I have now met with, in having the Honour to let you know that the Town of

Barcelona has ſurrendered to me by Capitulation. I make no doubt but you'll receive this great News with an entire Satisfaction, as well becauſe this happy Succeſs is but an Effect of your ever glorious Arms, as by Reaſon of thoſe kind and tender Sentiments of a Parent, with which you conſider me, and all that may contribute to the Advancement of my Intereſt.

I muſt do this Juſtice to all your Officers and common Soldiers, and in particular to my Lord *Peterborough*, that he has ſhewn throughout this Expedition, a Conſtancy, Valour, and Conduct, worthy the Choice which your Majeſty has made of him, and that he could not give me greater Satisfaction, than he has done of the great Zeal and Application which he has equally ſhewn for my Intereſt and Service. I owe the ſame Juſtice to your Brigadier General *Stanhope*, upon account of his great Zeal and Attention, and moſt prudent Conduct, of which he has given me Proof in all manner of Occaſions; as alſo to all your Officers of the Fleet, and principally to your worthy Admiral *Shovel*, aſſuring your Majeſty that he has ſeconded me in this Expedition with an inconceivable Readineſs and Application; and no Admiral can ever make me more content than he has done during the Siege of *Barcelona*. Some of your Majeſty's Ships, together with the Troops of the Country, have reduced the Town of *Terragona*, and the Officers remained Priſoners of War. Other Troops of the Country at the ſame time made themſelves Maſters of the Town of *Gironne* by a Stratagem. The Town of *Lerida* has ſubmited to me, as has alſo the Town of *Tortoſa*, on the River *Ebro*; ſo that all the Places in *Catalonia* are taken, except the Town of *Roſes*: Some Places in *Arragon* not far from *Saragoſa*, have declared for me, and the Caſtle of *Denia*, in *Valentia*, ſtill holds out and has repulſed the Enemy; four Hundred of their Horſe have entered into my Service, and a great Number of their Foot have deſerted: This, Madam, is the Condition in which your Arms and the Inclination of the People, have placed my Affairs. I need not tell you what puts a Stop to the Courſe of theſe Conqueſts, it is neither the Seaſon nor the Enemy; thoſe are no Obſtacles to your Troops, who deſire nothing more than to be in Action, under the Conduct they now are. The taking of *Barcelona* with ſo ſmall a Number of Troops is remarkable enough, but few Examples will be found of what has happened in this Siege, ſeven or eight Thouſand Men of your Troops, and two Thouſand Miquelets, have ſurrounded and inveſted a Place which thirty Thouſand *French* were not able to do.

After a March of 13 Hours, they climbed up Rocks and Precipices to attack a Fortification ſtronger than the Town, of which the Earl of *Peterborough* ſends you the Plan; and two Generals entered with the Grenadiers on this Attack with Sword in Hand (where the Prince of *Heſſe* met with a glorious Death after ſo many noble Actions, and I hope that his Brother and his Family will always have your Majeſty's Protection;) with 800 Men they forced the covered Way and all the Intrenchments and Works, one after another, to the laſt Retreat, againſt 500 Men of the Troops that guarded the Place, beſides the Reinforcement they had received, *&c.* Three Days after they were Maſters of the Place, the Town was attacked under the Caſtle, and the Cannon and Artillery were again landed with inconceivable Pains and Labour; two

Camps

Camps were maintained, and a Communication preſerved between them, tho' near three Leagues diſtant from each other, againſt a Gariſon almoſt as numerous as our Army, and who in Horſe were twice as ſtrong as ourſelves. The firſt Camp was ſo well intrenched, that it was defended with 2000 Men, beſides the Dragoons, while the Attack was carried on with the reſt; and as ſoon as a Breach was made, the Diſpoſition was formed for giving the Aſſault with the whole Army. Theſe, Madam, are Circumſtances that perhaps diſtinguiſhed this Action from any other.

There happened another Accident which was never known before; the Cruelties of the pretended Viceroy, and the Report that he intended to carry away ſeveral Priſoners, contrary to the Capitulation, had ſtirred up the Burghers, and ſome of the Country to take Arms. The Garriſon he employed in loading their Baggage, in order to march out next Day, found themſelves in a very great Confuſion, and all things tending to a Slaughter, when your Majeſty's Troops entered the Town with the Earl of *Peterborough*; and inſtead of buſying themſelves with plundering as is uſual, in ſuch Occaſions, they appeaſed the Diſorder, and ſaved the Town, and even the Lives of their Enemies, with a Diſcipline and Generoſity without Example. Nothing remains but that I return you my moſt reſpectful Thanks for having ſent me ſo great a Fleet, and ſo good and valiant Troops to aſſiſt me. After theſe happy Beginnings, I thought it proper, according to the Opinion of your Generals and Admirals, to maintain in Perſon the Conqueſts we have made, and to ſhew my Subjects, who are ſo affectionate to my Perſon, that I cannot abandon them; I receive ſo great an Aſſiſtance from your Majeſty and your generous Nation, that I am overcome with your Goodneſs, and in the greateſt Confuſion that I ſhould be the Occaſion of ſo great an Expence for the ſupporting of my Intereſt. But Madam, I give you my own Perſon, and my Subjects in *Catalonia* who expoſe their Lives and Fortunes, upon the Aſſurances they have of your generous Protection. Your Majeſty and your Council know better than we what is neceſſary for our Preſervation: We ſhall wait for your Majeſty's Succours with an entire Confidence in your Goodneſs and Wiſdom: It may be ſeen what Forces are neceſſary: It may alſo be ſeen how great a Diverſion we ſhall give to *France*: It cannot be doubted but they will make their utmoſt Efforts againſt me as ſoon as poſſible, and I doubt not but the ſame Efforts will be uſed by my Allies to defend me. What can be ſaid to you, Madam? Your Goodneſs gives you the Inclination, and your Power furniſhes you with the Means to ſupport thoſe whom the Tyranny of *France* would oppreſs. All I can ſuggeſt to your Wiſdom, and that of your Allies, is, that the Forces employed in this Country will not remain uſeleſs to the publick Good, but will be under an Obligation and a Neceſſity to act with the utmoſt Vigour againſt the Enemy. I am ever, with the moſt ſincere Affection, Reſpect and Gratitude,

Madam my Siſter,

Your moſt affectionate Brother,

CHARLES.

From the Camp at Serris, *before* Barcelona, October 22, 1705.

On the 15th the Shops in *Barcelona* were again opened, as in time of Peace, and all was in profound Tranquility. After the Example of *Barcelona*, all the Places in *Catalonia*, except *Roſes*, immediately ſubmitted to King *Charles*; who made his publick Entry into that City in great Pomp, and received an Oath of Fidelity of the Citizens. The Seaſon of the Year requiring the Fleet to return Home, King *Charles* reſolved to continue in *Catalonia* for the Encouragement of the *Catalans*, together with the Earl of *Peterborough*, and the Land Forces, and all the Marines that could be ſpared from on Board the Fleet: And Sir *Cloudſley* ſet Sail for *England*, leaving in his Way 25 Sail of *Engliſh*, commanded by Admiral *Leake*, and 15 *Dutch*, under the Command of Admiral *Waſſenaer*, to winter at *Liſbon*: He alſo left four *Engliſh* and two *Dutch* Frigates at *Barcelona* to attend King *Charles*.

The *Catalans* took all proper Meaſures for ſecuring *Tarragona*, *Tortoza*, *Lerida*, *Gironne*, &c. which they had made themſelves Maſters of during the Siege of *Barcelona*, and they alſo rais'd ſix Regiments for the King's Service, beſides a Regiment of 500 Dragoons his Majeſty had formed out of the late Garriſon, and took Service under him for his Guard, and which was commanded by Count *Zintzendorff*. At the ſame Time Don *Raphael Nebot*, a *Catalan*, who had already three Brothers in the Service of King *Charles*, came over to him alſo with his whole Regiment, conſiſting of 500 Horſe, beſides 150 other Horſe that joined him on the Way. Theſe being joined by General *Ramos*, and Abundance of Miquelets, publiſhed a Declaration, inviting, all true *Spaniards* to come over to them; whereupon Deputies came from ſeveral Towns in *Valentia*, the Capital of that Kingdom, where by the Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants, they made themſelves Maſters of the Place, and took the Viceroy and the Archbiſhop Priſoners; and thereupon the whole Kingdom of *Valentia*, except *Alicant* and *Peniſola*, revolted to King *Charles*; and he appointed *Conde de Cifuentes* (who came over to him ſoon after his Landing) to be Viceroy of that Province. And had the *Portugueſe* made any Diverſion, as they promiſed, or but permitted their Allies the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to have advanced to the Frontiers of *Spain* at this Time, 'tis not improbable but *Spain* had ſubmitted to King *Charles*; for the Grandees were ſo diſguſted at the Influence they ſaw *French* Councils had in all their Affairs, and of ſome Promotions of the Subjects of that Nation, that when King *Philp* called the Grandees together to conſult with them in this Exigence, they refuſed to aſſiſt him with their Purſes, or even with their Advice. But notwithſtanding all the Repreſentations of the Earl of *Galway*, and the Confederate Generals, the *Portugueſe* could not be drawn out of their Quarters 'till the Beginning of *October*, when they laid Siege to *Badajox*, and one would think, only with a Deſign to raiſe it; for they ſuffered themſelves to be ſurpriſed by the Marſhal *de Theſſe*, who threw a Supply of Troops and Proviſions into the Town after they had made ſome Progreſs in the Siege: Whereupon the Beſiegers drew off their Batteries, and marched into Winter-Quarters.

Of the raiſing this Siege, the *Paris* Gazette gave the following Account:

THE 18th of this Month the Chevalier de Montlieu, *a Captain in the Regiment of* Moſcoſa, *arrived here from the Camp before* Badajox

dajox *with the following News. That the Enemy with* 20000 *Foot and* 5000 *Horſe, according to the Reports of Deſerters and Priſoners, began the Siege on the ſecond Inſtant. The firſt eight Days they advanced their Attacks little or nothing, tho' during that Time they loſt abundance of Men by the Cannon from the Walls, and by Sallies; however, ſince they had above* 30 *Pieces of Cannon, they were in Hopes of Succeſs, and the more becauſe they had made a Breach. Monſieur* de Theſſe, *without expecting the Troops that were to join him, having cauſed the Marquis* de Buy *to march before, paſſed the* Guadiana *in Sight of the Enemy on the* 14*th at Night, and put himſelf in Battle Array to attack them. They alſo drew up in order of Battle, but made no other Effort than to attack our Rear; but two Regiments of Dragoons, which brought up the ſame, vigorouſly ſuſtained their Charge, and forced them to retire over the Fords of the* Guadiana. *We continued for three Hours to fire one upon another with little Loſs on our Side, and the Enemies went back to their Camp. Monſieur* de Theſſe *put a Thouſand Men into the Place, and encamped within Muſquet-ſhot of it. The* 16*th the Enemy having drawn off their Artillery, ſent it together with their Baggage, in great Precipitation, towards* Olivenca, *and they themſelves marched the ſame Way on the* 17*th. We found in their Camp* 10000 *Bullets of all Sizes,* 600 *Bombs,* 30 *Carriages for Cannon, with a great many Granades and Utenſils for digging. My Lord* Galway *being in a Battery, had his Arm ſhot off by a Cannon Ball, and he ſent to deſire a Paſport to be ſent to* Olivenca. *We are aſſured they loſt above* 2000 *Men during the Siege. Monſieur* de Theſſe *having thus reliev'd the Place, ſent back of the Militia that was come to the Army, and countermanded thoſe that were on their March. All the Province of* Eſtremadura, *at the firſt News of the Siege, was in Motion to ſend Troops, Horſes, Arms, Proviſions and Ammunition for the Army, for the Defence of their Country.*

Madrid, October 23.

The following Account of the raiſing the Siege of *Badajox*, was publiſhed by the Allies, *viz.*

ON the 7*th of* October, *the Army being then before* Badajox, *they had Intelligence that the Marſhal* de Theſſe *was drawing his Troops together near* Tavalera, *whereupon there was a new Diſpoſition made of our Camp, the Left being extended over the* Guadiana *towards the Bridge on the* Xevera, *for the better preventing of the Enemies ſuccouring the Town, and to ſecure our Bridges of Communication upon the* Guadiana. *The eighth Lieutenant General* Fagel *came to the Camp. The eleventh a Battery of thirty* 24 *Pounders, and another of* 14 *Mortars were finiſh'd, and began early in the Morning to play upon the Town. In the Afternoon ſome Powder of the great Battery took Fire, which occaſioning a Diſorder, the Earl of* Galway *immediately went thither in Perſon, to give the neceſſary Directions for preventing any ill Conſequences that might happen from this Accident. While his Lordſhip was there, his Right Hand was unfortunately ſhot off above the Wriſt by a Cannon-ſhot from the Town, and it was found neceſſary to cut off his Arm a little below the Elbow, which ſucceeded very well: His Lordſhip thereupon being obliged to quit the Army, retired to* Elvas, *and is now in a fair way of Recovery. It is*

not eaſily to be expreſſed how much the whole Army was concerned for this unfortunate Accident, which is ſo much the more to be lamented, ſince the Diſpoſitions his Lordſhip had made were not purſued in the manner he had deſigned them. However, the Siege was carried on, and a practical Breach being made, they were preparing on the 13*th to give an Aſſault that Night. But between Ten and Eleven, they had Intelligence, that the Enemies were paſſing the* Guadiana; *whereupon a Council of War was called, and it was reſolved to march againſt them. Accordingly part of the Army being left to guard our Attacks and Batteries, the reſt of our Forces paſſed the* Guadiana *the next Morning, and drew up in order of Battle. The Enemy in the mean Time had paſſed the* Xevera, *and had formed their Troops on the other Side of that River, which was between the two Armies, only* 10 *or* 12 *Squadrons of their Dragoons remained on a riſing Ground on the ſame Side with our Army, whom Lieutenant General* Wyndham *attacked with* 7 *Squadrons, and puſhed them into the River, with great Diſorder and Loſs of the Enemies Side. The two Armies cannonaded each other about two Hours, after which our Troops returned to their Camp. The Enemy having in the mean time by the Advantage of a Paſs they had ſecured, thrown Succours into* Badajox, *we withdrew our Artillery from the Batteries; and the* 17*th our Army decamped and paſſed a Brook, called* Calomon. *The Marſhal* de Theſle *appeared upon ſome riſing Grounds with part of his Army, but the March of our Troops being covered by the Marquis* de Montandre *with* 6 *Battalions and* 8 *Squadrons, our Army drew off in very good Order without any Loſs, and encamped the next Day at* Telena. *The* 19*th it paſſed the* Guadiana, *and all our Artillery was brought to* Elvas.

We ſhall now return to *England*, where the Whigs carried all before them. *William Cowper*, Eſq; was made Keeper of the Great Seal the 13th of *October* in the room of Sir *Nathan Wright*; and my Lord *Abingdon* was removed from his Places of Conſtable of the *Tower*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Oxfordſhire*. On the 26th the Parliament met, and *William Bromley*, Eſq; and *John Smith*, Eſq; being Candidates for the Chair, the Whigs carried it for Mr. *Smith*, by a Majority of above 40 Voices; and being preſented to the Queen the 27th, her Majeſty approved their Choice, and made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe tells them, they are convinc'd of the Neceſſity of carrying on the War; for that if the *French* King ſhould continue Maſter of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, he would be able to engroſs the Trade and Wealth of the World; and they had learnt by Experience, that no Peace with *France* would laſt longer than the firſt Opportunity of dividing the Allies, and attacking ſome of them with Advantage.

She therefore deſires the Commons to give all Diſpatch to the Supplies for carrying on the War by Sea and Land; and tells them, they ſhall not only be frugally huſbanded, but ſhe will continue to add to them out of her own Revenue: She told them that the Parliament of *Scotland* had paſs'd an Act, impowering her to appoint Commiſſioners to treat of an Union, as had paſſed in *England* laſt Seſſion, and hoped ſhe ſhould have their Aſſiſtance in bringing this great Work to a Concluſion: But there was another Union, namely a Union among themſelves, which ſhe earneſtly recommended; and

ſaid, ſhe could not without Grief obſerve, that there were ſome among them who endeavoured to foment Animoſities, and had even in Print affirmed the eſtabliſhed Church to be in Danger; and that they who went about to inſinuate ſuch things were her's and the Kingdom's Enemies; and that the beſt Proof of their Zeal for the Preſervation of the Church, would be to join heartily in proſecuting the War againſt an Enemy, who would extirpate their Religion, and reduce them to Slavery.

That ſhe would always affectionately ſupport the eſtabliſhed Church, and would inviolably maintain the Toleration: That ſhe would do all ſhe could to prevent their Diviſions, and make them all ſafe and happy, and they who would concur with her in theſe good Deſigns, ſhould be ſure of her Favour.

In anſwer to her Majeſty's Speech on the 21ſt of *November*, the Lords preſented an Addreſs, concurring in all her Majeſty deſired of them; and deſiring and beſeeching her to Proſecute and Puniſh with the utmoſt Rigor of the Law all thoſe who ſhould ſuggeſt the Church to be in Danger, as being the moſt ſpiteful and dangerous Enemies to the Church and State.

The Commons alſo addreſs'd her Majeſty on the 6th of *November*, wherein they ſhewed their Indignation againſt thoſe Incendiaries who ſhould ſuggeſt the Church of *England* to be in Danger.

On the 15th of *November* the Lord *Haverſham* made a Speech in the Houſe of Lords, wherein he complains, That the Imperialiſts did not join the Duke of *Marlborough* on his March to the *Moſelle*, whereby that Deſign proved Abortive. Then he takes Notice, that the *Dutch* prevented the Duke's engaging the *French* after he had forced their Lines: We had then, he ſaid, a fair Opportunity of putting an End to the War at once, but the *Dutch* held our Hands, and would not let us give the deciding Blow. Therefore, ſays he, Let our Supplies be never ſo full and ſpeedy; let our Management be never ſo Great and Frugal; yet if it be our Misfortune to have Allies that are as ſlow and backward, as we are zealous and forward; that hold our Hands, and ſuffer us not to take any Opportunity that offers; that are coming into the Field when we are going into Winter Quarters; he could not ſee what it was we were reaſonably to expect in this War.

The next thing he hinted at was the Decay of our Trade. He ſaid, there was a Word we were very fond of, which we called *The Ballance of Power*; but the *Dutch*, who were a very wiſe People, had a double View, and took as much care of the *The Ballance of Trade*, as they did of the *Ballance of Power*; and were as much afraid of our Power by Sea, as of the Power of *France* by Land: That Trade begets Wealth, as Wealth begets Power; and it was very hard for *England*, that while the *Dutch* lived at Peace under the Protection of our Arms, if we would have any part of Trade with them, we muſt have it under the Protection of *French* Paſſes. That the *Dutch* indeed complained they were Poor, but he did not ſee how they had been out of Pocket one Shilling ſince the War; for they had more by Remittances and Money from *England*, than all the Money that went out of their Country to *Portugal*, *Savoy*, and the *German* Princes.

He animadverts alſo on a Paragraph in her Majeſty's Speech to the laſt Parliament, wherein ſhe tells

tells them of ſome Heats in the Houſe, which he ſaid was Unparliamentary; for that the Prince ought not to take Notice of any thing tranſacted in Parliament, till it is laid before her in a parliamentary Way.

But the principal Deſign of this Speech ſeems to be the inviting over the Princeſs *Sophia*, and therefore he concluded with a Motion, That an Addreſs might be preſented to her Majeſty to invite over the preſumptive Heir of the Crown to reſide here: And the previous Queſtion being put, Whether that Queſtion ſhould be put, it paſſed in the Negative. However, the Lords thought fit to bring in a Bill for the farther Security of the *Hanover* Succeſſion.

On the 22d of *November* the Lord *Haverſham* moved, That the Miſcarriages of the late Campaign, occaſioned by the Allies, might be enquired into; which being put to the Vote, was carried in the Negative by a great Majority: And the Commons being about to grant the Supplies for the Year, it was put to the Vote, Whether it ſhould be referred to the Committee to conſider, that in the Clauſe for adding ten Thouſand Men to act in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, it ſhould be provided, that they ſhould be obliged to leave off trading with *France*; it was carried in the Negative by a great Majority.

Captain *Norris* about this Time arrived with an Expreſs, with an Account of King *Charles*'s Succeſs in *Catalonia*; whereupon the Queen made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe preſſes them for Supplies to ſupport that Prince. The Commons, in an Addreſs, congratulated the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in *Catalonia*, and aſſured her they would enable her to proſecute the great Advantages obtained there.

Both Houſes alſo addreſs'd her Majeſty to cultivate a good Underſtanding with the Allies, and particularly with the *Dutch*; and that as ſhe had ſet them a noble Example, ſhe would uſe all proper Means to excite the whole Confederacy to make early and effectual Preparations, and to exert their utmoſt Vigour in the Proſecution of the War.

In the Beginning of *December* an Act paſſed for Naturalizing the Princeſs *Sophia*, and her Iſſue. But a Motion being made in the Houſe by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, for inviting over the Princeſs *Sophia* (altho' it was ſeconded by Mr. *Benſon* and Mr. *Bromley*) that Matter was nevertheleſs dropp'd.

In *February* the Court went into Mourning for Queen *Katherine*, Dowager to King *Charles* II. ſhe died at *Liſbon* the 31ſt of *December N. S.*

The Lords preſented an Addreſs to the Queen this Seſſions for putting the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts, and reputed Papiſts, and deſiring ſhe would require the Clergy to give an Account of all Papiſts, and reputed Papiſts, in their ſeveral Pariſhes: And both Houſes join'd in another Addreſs to her Majeſty, that ſhe would give Orders for the Diſcovery and Proſecution of the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of a certain Pamphlet, entitled, *A Letter from Sir* Rowland Gwyn *to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Stamford; which they had reſolved to be a ſcandalous, falſe and malicious Libble, tending to create Miſunderſtanding between her Majeſty and the Princeſs *Sophia*.

The Convocation met this Year the ſame Day the Parliament ſat; and the Lower Houſe being directed to make Choice of a Prolocutor, choſe the Rev. Dr. *William Binks*, Dean of *Litchfield*. Then the

the Upper Houſe proceeded to draw up an Addreſs to the Queen, wherein they expreſs much Reſentment againſt thoſe who ſuggeſted the Church to be in Danger, and ſent it to the Lower Houſe for their Concurrence; but the Committee, to whom the Conſiderations of this Addreſs was referred, thought it not ſo proper to make any Amendments, as to draw up a new Form of their own; in which they ſeem as ready as the Upper Houſe, to acknowledge that the Church could be in no Danger from her Majeſty, but are not ſo clear in their Aſſertions, that it could be in no Danger from others during her Majeſty's Reign.

This Addreſs the Lower Houſe preſented to his Grace in the Upper Houſe of Convocation, on *Monday* the 19th of *November*. Hereupon the Upper Houſe acquainted them, they could not receive their Addreſs; but required them to go back to their own Houſe, and conſider the Addreſs that was ſent them down, and that they expected they ſhould either agree to it or bring up their Exceptions.

Whereupon the Lower Houſe drew up a Paper, wherein were theſe Reſolutions. 1. That they were inveſted with an unqueſtionable Right of diſſenting finally from any thing propoſed to them by the Upper Houſe for their Concurence, without ſpecifying the Reaſons of ſuch Diſſent. 2. That their Lordſhips Demand of ſuch ſpecial Exceptions, after they had declared ſuch a general Diſſent, is contrary to the known Method of proceeding in Aſſemblies which conſiſt of two Houſes, and without Precedent; and that they conceived it an eſſential Right of the Lower Clergy, that every Propoſal, lawfully made by them, ought to be receiv'd by their Lordſhips; and they did again, with all Humility, beſeech their Lordſhips to receive their Form of an Addreſs; hoping they would be ſatisfied that the Lower Houſe did not decline concurring in the Form ſent down by their Lordſhips, for want either of an entire Confidence in her Majeſty's affectionate Care for the Church of *England*, or a juſt Reſentment of the wicked Practices of ſuch Perſons as endeavoured to raiſe any Jealouſies concerning it.

This Paper being preſented to their Lordſhips, and read, they ſtill refus'd to receive the Addreſs of the Lower Houſe.

The Convocation was prorogued a little after to the firſt of *March*, and the Queen apprehending theſe Diſputes would riſe to a greater Height, if they were ſuffered to meet ſuddenly, ſent a Letter to the Archbiſhop; wherein ſhe tells him, ſhe was ſurprized at the unhappy State of Things, but ſhe was reſolved to maintain her Supremacy, and the due Subordination of Preſbyters to Biſhops, as fundamental Parts thereof; and if the Biſhops acted conformably to this Reſolution, they might be ſure of the continuance of her Protection and Favour, and directed him to adjourn the Convocation to ſuch farther Time as ſhould appear convenient.

Her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers the 19th of *March*, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts, made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe thanks them for the effectual Proviſion made to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Steps they had taken towards the Amendment of the Law. She commends their Unanimity and Zeal throughout the whole Seſſions, and deſires they will continue to ſhew a juſt Diſlike of all Factions, in their ſeveral Counties, and they would ſoon make the

whole Kingdom ſenſible of the good Effects of ſo prudent a Conduct. And then the Parliament was prorogued to the 21ſt of *May*.

Acts paſſed in the fourth Year of Queen *Anne*, Parliament 2, Seſſions 1.

AN Act for exhibiting a Bill in this preſent Parliament, for naturalizing the moſt excellent Princeſs Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Iſſue of her Body.*

By this Act the uſual Qualifications for Naturalization, (*viz.* receiving the Lord's Supper and taking the Oaths) are diſpenſed with in Princeſs *Sophia* and her Iſſue.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by Land-Tax, to be raiſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six.

Four Shillings in the Pound upon Land, granted for a Year from *Lady-Day*; One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six.

An Act to repeal ſeveral Clauſes in the Statute made in the third and fourth Year of her preſent Majeſty's Reign, for ſecuring the Kingdom of England *from ſeveral Acts lately paſſed in the Parliament of* Scotland.

The Clauſes in the 3 *Annæ*, *cap.* 7. making the Natives of *Scotland* Aliens, prohibiting Horſes and Arms being ſent thitheir, the importing into *England Scots* Cattle, Coals and Linnen, were hereby repealed, on a Proſpect of the *Scots* coming into the Union and Succeſſion.

An Act for the Naturalization of the moſt excellent Princeſs Sophia, *Electreſs and Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Iſſue of her Body.*

All the Poſterity of the Princeſs *Sophia*, ſhall be deemed natural born Subjects, provided that if any of them become Papiſts they ſhall loſe the Benefit of this Act.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six.

An Act for continuing an additional Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cynders, and additional Duties of Exciſe, and for ſettling and eſtabliſhing a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means for Payment of Annuities, to be ſold for raiſing a further Supply to her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Six, and other Uſes therein mentioned.

An Act for making the Town of New Roſs, *in the County of* Wexford *in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *a Port for the exporting Wool from* Ireland *into this Kingdom.*

An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion of the Crown of England *in the Proteſtant Line.*

It is hereby declared to be High Treaſon, maliciouſly, adviſedly, and directly, by writing or printing to declare, maintain, and affirm, that the Queen is not lawful and rightful Queen of theſe Realms, or that the Pretender has any Right or Title to the Crown, or that any other Perſon hath a Right or Title thereto, otherwiſe than according to the Acts of Settlement, or that the King or Queen and Parliament cannot limit and bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Deſcent thereof.

Whoever ſhall by preaching, or adviſed ſpeaking, maintain and declare as aforeſaid, ſhall incur a Premunire, provided no Perſon ſhall be proſecuted on this Act for Words ſpoken, unleſs an Information

tion be laid before a Juſtice of the Peace within three Days after, and the Proſecution be within three Months after ſuch Information, and there be two Witneſſes to prove ſuch Words ſpoken.

The Parliament ſitting upon a Demiſe of the Crown, ſhall continue to act ſix Months after, unleſs prorogued or diſſolved by the Succeſſor.

If the Parliament be prorogued it ſhall be aſſembled on the Day it is prorogued to, and act the Reſidue of the ſix Months, unleſs ſooner prorogued, &c.

If the Parliament be ſeparated by Adjournment, it ſhall aſſemble immediately on ſuch Demiſe, and act as aforeſaid.

If there be no Parliament in Being, the preſent Parliament ſhall aſſemble on the Demiſe, and act as aforeſaid.

The Privy Council alſo ſhall continue to act ſix Months after a Demiſe, unleſs ſooner determined by the Succeſſor.

All Officers, Civil and Military, ſhall continue to act ſix Months after a Demiſe of the Crown, unleſs ſooner removed or diſcharged by the Succeſſor.

The great Seal, Privy Seal, Privy Signet, and other publick Seals, ſhall continue to be uſed till altered by the Succeſſor.

Every Member of the Privy Council wilfully neglecting or refuſing to proclaim the Succeſſor on a Demiſe, ſhall be guilty of High Treaſon; and every Officer neglecting or refuſing to proclaim the Succeſſor, when required ſo to do by the Privy Council, ſhall be guilty of High Treaſon.

The ſeven great Officers of State ſhall have the Adminiſtration of the Government till the Succeſſor arrives, the Succeſſor adding as many to them as he ſhall think fit by three Inſtruments under his Hand and Seal, one to remain with the Reſident of the Succeſſors, another with the Archbiſhop, and the Third with the Lord Chancellor, to be opened in the Privy Council upon ſuch Demiſe.

The ſaid Lords Juſtices ſhall not diſſolve the Parliament, or paſs any Act, or alter the Act of Uniformity.

The Succeſſor may make uſe of any Seal before his Arrival, to execute any regal Act.

The Clauſe in the Act for the Limitation of the Crown, requiring Privy Counſellors to ſign their Opinions, is hereby repealed.

As alſo the Clauſe that no Perſon who has any Office or Place of Profit under the King, or receives a Penſion from the Crown, ſhall be capable of ſerving as a Member of the Houſe of Commons, is hereby repealed.

Provided that Perſon who ſhall have in his own Name, or in the Name of any Perſon in Truſt for him, or for his Benefit any new Office or Place of Profit under the Crown, which ſhall hereafter be created or erected, nor any Perſon who ſhall be a Commiſſioner or Sub-commiſſioner of Prizes, Secretary or Receiver of the Prizes, nor any Comptroller of the Accompts of the Army, nor any Commiſſioner of the Tranſports or of the Sick and Wounded, any Agent of a Regiment, or Commiſſioner for Wine Licences, nor any Governor, or Deputy Governor of the Plantations, nor any Commiſſioner of the Navy employed in the Outparts, nor any Perſon having a Penſion from the Crown during Pleaſure, ſhall be capable of being elected a Member of the Houſe of Commons, or of ſitting there: Provided that if any Member of the Houſe of Commons accept any Office of Profit from the Crown during the Time he continues a

Member,

Member, his Election ſhall be void, and a Writ of Iſſue out for a new Election, provided that he ſhall be capable of being re-elected.

Provided that no greater Number of Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed for the executing any Office, than have been employed in the Execution thereof before the firſt Day of this Parliament.

Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any Member of the Houſe of Commons, being an Officer in the Navy or Army, who ſhall receive a new or other Commiſſion in the Navy or Army reſpectively.

And if any Perſon hereby declared incapable of being elected, ſhall be choſen a Member, his Election ſhall be void; and if he ſhall ſit or vote in the Houſe, he ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* to him that will ſue for it.

An Act for repairing the Highways between Barnhil *and* Hatton-Heath, *in the County of* Cheſter.

An Act for the better recruiting her Majeſty's Army and Marines.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the Seſſion held in the third and fourth Years of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, an Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for laying farther Duties on low Wines, and for preventing the Damage to her Majeſty's Revenue by the Importation of Foreign cut Whalebone, and for making ſome Proviſion as the Stamp Duties, and the Duties on Births, Burials, and Marriages, and the Salt Duties, and touching Million Lottery Tickets, and for enabling her Majeſty to diſpoſe the Effects of William Kidd, *a notorious Pyrate, to the uſe of* Greenwich-Hoſpital, *and for appropriating the publick Monies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.*

An Act for the better ordering and governing the Watermen and Lightermen upon the River of Thames.

An Act for the better collecting Charitable Money on Briefs, by Letters Patents, and preventing Abuſes relating to ſuch Charities.

By this Act the farming or purchaſing the Charitable Money ariſing by Briefs, is declared unlawful, and all Covenants and Agreements concerning the ſame void; and Perſons agreeing to purchaſe the Benefit ariſing by any ſuch Brief, ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* to be recovered by the Sufferers.

An Act for making the River Stower *Navigable from the Town of* Maningtree *in the County of* Eſſex *to the Town of* Sudbury *in the County of* Suffolk.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Juſtice.

An Act to prevent Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts.

An Act for enlarging the Pier and Harbour of Patron *in the County of* Cumberland.

An Act for the Encouragement and Encreaſe of Seamen, and for the better and and ſpeedier manning her Majeſty's Fleet.

An Act for the better enabling the Maſters, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of Trinity-Houſe, *to rebuild the Light-Houſe on the* Edyſtone Rock.

An Act for the Increaſe and better Preſervation of Salmon and other Fiſh, in the Rivers within the Counties of Southampton *and* Wilts.

An Act to impower the Lord High Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, to iſſue out of the Monies ariſing by Coinage Duty, any Sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, over and above the Sum of Three Thouſands Yearly, for the uſes of the Mint.

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred

Hundred and Six, notwithſtanding the Months Pay formerly advanced be not repaid, and for an Account to be made of Trophy Monies.

An Act to enlarge the Time for ſettling unſatisfy'd Debentures upon the forfeited Eſtates in Ireland, *and for renewing of other Debentures which have been loſt, burnt, or deſtroyed.*

An Act for the paying and clearing the ſeveral Regiments commanded by Lieutenant General Steward, *Colonel* Hill, *and Brigadier* Holt, *and for ſupplying the Defect of Muſter Rolls of thoſe and ſeveral other Regiments.*

An Act for making effectual a Grant of their late Majeſty's King William *and Queen* Mary, *of the Town and Lands of* Seatown, *to the Archbiſhoprick of* Dublin, *and for reſtoring the ſame to the ſaid See.*

Notwithſtanding the many Attempts toward a Union of the two Kingdoms had hitherto proved ineffectual, each Parliament again paſs'd an Act, impowering the Queen to appoint Commiſſioners to treat upon this Subject; and her Majeſty was pleas'd on the Part of *England* to appoint the following Gentlemen, *viz. Thomas*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *William Cowper*, Eſq; Keeper of the great Seal of *England*, *John*, Archbiſhop of *York*; *Sidney*, Lord *Godolphin*, High-Treaſurer of *England*; *Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Preſident of the Council; *John*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal; *William*, Duke of *Devonſhire*, Steward of the Houſhold; *Charles*, Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of the Horſe; *Charles*, Duke of *Bolton*; *Charles*, Earl of *Sunderland*: *Evelin*, Earl of *Kingſton*; *Charles*, Earl of *Carliſle*; *Edward*, Earl of *Oxford*; *Charles*, Viſcount *Townſhend*; *Thomas*, Lord *Wharton*, *Ralph*, Lord *Grey*, *John*, Lord *Pawlet*, *John*, Lord *Somers*, *Charles*, Lord *Halifax*, *John Smith*, Eſq; *William Cavendiſh*, Marquis of *Hartington*, *John Manners*, Marquis of *Granby*, Sir *Charles Hedges*, Knight, and *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Principal Secretaries of State. *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Chancellor and under Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, Sir *John Holt*, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Court of *Queens-bench*, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Court of *Common Pleas*, Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney-General; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Knight Sollicitor-General; Sir *John Cook*, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Advocate-General, and *Stephen Waller*, Doctor of Laws.

The Commiſſioners on the Part of *Scotland* were named ſome Time before, *viz. James*, Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, *James*, Duke of *Queenſbury*, Lord Privy-Seal, *John*, Earl of *Mar*, and *Hugh*, Earl of *Loudoun*, Principal Secretaries of State. *John*, Earl of *Sutherland*, *John*, Earl of *Morton*, *David*, Earl of *Wemys*, *David*, Earl of *Leven*, *John*, Earl of *Stair*, *Archibald*, Earl of *Roſeberry*, *David*, Earl of *Glaſgow*, Deputies of the Treaſury. The Lord *Archibald Cambell*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*, *Thomas*, Viſcount *Duplin*, the Lord *William Roſs*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, Preſident of the Seſſions, *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormeſtoun*, Lord-Juſtice Clerk, Sir *Robert Dundaſs* of *Arniſtoun*, and Mr. *Francis Montgomery*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; Sir *David Dalrymple*, one of her Majeſty's Sollicitors; Sir *Alexander Ogilvie*, Receiver-General; Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*; Sir *James Smellet* of *Bonhill*, *George Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, *William Moriſon* of *Preſtongrange*, *Alexander Grange*, *William Seton*

of *Pitmeddon*, Jun. *John Clerk* of *Penncock*, Jun. *Hugh Montgomery*, late Provoſt of *Glaſgow*; *Daniel Stewart*, and *Daniel Campbell*, of *Arutenet*: The *Engliſh* Commiſſioners named Mr. *George Doddington*, and the *Scotch* Sir *David Nairne* to be their Secretaries.

The Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms met the firſt Time on the 16th of *April* at the Council-Chamber in the *Cockpit*, near *Whitehall* (which place was appointed for their Conferences) and their reſpective Commiſſions being read, the Lord Keeper, *Cowper*, on the Part of *England*, made the following Speech to their Lordſhips of *Scotland*, viz.

My Lords,

WE the Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, and authoriz'd by the Parliament of England, *to conſult and treat with your Lordſhips, (as impowered in like manner by her Majeſty and the Parliament of* Scotland) *concerning an Union of the two Kingdoms, and ſuch other things as we the Commiſſioners on both Parts ſhall think convenient and neceſſary for the Honour of her Majeſty, and the common good of both Kingdoms, do apprehend there never was, in any Aſſembly of this Nature, ſo little Occaſion as at preſent, for the Commiſſioners of* England *to give any verbal Aſſurances of their Zeal to promote and compleat (ſo far as in their Power) the great and good Deſign we are met about: Since it cannot be doubted but that we bring along with us the ſame Sentiments which ſo lately appeared in the Parliament of* England, *when they took care to manifeſt by a ſolemn Act, that they did poſtpone all other Conſiderations to their evincing a good and friendly Diſpoſition towards the Kingdom of* Scotland.

The Parliament of England *in making that unexpected Advance, ſeemed reſolved, if poſſible to attain that Union, which hath been ſo long thought neceſſary by all that wiſh well to the Proſperity of both Nations.*

And we moſt ſincerely aſſure your Lordſhips, that we accordingly meet your Lordſhips with Hearts fully reſolved to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to remove all Difficulties in this Treaty, to prevent all Miſunderſtandings, to cheriſh and improve the good Diſpoſitions to one another we meet with, to have the general and joint good of both Kingdoms ſolely in our View, and not the ſeparate of either, but to act as if we were already united in Intereſt, and had nothing to conſider but what Settlements and Proviſions are moſt likely to conduce to the common Safety and Happineſs of this whole Iſland of Great-Britain.

Which meaſures, if purſued on both parts, we hope may enable us to prepare ſuch Terms of Union as may prove Satisfactory to her Majeſty and the Parliament of both Kingdoms.

The Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, afterwards made the following Speech to the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners.

My Lords,

THE Lords Commiſſioners for Scotland *have deſired me to aſſure your Lordſhips that they meet you on this Occaſion with great Willingneſs and Satisfaction to treat of an Union between the two Kingdoms, and of ſuch other matters and Concern as may be for her Majeſty's Honour, and the maintaining a good Underſtanding between the two Nations.*

We are convinced that an Union will be of great Advantage to both: The Proteſtant Religion will be thereby the more firmly ſecured, the the Deſigns of our Enemies the more effectually diſappointed, and the Riches and Trade of the whole Iſland advanced. This Union has been often endeavoured both before and ſince the Kingdoms were united in Allegiance under one Sovereign, and ſeveral Treaties have been ſet on Foot for that End, tho' without the deſired Succeſs; but now we are hopeful that this ſhall be the happy Opportunity of accompliſhing it. Her Majeſty hath frequently ſignified her good Inclinations towards it, and we are the more encouraged to expect Succeſs in This Treaty, by the good Diſpoſition that appeared in the Parliament of Scotland *for it, and by the friendly Proceedings in the laſt Seſſions of the Parliament of* England, *which gave general Satisfaction. We have great Confidence in your Lordſhips good Intentions, and we ſhall be ready on our Parts to enter into ſuch Meaſures with you, as may bring the Treaty to ſuch a Concluſion as may be acceptable to her Majeſty and the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.*

After theſe Speeches it was agreed that Copies of the ſeveral Commiſſions ſhould be prepared and ſign'd by the reſpective Secretaries, and interchanged, and then the Commiſſioners adjourned to the *Monday* following.

The Commiſſioners met again the 22d of *April*, when the Lord Keeper *Cowper*, in the Name of the Lords Commiſſioners for *England*, deliver'd to the Board the following preliminary Articles, which were read.

1. That all Propoſals made by either Side, be made in writing, and every Point, when agreed, ſhall be reduced into writing.

2. That no Point, tho' agreed on, and reduced into writing, ſhall be obligatory on either Side, till all Matters be adjuſted in ſuch a Manner as will be proper to be laid before the Queen and the two Parliaments for their Approbation.

3. That there be a Committee appointed, conſiſting of a certain Number of each Commiſſion, to reviſe the Minutes of what paſſes, which are not to be inſerted by the Secretaries in their reſpective Books, but by order of the ſaid Committee, having firſt made Repoſt thereof to the reſpective Commiſſioners, and received their Approbation of the ſame.

4. That all the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms, during the Treaty, be kept ſecret.

The Lord Keeper alſo delivered the following Propoſal, which was read, *viz.*

That the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* be for ever united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great-Britain*: That the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain* be repreſented by one and the ſame Parliament, and that the Succeſſion of the Monarchy of the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, in caſe of failure of Heirs of her Majeſty's Body, be according to the Limitations mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the 12th and 13th Year of the Reign of the late King *William*, entituled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown*, &c.

To theſe Preliminaries the Commiſſioners for *Scotland* agreed, with this Proviſo only, That all the Subjects of the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, ſhould have full freedom and intercourſe of Trade and Navigation to or from any Part

or

or Place within the ſuid united Kingdom, and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a Communication of all other Privileges and Advantages which do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom. This the Commiſſioners of *England* acquieſc'd in, under ſuch Terms as in the farther Progreſs of this Treaty ſhould be found for the common Advantage of both Kingdoms. Theſe Generals being agreed on, the Commiſſioners proceeded to Particulars. I ſhall not trouble the Reader with the ſeveral Propoſals and Anſwers on every Head, but give him the Articles themſelves hereafter, as they were agreed to, and ratified by both Parliaments.

On the 21ſt of *May* the Queen came to the Meeting of the Commiſſioners, to ſee what Progreſs they had made; and the Propoſals and Reſolutions that had been taken, were read before her Majeſty, as far as they had gone, by the reſpective Secretaries: And on the 26th of *June* the Queen came to another Meeting of the Commiſſioners, to quicken their Proceedings, and heard the ſeveral Articles read that had been agreed on ſince the Time ſhe was there before.

All the Articles being agreed, they were ſign'd by the reſpective Commiſſioners on the 22d of *July*, and the next Day the Lords Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms waited on the Queen at St. *James*'s with them; where the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, made the following Speech.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE the Commiſſioners appointed by your Majeſty, in purſuance of the Act of Parliament paſſed in your Kingdom of *England* to treat concerning an Union of the two Kingdoms with the Commiſſioners for *Scotland*, do (according to our Duty) humbly beg Leave to preſent to your Majeſty theſe the Effects of our continued and faithful Endeavours to that End.

They are the Articles agreed upon between your Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms, as the Terms or Conditions upon which the intended Union is to take place, if your Majeſty and the Parliaments of both Kingdoms ſhall think fit to approve and confirm the ſame. In theſe we have come to an Agreement on every Point we judg'd neceſſary to affect a compleat and laſting Union, and we have endeavoured not to ſtir into any matter we had Reaſon to think was not ſo.

And altho' we have unanimouſly carried this Treaty thus far, purely from a Conviction we have done therein to God, your Majeſty, and our Countries good Service, yet we were far from thinking that what we have done, will, or ought to be of any Weight or Authority elſewhere; but do moſt entirely ſubmit theſe our Labours, to the high Wiſdom of your Majeſty and both your Parliaments, to ſtand or fall by the Reaſon, Juſtice, and publick Utility, on which they are founded.

Your Majeſty's Royal Preſence, and ſeaſonable Admonition to us at the fitteſt Junctures were (we moſt thankfully acknowledge) a very great Encouragement and Aſſiſtance to us in the Difficulties we met with.

Your Majeſty's Glory is already perfect, and the finiſhing this Work is all that is wanting to compleat as well as ſecure the Happineſs of ſo great a People, as your Subjects may now, without any Arrogance, pretend to be.

May your Majeſty live, not only to give a Sanction of this univerſal Bleſſing to all your People, but alſo to ſee in a long and proſperous Reign over us the many immediate, or near good Effects of it. But as for that and the main Conſequence of it, for which your Majeſty is making, by a moſt gracious and charitable Foreſight, this only effectual Proviſion: I mean the Continuance of Peace and Tranquility of this Iſland, upon a Deſcent of the Crown, inſtead of that Bloodſhed and Diſtraction which would probably follow upon the fatal Diviſion of it.

May we be ſo happy as never in our Days to experiment the Fitneſs of theſe Meaſures your Majeſty is now taking for that End, but may late, very late Poſterity only, reap the Advantage of them.

The Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*'s Speech to the Queen, on preſenting the Articles of Union.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

THE Commiſſioners appointed by your Majeſty for the Kingdom of Scotland, *to treat of an Union of your two Kingdoms of* Scotland *and* England, *have commanded me to return your Majeſty their moſt humble and dutiful Acknowledgments for the Honour your Majeſty has conferred on them, in employing them to negotiate this moſt important Affair, which is of the greateſt Conſequence to all your Majeſty's Subjects.*

We have endeavoured to diſcharge this Truſt with all Fidelity, and are now come humbly to lay before your Majeſty the Articles and Conditions of a Union which we have treated of, and agreed upon, and do ſubmit them to your Majeſty's Royal Conſideration. It is a great Satisfaction to us, that what we have concluded in this matter, has been done with Unanimity, and we muſt own that the Knowledge we had of your Majeſty's great Concern for uniting your Kingdoms, and the Earneſtneſs with which your Majeſty has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to recommend it, hath enabled us to bring this Treaty to a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion on both Sides; and we ſhall eſteem it our greateſt Happineſs, if what we have prepared be acceptable to your Majeſty, and ratified by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, without which what we have done can be of no Authority.

An Union of the two Kingdoms has be long wiſh'd for, it being ſo neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the laſting Peace, Happineſs and Proſperity of both Nations: And tho' it has been frequently endeavoured by your Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors, without the deſired Succeſs, yet the glorious Succeſſes with which God has bleſſed your Majeſty's Endeavours for the Happineſs of your People, make us hope that this great Work is reſerved to be accompliſhed in your Majeſty's Reign.

The Queen's Speech to the Commiſſioners on the concluſion of the Treaty.

My Lords,

I Give you many Thanks for the great Pains you have taken in this Treaty, and am very well pleaſed to find your Endeavours and Applications have brought it to ſo good a Concluſion: The Particulars of it ſeem ſo Reaſonable, that I hope they will meet with Approbation in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms. I wiſh therefore my Servants of Scotland *may loſe no Time in going down to propoſe it to my Subjects of that Kingdom, and I ſhall always*

look upon it as a particular Happineſs, if this Union (which will be ſo great a Security and Advantage to both Kingdoms) can be accompliſhed in my Reign.

The ſame Day the following Order was made by the Queen in Council.

An Order of Council againſt laying of Wagers about the Union.

HER Majeſty having been informed that great Liberty has been taken by ſome Papiſts, and ſome other diſaffected Perſons in their Diſcourſes, in laying Wagers relating to the Union of the two Kingdoms of England *and* Scotland, *tending thereby to create Miſunderſtandings between her Majeſty's Subjects. Her Majeſty being graciouſly inclined to prevent her good Subjects from being miſled by Inadvertency, is this Day pleaſed, with the Advice of her Privy Council, to order, that publick Notice be given, That whoſoever ſhall be concerned in any ſeditious Diſcourſe or Libel, or laying Wagers, of making or ſubſcribing Policies of Aſſurances relating to the ſaid Union, ſhall be proſecuted for ſuch their Offence according to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law: Whereof all Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates are to take Notice. And that this her Majeſty's Pleaſure may be publickly known, it is ordered to be printed in the* Gazette.

The Parliament of *Scotland* met the 3d of *October*, and his Grace *James* Duke of *Queensberry* being appointed Commiſſioner, his Grace's Commiſſion was read and recorded; after which her Majeſty's Letter to the Parliament was read, wherein ſhe tells them, That the Commiſſioners appointed to treat of an Union, had happily concluded that Treaty, and laid it before her, and hoped the Terms would be acceptable to them; that ſhe ſhould eſteem it the greateſt Glory of her Reign to have it perfected, being perſuaded it muſt prove the greateſt Happineſs of her People. And ſhe did upon this Occaſion renew the Aſſurances ſhe had given them of maintaining the Government of their Church, as by Law eſtabliſhed; and ſaid, they had now an Opportunity of doing what might be neceſſary for ſecuring their Church after the Union, without the Limits of *Scotland*.

She deſires the neceſſary Supplies, till the Parliament of *Great-Britain* could provide for thoſe Matters.

And ſaid, It could not but be an Encouragement to them to finiſh the Union, now God had bleſſed her Arms with ſo great Succeſs (the Victories of *Ramelies* and *Turin* were obtained this Summer, as the Reader will find in the Account of the Campaign hereafter) and they had no Reaſon to doubt but the Parliament of *England* would do what was neceſſary on their Part, after the Readineſs they had ſhewn, to remove what might obſtruct the entering on the Treaty. And ſhe concluded with recommending to them Calmneſs and Unanimity in this great and weighty Affair.

Dated at Windſor *the* 31*ſt of* July 1706. 5 Annæ.

My Lord Commiſſioner and Lord Chancellor having enforc'd what her Majeſty had inſiſted on in her Letter, the Treaty of Union was read, and ordered to be printed, with the Proceedings of the Lords Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms

in relation thereto; and the Parliament was adjourned for a Week. On the 15th of *October* it was put to the Vote, Proceed preſently to the Conſideration of the Articles of Union, or refer the Conſideration thereof till the firſt Sitting next Week, and it was carried Proceed 116 Voices, againſt 52. Here the Strength of the Court Party appeared, and notwithſtanding the Clamour and ill Language they received from the other Side, they proceeded with all the Sedateneſs imaginable, being ſupported by an Aſſurance they ſhould carry their Point at laſt. In the Debates Duke *Hamilton* reflected pretty ſeverely on the Duke of *Roxburgh*, who was at the Head of a Party that went over to the Court; that Duke having in former Parliaments expreſſed a great Averſion to an Union. The Mob of *Edinburgh* began to grow very mutinous too, and aſſaulted the Houſe of Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Union. Upon which the Privy Council were forced to call in the Foot Guards to their Aſſiſtance at Midnight, and poſt them in three ſeveral Parts of the City; and a Proclamation was iſſued againſt Tumults. The Averſion of the Populace to a Union, was farther diſcovered by their reſpective Members, and the Petitions and Repreſentations againſt it from moſt Parts of the Kingdom; wherein they inſiſted, that the devolving the Power of the *Scots* Parliament into the Hands of a ſmall Number of Lords, Barons and Burgeſſes, allowing to ſit and Vote with all the Lords and Commons of *England*, in a Parliament to be called, *The Parliament of* Great-Britain, was diſhonourable and prejudicial to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, tending to the Deſtruction of their antient Conſtitution, and all their Rights and Privileges as a free People in General, and to every individual Perſon and Society within the Kingdom: That they ſhould entirely loſe their Sovereignty and Independency, and give up the Birth-right of their Peers, and the Privileges of the Barons and Burghs.

That the Rights and Intereſts reſerv'd to them by the Articles of Union were capable of no Security, ſeeing the Plurality of Voices in the Parliament of *Great-Britain* muſt determine whatever was brought before them.

That the being let into the Trade of *England* would be little or no Advantage to them, under the Regulations and Reſtrictions the *Engliſh* Trade was at preſent in the ſeveral Companies. And they were under great Apprehenſions of Danger to their Kirk, from the twenty-ſix Biſhops who were to ſit in the *Britiſh* Parliament; whereas the Preſbyterian Kirk would have none to repreſent them. They objected alſo to the Sacramental Teſt, being the Condition of Acceſs to all Places of Profit or Truſt. And it was a farther Grievance, that the Sovereign was obliged to be of the Communion of the Church of *England*.

The Aſſembly of the Kirk alſo petition'd againſt the making the Security of the Church of *England* a fundamental Article of the Union; for hereby they ſaid they would involve the whole Nation in great Guilt, by conſenting to the Eſtabliſhment of the Hierarchy and Ceremonies of a Church, which they held to be ſinful and abominable.

Theſe Repreſentations were followed by farther Tumults, and at *Dumfreis* the Articles of Union were publickly Burnt; and the People declared that their Commiſſioners muſt either be ſimple, ignorant, or treacherous, or all together; and the Ratification of the Treaty

Treaty would bring them and their Poſterity to be Tributary, and Bondſlaves to their Neighbours. Even in *Edinburgh* the High Commiſſioner was inſulted, and Stones thrown at him in his Coach, while he was ſurrounded with the Guards; and on the 30th of *November* the Mob entered the Parliament Cloſe, with loud Outcries for rejecting the Articles of Union; which gave the Miniſtry ſuch Apprehenſions, that it was thought convenient to march ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons to the North of *England*, to be in a readineſs to protect them.

But notwithſtanding all the Clamour and Oppoſition that was made, an Act for the Ratification of the Union paſs'd on the 16th of *January*, Yeas, 110, Noes 69. The Duke *Hamilton*, in Appearance, had oppos'd it from firſt to laſt with all his Might, and for ought I could ever learn to the contrary, he was ſincere; though ſome of our Pretenders to ſecret Hiſtory, who deal in little elſe but Scandal, and for which they require no farther Proof than the bare Surmiſe of ſome Driveler of the Party; theſe Gentlemen, indeed, charge him with underhand Dealing; and conſidering the Propenſity that is in Mankind, to believe every malicious Inſinuation, no wonder if this too met with Entertainment among ſome weak Brethren.

Having given an Account of the Reception the Treaty of Union met with in *Scotland*, I ſhall take a view of our Affairs on the other Side the Water, and then ſee what Entertainment this Treaty met with in the Parliament of *England*.

The *French*, who the laſt War made great Advantages by taking the Field before the Allies, formed a Deſign this Campaign alſo, to have ſurprized the Duke of *Marlborough* before the *Danes* and *Pruſſians* had joined him; and accordingly in the beginning of *May* the Duke of *Bavaria* and Marſhal *Villeroy* decamped from *Tirlemont*, and paſſed the *Dyle*, marching directly towards the Confederate Army. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was ſeldom ſurprized for want of Intelligence of the Enemies Motions, very well underſtood their Drift, and diſpatched an Expreſs to the *Dutch* Troops to join him, and they arrived within a League of his Camp the 22d of *May* N. S. About four the next Morning the Confederate Army marched towards *Ramelies*, a Village near where the *Gheet* riſes, that they might not have the trouble of paſſing that River. But about eight in the Morning the advanced Guards diſcovered the Enemy moving towards them, of which they ſent Intelligence to his Grace; who finding the Enemies whole Army approach with apparent Reſolution to fight, he made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to engage them. The Enemies Army conſiſted of 76 Battalions, and 132 Squadrons, and finding the Confederates advance, they poſſeſs'd themſelves of an advantageous Camp, having their Right near *Hottomont*'s Tomb, on the *Mehaigne*, and their Left at *Auderkirk*, and *Ramelies* in their Center; in which Villages they poſted ſeveral Battalions of their Infantry, and five Battalions they poſted in the Hedges near the Villages of *Franquenie*, which was upon their Right.

The Confederate Army was compoſed of 74 Battalions, and 123 Squadrons; the Right Wing whereof was poſted near *Foltz*, on the little Rivulet of *Yaaſe*, with a Moraſs in their Front; the Left was drawn up near the Village of *Franquenie* upon the *Mehaigne*; where the Duke of *Marlborough* alſo



The *BATTLE* of RAMILLIES.

Hulett Sculp

alſo placed the *Daniſh* Horſe, foreſeeing that here would lie the Streſs of the Action. Of this Battle Col. *Richards* gave her Majeſty the following Relation, *viz.*

On *Saturday* the 11th Inſtant the Confederate Army decamp'd from *Borchloen*, and marched to *Gros Warem*; the *Daniſh* Troops came up with our Rear, and encamped at a ſmall Diſtance from us. Here we had Advice that the Enemy, who being joined by the Horſe of the Marſhal *de Marſin*'s Army, and depending on the Superiority of their Numbers, were lately come out of their Lines, had made a Motion, puting their Right towards *Judoigne*.

My Lord Duke, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* relying upon the Goodneſs of their Troops, reſolved to advance towards the Enemy, and accordingly upon *Sunday* the 12th, about three in the Morning, the Army marched in eight Columns towards *Ramillies*, a Village where the *Gheete* takes its Source, that we might avoid the Inconveniency of paſſing that River. Being advanced near the ſaid Village, we found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount *St. Andre*, and placing their Right to the *Mehaigne*.

The River flows about half a League from *Ramillies*, the Ground between them being open and level. The *Gheete* runs from *Ramillies* to *Autregliſe*, thro' a Marſhy Ground, and beyond *Autregliſe* the River grows wide, and the Ground is unpaſſable.

The Enemy has poſted a Brigade of Foot next to the *Mehaigne*, and filled the Place betwixt that and *Ramilies* with upwards of one hundred Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the *French* King's Houſhold. At *Ramillies* they had above twenty Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about twelve Pieces of treble Cannon; from thence to *Autregliſe*, they had formed a Line of Foot along the *Gheete*, with a Line of Horſe at ſome Diſtance behind them.

His Grace judging by the Situation of the Ground, that the Streſs of the Action would be on our Left, ordered, that beſides the Number of Horſe belonging to that Wing, the *Daniſh* Squadrons, being twenty in Number, ſhould alſo be poſted there. It was about two in the Afternoon before our Army could be formed in order of Battle, and then we began the Attack on our Left with four Battalions, which puſhed the Brigade of Foot abovemention'd from their Poſt on the *Mehaigne*. Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* about the ſame Time charg'd with the Horſe of that Wing. The Succeſs was doubtful for about half an Hour, which the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, ordered the reſt of the Horſe of the Right Wing (except the *Engliſh*, who were 17 Squadrons) to ſupport thoſe on the Left.

Here, while his Grace was rallying ſome, and giving his Orders for others to Charge, he was in very great Danger, being ſingled out by ſeveral of the Reſoluteſt of the Enemy; and falling from his Horſe at the ſame Time, had either been kill'd or taken Priſoner, if ſome of our Foot that was near at Hand had not come very ſeaſonably to his Grace's Aſſiſtance, and obliged the Enemy to retire. After this my Lord Duke had ſtill a greater Eſcape, a Cannon Ball having taken off Colonel *Bringfield*'s Head as he was remounting his Grace.

The Village of *Ramellies* was attacked by a Detachment of twelve Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Schultz*, which entered at once with great Vigour and Reſolution. His Grace haſten'd our Line of Foot thither to ſupport

them; which tho' it was at a great Diſtance, yet came up ſoon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the ſame Time charged the reſt of their Foot, that were poſted behind the *Gheete*, as is above-mentioned; and my Lord Duke order'd the *Engliſh* Horſe to ſupport them.

By this Time, the Enemies Right Wing of Horſe being entirely defeated, the Horſe of our Left fell upon the Foot on their Right; of whom they ſlew great Numbers, cutting to Pieces about twenty of their Battalions, whoſe Colours they took, and likewiſe their Cannon. The reſt of the Enemies Foot were entirely broke. The Horſe of their Left Wing ſeemed to make a ſtand to gain Time for their Foot to retire, but were charged ſo Quick, and with ſo much Bravery by the *Engliſh* Horſe, that they entirely abandoned the Foot, and our Dragoons puſhing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. The *French* King's own Regiment of Foot, called the Regiment *du Roy*, begged for Quarters and delivered up their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay*'s Dragoons.

We purſu'd the Enemy all Night, by the Way of *Judiogue*, as far as *Meldre*, being five Leagues from the Place where the Action happen'd, and two from *Louvain*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſent the following Letter to the States General after the Battle.

High and Mighty Lords,

Monſieur the Velt Marſhal de Auverquerque, *having ſent Monſieur* Waſſenaer *to your High Mightineſſes, to acquaint you with the Victory God Almighty was pleaſed to grant us laſt* Sunday *over the Enemy, I thought fit to delay my Congratulations till this Day, that I might at the ſame Time acquaint your High Mightineſſes with the Succeſs of our Deſign of paſſing the* Dyle. *We had reſolv'd to force our Paſſage this Morning by break of Day, but the Enemy have ſaved us the Trouble, having left us an open Field, by their Retreat towards* Bruſſels, *ſo that with double Joy I give myſelf the Honour to write this Letter to you from* Louvain, *where I have a long Time wiſh'd to be, for the good of the Common Cauſe. 'Tis certain that all the General Officers and Soldiers have done all that was poſſible for Men to perform on that glorious Day, and their Conduct and Bravery cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. I make no Manner of Doubt but that Meſſieurs the Deputies, and Monſieur* d'Auverquerque, *have done Juſtice to your own Troops, and that your High Mightineſſes will ſeek Occaſions to acknowledge and reward the Deſerts of ſo many brave Men. I have made choice of Col.* Chanclos *to carry this agreeable News to your High Mightineſſes, both by Reaſon of his Merit in the laſt Campaign, and his Services in this. He will acquaint your High Mightineſſes with the Particulars of all that has paſſed, and the preſent Poſture of the Enemy; whom we are reſolved to purſue. It ſhall always be my greateſt Delight to ſhew to your High Mightineſſes, my inviolable Adherence to your Intereſt, and that I am, with great Reſpect,*

Your High Mightineſſes, *&c.*

The Prince and Duke of

Louvain, May 25, 1706.

MARLBOROUGH.

The

The *Paris Gazette* gave the following Relation of this Action, *viz.*

ON the 23d of June *the King's Army advanced to* Goſſencourt, *on the* Mehaigne, *and was attacked by the Army of the* Engliſh *and* Dutch. *The Enemies poſſeſſed ſeveral Poſts, from which they were Beaten by our Infantry; which for above an Hour and a Half fought the Enemies Foot with Advantage, in the Village of* Ramelies *and* Jandrenoille, *ſo that for a long Time they had Reaſon to believe that the Victory would be entirely ours. While moſt of the Troops were engaged in the Center, thirteen Battalions of the Enemy's attacked and forced the Village of* Taviers. *Their Cavalry attacked that of our Right; which not having withſtood their Efforts with the like Vigour, gave them ſome Advantage, which obliged the Army to retire, the Loſs being almoſt equal on both Sides. The Retreat was made at firſt in good Order, but Confuſion happening therein afterwards, by Reaſon of the Difficulty of the Roads, ſome Troops diſperſed themſelves, which occaſioned great Loſs; and they were obliged to leave Part of their Cannon, and ſeveral Waggons with Ammunition.*

The Elector of *Bavaria* and the Marſhal *Villeroy*, with the Remainder of their Army retreated to *Louvain*; where having held a Council of War by Torch-light in the Market-Place, they reſolved to abandon that City, and retire to *Bruſſels*, of which the Duke of *Marlborough* having Intelligence, the next Morning he ordered a Detachment of 500 Men to take Poſſeſſion of *Louvain*. His Grace continued his March, and the 26th of *May* N. S. being arrived at *Dighelm*, he received a Letter from the Marquis of *Deynſe*, Governor of *Bruſſels*, acquainting him that the Magiſtracy of *Bruſſels* had reſolved to ſend Deputies to his Grace, and deſired his Grace to ſend a Trumpeter to conduct them in Safety to the Place where he ſhould think fit to receive them. Whereupon his Grace ſent Col. *Panton*, his Aid de Camp, to acquaint them he ſhould be glad to ſee them in the Afternoon. Accordingly they waited on his Grace at his Quarters near *Digheim*, and expreſſed, or pretended, great Joy at their Deliverance from the *French* Yoke.

His Grace and the Field-Deputies, the ſame Day, ſent a Letter to the States of *Brabant*, declaring that the Queen of *England*, and their High Mightineſſes had ſent them to maintain the juſt Rights of his Catholick Majeſty *Charles* III. to the Kingdom of *Spain*, not doubting but they were convinced of his Right, and would embrace this Opportunity of ſubmitting to him as a faithful Subject; and that the King would maintain them in the entire Enjoyment of their Rights, Liberties, and Religion: And aſſured them from themſelves, that the Army ſhould be employ'd every where for their Protection.

His Grace ſent two other Letters to the ſame Effect, to the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, and the City of *Bruſſels*, and received an Anſwer from each, declaring their Submiſſion to his Majeſty King *Charles* III. There came alſo Deputies from each of theſe Bodies, who declared the great Senſe they had of the Queen's Goodneſs, in delivering them from the Oppreſſion of the *French* Government. And in the Evening the Magiſtrates of *Mechlin* came into the Camp and made their Submiſſion; and Col. *Durel*, Adjutant-General, was detached with 200 Horſe to take Poſſeſſion of that Place.

For all theſe great Succeſſes, a Thankſgiving

Thankſgiving was obſerved in the Army on the firſt of *June* N. S. and the ſame Day the Magiſtrates of *Ghent* came into the Camp, and offered to ſubmit to King *Charles*. Whereupon two Battalions were commanded to march into the City, and the next Morning the Prince of *Vintimille* ſurrendered the Caſtle, together with the Marquis *de los Rios*'s Regiment which was in Garriſon there Priſoners of War; who declared afterwards for King *Charles*, except Fifty. *Oudenarde* alſo ſurrendered upon a Summons; the Garriſon, conſiſting of two *Spaniſh* and one *French* Battalion, being permitted to march out. The Magiſtrates of *Bruges* alſo waited on his Grace and deſired his Protection, and made their Submiſſion in form to King *Charles* III. The 6th of *June* the Garriſon of *Antwerp*, conſiſting of ſix *Spaniſh*, and as many *French* Battalions, capitulated, and were conducted to *Quenoy*, and on the 7th of *June* N. S. the States of *Flanders* being aſſembled at *Ghent*, formally recognized their Sovereign King *Charles* III.

Let us now ſee how King *Charles*'s Affairs proſpered in *Spain*. We left him in the quiet Poſſeſſion of *Barcelona*; almoſt all *Catalonia* and *Valentia*, having declared for him: And the Earl of *Peterborough*, in order to ſecure his Conqueſts in *Valentia*, marched into that Kingdom with 1500 of the regular Troops, and about as many *Catalans*; but the Enemy having Intelligence of this great Detachment's marching from *Barcelona*, and underſtanding that that Garriſon was alſo very much weakened by other Detachments to *Tortoſa*, *Lerida*, *Gironne*, and other Towns that had declared for King *Charles*, aſſembled their Forces, and marched with great Expedition into *Catalonia*, and ſat down before *Barcelona*, to the great Surprize of all that City, before they had Intelligence of their Motions. And had not the Count *de Thouloufe*, who was to convoy the Proviſions and Ammunition neceſſary for that Siege, been put back and detained a conſiderable time by contrary Winds, *Barcelona* had infallibly fallen into their Hands before it could have been relieved by the Allies.

On the 2d of *April*, N. S. *Barcelona* was inveſted, but King *Philip* was not numerous enough to prevent Succours being thrown into the Town; for my Lord *Donnegal*, Major General St. *Amand*, and four Regiments of the Garriſon of *Gironne*, got into the Town through the Intervals the Enemy were obliged to leave in their Camp. King *Philip* took up his Quarters at *Seria* (at the ſame Houſe where King *Charles* had his head Quarters the Year before) but the *Miquelets* from the Mountains harraſſed him perpetually, and one Night particularly, having attacked his Quarters, and killed two or three Hundred of his Gurds, they were ſo near ſurpriſing of him, that he fled out at a back Door, leaving his Hat behind him, and the *Miquelets* ſeized part of his Plate and Furniture. The Garriſon of *Barcelona* received a farther Reinforcement of Troops from *Gironne* and *Lerida*, ſo that the regular Troops now amounted to 3000 Men, beſides a good Body of Militia, and the Inhabitants, who were in Arms and did good Service in the Siege. My Lord *Donnegal*, and Major-General St. *Amand*, commanded by Turns in Fort *Montjuich*. General *Ulefelt* commanded in the City, and an old *Spaniſh* Officer on the Line of Communication between the Town and the Fort. The Prince of *Heſſe*, Col. *Nebot*, and the *Miquelets*, kept the

Enemy in perpetual Alarm without, and cut off all Proviſion coming to them from the Country, ſo that had they not been ſupply'd by Count *de Thouloufe* from the *French* Fleet, it would have been impoſſible for them to have continued the Siege; which gave an Officer in the Town Occaſion to ſay, *We rather Beſiege them, than they us.* But notwithſtanding theſe Inconveniencies, the Enemy's Army being compoſed of good old Troops, and experienced Generals, carried on the Siege very vigorouſly, and in an Attack of Fort *Montjuich* on the 21ſt at Night, they lodg'd themſelves in the Outworks, took above four Hundred of the Garriſon, and moſt of the Officers Priſoners. And my Lord *Donnegal* was ſhot through the Heart, after he had cut down ſeveral of the Enemies Grenadiers with his own Hand. On the 24th my Lord *Peterborough* threw four Hundred *Neapolitans* into the Town after a ſharp Engagement between the Boats upon the Water: But Fort *Montjuich* being no longer tenable, the Garriſon having ſet every thing on Fire, that they could not remove, retired in the Evening in the Town.

On the 30th the Prince of *Heſſe*, in two half Gallies paſſed the Line of Boats that lay before the Harbour, and got into the Town with ſixty Soldiers; and on the 2d of *May* the Lord *Peterborough* ſent Intelligence that the Confederate Fleet was at Hand; which raiſed the Soldiers drooping Spirits, that were almoſt ſunk with continual Duty. On the other Side, the Enemy redoubled their Fire, in hopes of making themſelves Maſters of the Place before their Arrival. But on the 7th in the Afternoon, the Town obſerv'd the Enemies Fleet had looſed their Foretop Sails, and ſeveral of them weigh'd and ſtood out to Sea; which gave the Town an Aſſurance that the Confederate Fleet was not far off.

The following Relation of the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona* was publiſhed by the Allies.

THE *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, commanded by Sir *George Byng*, joined thoſe under the Command of Sir *John Leake* the firſt Inſtant, in the Bay of *Altea*. The third they were joined by Commadore *Walker*, with ſeveral Men of War, and divers Tranſport Ships, ſo that the Fleet conſiſted of 37 *Engliſh*, and 13 *Dutch*, in all 50 Ships of the Line of Battle, beſides eight Frigates, Fireſhips, Tranſports, and other Veſſels. The 7th the Fleet was off of *Tarragona*, where the Earl of *Peterborough* joined us with ſeveral Barks, on Board which were 1400 Land Forces. His Excellency went on Board the Prince *George*, and hoiſted the Union Flag on the Maintop. The 8th in the Morning we came off of Cape *Montjuich*, and about Noon anchored in *Barcelona Bay*, to the inexpreſſible Joy of the Inhabitants of this Place, who were hard preſſed by the Duke of *Anjou*'s Army. The *French* Fleet under the Command of the Count *de Thouloufe* upon the approach of the Confederate Fleet under his Excellency's Command, retired the Night before.

The *French* had been beſieging this Town 35 Days: Their Army in the beginning of the Siege conſiſted of about 20000 Men; of which they have loſt 5000 by the Aſſaults they have made upon Fort *Montjuich*, by the Sallies and the fire from the Skirmiſhes with the Miquelets that lay in the Hills, by Sickneſs and by Deſertion; the Garriſon, when the Enemy ſat down before it, was not above 800

Strong, it having not been apprehended that the Enemy would have ventured upon this Siege without firſt having taken *Lerida* or *Gironne*. The Breaches we had made were not quite repaired; and Fort *Montjuich* was in the ſame Condition as when we poſſeſſed ourſelves of it. But the King of *Spain*'s great Magnanimity, Reſolution, and Courage, and that gracious and eaſy Deportment, whereby he has entirely won the Hearts of his People, ſupplied all his Defects. His Majeſty ſhewed no Concern but for the Danger of this City; and inſtead of taking Meaſures to ſecure his own Perſon, uſed the utmoſt Diligence to get Reinforcements, and to ſet the Inhabitants to work, encouraging them by his Example to make a vigorous Defence. The Earl of *Peterborough*, with great Expedition, brought between 2 and 3000 Men from *Valentia*, of which he threw 7 or 800 into the Town by Boats. The Garriſon of *Gironne* had likewiſe the good Fortune to get in, and great Number of the *Miquelets* from all Parts did the ſame. My Lord *Peterborough*, with thoſe who could not get into the Place, poſſeſſed himſelf of ſtrong Poſts in the Hills, about the Enemies Camp, and the *Miquelets* ſecured all the Avenues by which Proviſions might be brought to the Enemy; and this was done ſo effectually, that moſt of the Letters and Couriers that went and came between their Camp and *Madrid* fell into our Hands; ſo that at laſt they were forced to diſpatch a Frigate to *Alicant* with every Packet they had Occaſion to ſend away. The Garriſon being reinforced as before mentioned, amounted to about 3000 Foot, and between 4 and 500 Horſe; of which 600 *Engliſh* were put into Fort *Montjuich*. The Enemy began with attacking this Fort, which they expected to have carried Sword in Hand: But my Lord *Donnegal* who commanded there made ſo good a Defence, that the Enemy being twice repulſed with conſiderable Loſs, thought fit to proceed with greater Circumſpection; made regular Approaches, raiſed upon ſeveral Batteries about twenty Pieces of Canon againſt it; and thus ſpent twenty-two Days in taking a Place which the Earl of *Peterborough* had taken in four. During this Attack on the Fort, the Breaches of the Town were all fully repaired, the Works were put in a good Condition, and a great many Cannon were mounted; both the Garriſon and Burghers outvying each other in doing what was neceſſary for the Defence of the Place. The King's Preſence and Example gave Life and Vigour to the whole; who with great Intrepidity often ſhewed himſelf in thoſe Places where was moſt Danger. Nor can one ſufficiently commend his Majeſty's Reſolution in the greateſt Extremities; his conſtant Application to direct every thing that was neceſſary to be done; and above all his wonderful Temper, and thoſe engaging Ways by which he gained the Affections of his People. During the Siege there happen'd a Mutiny, in which the People killed ſome of their Magiſtrates. The King in theſe Diſorders came out to them, and by his Preſence and affable Carriage ſoon appeaſed the Tumult. Nor ought the great Reſolution of the Inhabitants of this City to be paſſed in Silence; whom neither the Duke of *Anjou*'s Threats, nor his Offers of Pardon, could draw from their Allegiance to their lawful King, or make them forget their true Intereſt, and the Care of their Liberty. The Earl of *Donnegal* being killed, and our Troops having quitted Fort *Montjuich* the 25th paſt, the Enemy

my then turned their Batteries againſt the Town; but the Vigorous Reſiſtance they met with, obliged them to carry on their Approaches with the utmoſt Regularities. However, firing continually upon the Place with a conſiderable Number of Cannon, they had already made two Breaches; one of which was practicable, as the other would ſoon have been, and their Approaches were brought to the Covered Way.

Things were in this Poſture when we arrived: The Earl of *Peterborough* went on ſhore the ſame Evening with all the Forces that were on Board the Fleet, who were a great part of the Night under Arms behind the Breaches; the Enemy having already given out that they would ſtorm the Place. The next there was great Skirmiſhing between the *French* and the *Miquelets* that lay about their Camp, in which the Enemy loſt between 2 and 300 Men, as we are told by Deſerters; who aſſured us at the ſame Time, that they were preparing to march off. Upon which Orders were ſent to all Parts of the Country to take Arms, and to all the Troops we had at *Lerida*, *Tortoſa*, and the Horſe which the Earl of *Peterborough* had ſent the ſame way; who have frequent Occaſions to harraſs them at the many Defiles and Rivers they muſt paſs: And they will find it no eaſy Matter to get away to *Arragon* or *France*, the whole Country is ſo enraged with the Barbarity they have committed. The Enemy, however, kept firing with their Cannon; but this Morning about one o'Clock they marched off in a manner unexpected, leaving behind them near 700 Braſs battering Guns, 30 Mortars, a great Quantity of Shot, Shells, Working Tools, and other Warlike Stores, 10000 Sacks of Corn, above 2000 Barrels of Powder, and all their ſick and wounded Men; whom the Marſhal *de Theſſe* by a Letter recommended to the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Clemency (and his Excellency has been very generous and indulgent towards them;) and which is moſt Remarkable, they have left every thing untouch'd, as if had been for the Uſe of his Friends, and not for their Enemies. They are retired to the *French* Frontiers, being purſued by the *Miquelets*, and no time loſt in doing all that is neceſſary to improve this great Advantage. We have an Account, that they had received Advice in the Enemies Army of the Dutcheſs of *Anjou* having left *Madrid*, and being retired to *Pampelona*. We have now here eleven Battalions of her Majeſty of *Great Britain*'s Troops, beſides other Forces; of which a conſiderable Detachment is ſending towards *Gironne*, where two *Dutch* Battalions are in Garriſon. The King of *Spain* has appointed the Count *de Noyelles* and Count *Uhlefeldt* to be Field Marſhals; who are both to receive their Orders from the Earl of *Peterborough*, his Excellency having a ſuperior Commiſſion.

A Letter from King *Charles* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*.

My Lord Duke, and Prince,

YOU could never have given me more convincing Proofs of your Zeal and Concern for my Service, and the good of the common Cauſe, than by interpoſing your good Offices with the Queen your Miſtreſs, in order that the Fleet and Forces ſhe had deſigned for my Service might uſe the Diligence they have ſhewn

to

to come hither. My City of Barcelona, *wherein I choſe to continue to encourage the Garriſon and Inhabitants to a long and vigorous Defence, was reduced to ſuch Extremities, that without the Arrival of this Fleet and Succours, it was to be feared that the Enemies who were actually lodged on the Point of the Counterſcarp, and had made a ſufficient Breach, would have taken the Place in a very little Time. I do hereby acquaint you with ſo fortunate an Event, and while I hope that the reſt of the Campaign will anſwer this noble Beginning, I flatter myſelf to hear likewiſe in a ſhort Time good News from you, and the glorious Operations you have performed by your own Valour, and that of the Troops under your Command. The Queen your Miſtreſs, and Meſſieurs the States General, could not oblige me more than in ſending hither the Count* Noyelles *and Brigadier* Stanhope, *aſſuring you that their Perſons have always been, and always will be acceptable to me. I do not queſtion but you intereſted yourſelf in the Choice of both, as you do in every thing that may promote my Intereſts, and thoſe of the common Cauſe. Whereupon I pray God to keep you, my Lord Duke, and Prince, in his Holy Protection, and aſſure you of my perfect Eſteem and Gratitude.*

Barcelona, May 10, 1706.

CHARLES.

When the Marſhal *Theſſe* retired from before *Barcelona*, he ſent the following Letter to the Earl of *Peterborough*.

My Lord,

YOU return me with Circumſtances more glorious for you, and more mortifying for me, what I lent laſt Year to my Lord Gallway *in the Siege of* Badajox. *You are very ſenſible of the diſmal Neceſſity I am under of raiſing this Siege, by the Arrival of your Fleet, and the Retreat of our own. My Circumſtances do not permit me to carry away a great many wounded; but Humanity and your Generoſity, makes me hope that you will give Orders to take Care of them. I deſire you, my Lord, to be pleaſed to ſend a Guard, and that they may not be expoſed to any ill Uſage from the People and* Miquelets. *I take the Liberty to ſend you by this Trumpeter ſome Money; which I deſire you will order to be given to thoſe who have the Direction of the Hoſpital, that they may take Care of the Sick, and a further Sum will be remitted afterwards. The Fatality of War makes your Glory, and at this Day my Misfortune. I am beyond all Expreſſion,*

My Lord,

Your moſt Humble and

Moſt Obedient Servant,

The Marſhal of *Theſſe*.

Note, My Lord, I leave a Commiſſary and Surgeon to look after the People I leave behind; and I deſire you once more that they may be taken Care of.

Advice of our Succeſſes in *Flanders*, and of raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*, arriving much about the ſame Time, a Proclamation was iſſued, commanding a Thankſgiving to be obſerved for both on the 27th of *June* O. S. and an Order of Council was alſo publiſhed for opening a Trade with ſuch part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* as acknowledged King *Charles* III. and the

Queen received Addreſſes of Congratulation from all Parts of the Kingdom.

About this Time *James* Earl of *Berkley* was ſworn of the Privy Council, and was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*. On the 27th of *June*, being the Day appointed for a Thankſgiving, the Queen went in great State to St. *Pauls*; where Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, preached before her on *Deut.* xxxiii. 29. *Happy art thou, O Iſrael: Who is like unto thee, O People, ſav'd by the Lord*, &c.

After the Battle of *Ramillies*, the *French* Army retired to *Courtray*; where they were reinforced by the Marſhal *Marſin* with a Body of Foot he was leading from *Germany*; the Horſe of that Body having joined the *French* before the Battle. They were joined alſo by ſeveral other Detachments, which made them ſomething formidable. Whereupon the Confederates, to maintain their Superiority, were alſo reinforced by 20 Battalions drawn out of ſeveral Garriſons, and by the Troops of *Hanover*, and the *Pruſſians* who ſerved the laſt Year upon the *Rhine*. There being no likelihood of bringing the *French* to another Engagement this Campaign, it was reſolv'd to inveſt *Oſtend*, before which Place Trenches were opened on the 28th of *June* N. S. by General *Fagel*, and Sir *Stafford Fairborne* at the ſame time block'd up the Town by Sea with nine large *Engliſh* Men of War, and ſeveral Bomb Veſſels and Fireſhips. On the 6th of *July* the Garriſon beat a Parley, and the 7th ſurrendered, being permitted to march out only with their Swords and Baggage, and promiſing not to ſerve againſt King *Charles* or his Allies for the Space of ſix Months. The Garriſon conſiſted of two *Spaniſh* Battalions, four *French* Regiments, and four Troops of Dragoons; of whom the *Spaniards* moſt of them entered into the Service of the Allies. There were found in the Harbour two Men of War, one of eighty, and the other of fifty Guns, and about 45 ſmall Veſſels, which were not compriſed in the Capitulation.

The Army before *Oſtend* having left a ſufficient Garriſon in that Place, marched and joined the Duke of *Marlborough* at his Camp at *Rouſſelaer*. About the ſame time his Grace commanded the Prince of *Hoſteinbeck*, with eight Battalions, to take Poſſeſſion of *Courtray*, which the Enemy had abandoned. On the 25th of *July* N. S. *Menin* was inveſted by the Allies, but the Artillery not being come up, the Trenches were not opened till the 4th of *Auguſt*. During this Siege the Duke of *Vendoſme*, the General the *French* King had pitched upon to reſtore the Credit of his Arms in the Low Countries, arrived at *Valenciennes*, and it was given out that he would attempt to raiſe the Siege of *Menin*. On the 16th of *Auguſt* Brigadier *Cadogan*, who commanded a Party of Horſe that covered the Foragers, was ſurpriſed by a Detachment of the Enemies Cavalry, and carried Priſoner into *Tournay*; but on the 18th was ſent back by the Duke of *Vendoſme* upon his Parole. Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* releas'd Baron *Paliviſini*, a Major-General in the *French* Service, who was taken at *Ramillies*, by way of Exchange.

The Town of *Menin* beat a Parley the 22d, and on the 25th the Garriſon, conſiſting of 4000 Men, marched out with the uſual Marks of Honour, and were conducted to *Douay*. They were allow'd to carry away four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, and were pro-

vided with Waggons and Boats; and they were alſo allow'd eight covered Waggons. In this Town the Duke of *Marlborough* found four Pieces of Cannon, with the Arms of *England* upon them, which were taken by the *French* at the Battle of *Landen*; and theſe his Grace ſent to *England*.

On the 29th of *Auguſt*, *Dendermond* was inveſted by General *Churchill*, and three Days after the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived in the Camp before that Place, when a Breach being made in a Redoubt that covered the Town, it was carried by Storm: Whereupon the Enemy beat a Parley, but were allowed no better Terms than to keep their Swords and Baggage, and be made Priſoners of War. The Garriſon conſiſted of two *French* Regiments, a Battalion of ſeven Hundred Men, and two Hundred Dragoons. *Dendermond* being reduced, Mr. *d' Averquerque* inveſted *Aeth* the 26th of *September* N. S. which Town ſurrendered the 3d of *October* following; the Garriſon being allowed no better Terms than *Dendermond*, tho' this Place is one of the prettieſt Fortifications in the Low Countries, and had a Garriſon of above 2000 Men. With this Siege the Allies finiſhed their glorious Campaign in *Flanders*, and ſoon after the Army broke up and went into Winter Quarters. The Duke of *Marlborough* returned to the *Hague*, and Monſieur *d' Averquerque* being appointed to command in chief in the *Netherlands*, took up his Reſidence at *Bruſſels*.

On the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Arrival at the *Hague*, it was reſolved to communicate to the Allies ſome Propoſals of Peace that had been made to the States on the part of *France* by Monſieur *d' Alegre*. The States ſaid they had not mentioned them before, as not thinking them worth imparting to the Allies: But that in *October* laſt the Elector of *Bavaria* had written a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and another to the Field Deputies; which they now thought proper to be communicated, with their Anſwers, and which are as follow:

The Elector of *Bavaria*'s Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough* on the Subject of Peace.

THE moſt Chriſtian King, Sir, finding that ſome Overtures of Peace which he had cauſed to be made by private ways, had, inſtead of producing the Effect of making known his Diſpoſitions for promoting a general Peace, been looked upon by ill-deſigning Perſons, as an Artifice to diſunite the Allies, and make an Advantage of the Miſunderſtanding that might be created amongſt them, has reſolved to ſhew the Sincerity of his Intention by renouncing all ſecret Negotiations, and openly propoſing Conferences, in which Means may be found for reeſtabliſhing the Tranquility of Europe.

The moſt Chriſtian King is pleaſed to commiſſion me to inform you of this, and to deſire you to acquaint the Queen of England *with it.*

I give the like Notification on the Part of the moſt Chriſtian King to the States-General, by a Letter that I have written to the Deputies, and he would do the like with regard to the other Potentates that are at War with him, had they Miniſters ſo near at Hand as you are, to receive the like Intimation; he having no Deſign to exclude any of the ſaid Potentates from the Negotiation that ſhall be begun in the Conferences he propoſes.

Farther,

Farther, for advancing a Good ſo great and neceſſary to Europe, *which has too long ſuffered the inevitable Calamities of War, he conſents that a Place may forthwith be choſen between the two Armies, and after their Separation between* Mons *and* Bruſſels; *in which with you, Sir, with whom the Intereſts of* England *are ſo ſafely intruſted, the Deputies the States ſhall pleaſe to nominate, and the Perſons whom the King of* France *ſhall impower, they may open their Intentions upon ſo important an Affair. I am extreamly pleaſed, Sir, to have ſuch an Occaſion to make you this Overture, being perſuaded it will leave no Room for making a doubt of the Sentiments of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. And as it may be ſo Beneficial to all* Europe, *you will be glad to give an Account of this to the Queen of* England *without loſs of Time, and to whomſoever elſe you ſhall think fit. I ſhall expect your Anſwer, Sir, to communicate it to the moſt Chriſtian King, and ſhall be always ready, Sir, to do you Service.*

Sign'd,

Mons, October 21, 1706.

M. EMANUEL, Elector.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Anſwer.

SIR,

HAVING communicated to the Queen my Miſtreſs what your Electoral Highneſs did me Honour to write to me in your Letter of the 31ſt of the Laſt Month, of the Intentions of the moſt Chriſtian King to endeavour to re-eſtabliſh the Tranquility of Europe, *by Conferences to be held for that Purpoſe between Deputies on both Sides: Her Majeſty has commanded me to anſwer your Electoral Highneſs, That 'tis a Pleaſure to her to be inform'd of the King's Inclinations to agree to the making of a ſolid and laſting Peace with all the Allies. As this is the ſole End that obliged her Majeſty to continue this War till now, ſo ſhe will be very glad to conclude it, in concert with her Allies, on Conditions that may ſecure them from all Apprehenſions of being forced to take up Arms after a ſhort Interval as happened laſt Time. Her Majeſty is alſo willing I ſhould declare that ſhe is ready to enter jointly with all the High Allies, into juſt and neceſſary Meaſures for ſettling ſuch a Peace; her Majeſty being determined not to enter upon any Negotiation without the Participation of her ſaid Allies: But the way of Conferences that is propoſed, without more particular Declarations on the Part of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, does not ſeem proper to her for attaining a truly ſolid and laſting Peace. Their Lordſhips the States General are of the ſame Opinion, therefore your Electoral Highneſs will rightly judge that it is neceſſary to think of other more ſolid Means to attain ſo great an End, to which her Majeſty will contribute with all the Sincerity that can be wiſhed; having nothing ſo much at Heart as the Relief of her Subjects, and the Tranquility of* Europe. *Your Electoral Highneſs will always do me the Juſtice to be perſuaded of the Reſpect with which I have the Honour to be,* &c.

Hague, November 20, 1706.

MARLBOROUGH.

The

The Elector of Bavaria's *Letter to the Deputies of the States on the Subject of Peace.*

I Doubt not, Gentlemen, you are informed of the Diſpoſitions the moſt Chriſtian King has intimated for a Year paſt by different Ways, according as Opportunities preſented, to put an End to the War which for ſeveral Years has afflicted the greateſt Part of *Europe*. The moſt Chriſtian King diſcovered thoſe Diſpoſitions with a ſincere Intention to forward the Concluſion of a ſolid and laſting Peace. In the mean Time they were employed to do this, having done it ſecretly, becauſe they were not authorized to act otherwiſe, thoſe who are not inclined to Peace have miſinterpreted thoſe firſt Proceedings, and repreſented them as a Deſign formed to divide the States General from their Allies, in order afterwards to make Advantage of their Diſunion. 'Tis his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Deſire to have his real Intentions no longer doubted; wherefore he has determined to propoſe that Conferences may forthwith be opened, in which thoſe whom he ſhall impower may Treat with thoſe whom the Queen of *England* and the States General ſhall appoint, of the Means for concluding a laſting Peace. He has cauſed the ſame Declaration to be made to the Duke of *Marlborough* by a truſty Perſon, to whom I have diſcovered his Sentiments, that he may inform that Duke of them. And 'tis with Pleaſure I diſcharge the Commiſſion he has given me to tell you, that being perſuaded of your good Will, Gentlemen, to contribute to ſo great a Good, he would be very glad ſhould their Lordſhips the States empower you to aſſiſt at the Conferences propoſed; which he conſents may be held in ſuch Place as ſhall be judged convenient between the two Armies for the Time they keep the Field, and afterwards between *Bruſſels* and *Mons*. I deſire you to inform the States of theſe Diſpoſitions of the moſt Chriſtian King, to which I hope theirs will be conformable, for the Quiet and Good of Chriſtendom. I expect their Anſwer by you, and am, Gentlemen, wholly yours.

Sign'd

Mons, October 21, 1706.

M. EMANUEL, *Elector.*

Their ANSWER.

Monſeigneur,

YOUR Electoral Highneſs having done us the Honour to acquaint us by your Letter of the 21ſt of *October* paſt with the Intentions of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to forward the Concluſion of a ſolid and laſting Peace, in propoſing the ſending of Deputies on both Sides to ſome Place between the two Armies; and after their Separation, to ſome Place between *Mons* and *Bruſſels*, to enter upon Conferences on ſo important a Subject; we did not delay to impart it to the Lords the States General, your Electoral Highneſs having made the ſame Overture to the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*. Their High Mightineſſes did not think fit we ſhould anſwer you before the ſaid Prince and Duke had his Anſwer from *England*; that is the Reaſon why we have not done it ſooner. At preſent their

their High Mightineſſes have ordered us to tell your Electoral Highneſs, that they have received, with great Pleaſure the Aſſurances you give them of the ſincere Intention of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to ſeek Means to eſtabliſh, as ſoon as may be, a ſolid and laſting Peace with all the Allies. 'Tis juſt ſuch a Peace that they wiſh for and Deſire: All who know the Inclinations and Intereſt of their Republick will eaſily believe this; and the States would never have entered into the War, could they have maintained the Peace with ſome Security. Your Electoral Highneſs knows with what great Pains and Sincerity they laboured to that Purpoſe; but as thoſe Efforts proving Uſeleſs they were conſtrained to take Arms, together with their High Allies, for the Defence of their Liberty, and the publick Safety; ſo they will be very glad to lay them down as ſoon as poſſible, when they can do it with the Satisfaction of all their Allies, and on Conditions that give reaſonable Grounds to hope they ſhall not be obliged to take them up again after a ſhort Interval of Time; of which the Examples, and ſhort Continuance of former Treaties of Peace, make them apprehenſive. In the mean while their High Mightineſſes are ready to enter, jointly with their Allies, into all juſt and neceſſary Ways that may lead to a general Peace. But that of Conferences propoſed, without a particular Declaration of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Intentions, does not appear to them to be proper to the End propoſed (nor has it appeared to be ſo to her Majeſty the Queen of *Great-Britain*) no ſuch ſufficient Overture having yet been made to them, as they could judge ought to be communicated to their Allies; well knowing they would find no Satisfaction therein: Wherefore more proper Means ſhould be thought of for attaining this great End, in which their High Mightineſſes will concur when they ſhall ſee better Cauſe; the Sincerity of their Deſires of Peace, being ſufficiently known. We have the Honour to acquaint your Electoral Highneſs with their Sentiments, and to aſſure you that we are with very much Reſpect,

Monſeigneur,

Your Electoral Highneſs's

Moſt Humble and

Moſt Obedient Servants,

Ferdinand van Collen Cuper, *&c.*

In *Italy* the *French* had ſome little Succeſs at the Beginning of the Campaign; for the Duke of *Vendoſme* having attacked the Imperialiſts at *Calcinato*, in the Abſence of Prince *Eugene* (who was gone to *Vienna* to ſolicit farther Reinforcements) drove them from their Poſts, and obliged them to retire out of the *Breſcian* with the Loſs of 3000 Men killed or taken: And ſo precipitate was their Retreat, that they loſt great Part of their Baggage and Cannon, beſides ſome heavy Pieces they were forced to throw into the Lake *de Garda*. After this Succeſs the Duke *de la Feuillade* received Orders from the *French* King to ſet down before *Turin*. Whereupon he ſent Mr. *Marignan*, his Quarter-maſter General, with a Trumpet to his Royal Highneſs, to acquaint him that he had received Orders from Court to form the Siege of *Turin*, and at the ſame Time to have all imaginable Regard to the Royal Family there, and to offer them

Paſſports, with a Guard, before the Siege was begun, or even during the Siege. His Royal Highneſs anſwered, He was obliged to the King for the Offer he made him, but he did not think of removing his Family yet; and whenever he did, he ſhould have no Occaſion for a Paſs or a Guard; and that the Duke *de la Feuillade* might execute his Maſter's Orders, and begin the Siege when he thought fit.

The 8th of *June* at Night, the Duke *de la Feuillade* began to Bombard and Batter the Town and Citadel. The 15th the Beſiegers fired red hot Bullets, many of which fell near the Duke's Palace: Whereupon his Royal Highneſs thought fit the next Morning to ſend the two Dutcheſſes, with the young Prince and Princeſſes out of the Town to *Quieraſco*, and his Highneſs marched out himſelf on the 17th, having left a numerous Garriſon under the Command of Count *Thaun*, General of the Emperor's Forces, with Plenty of all manner of Ammunition and warlike Stores for their Defence. His Royal Highneſs kept open his Communication with *Turin* till the 20th of *June*, when 20 Battalions of the Enemy, and 46 Squadrons advancing to *Montealier*, he was obliged to retire farther off, and was purſued by the Duke *de la Feuillade* almoſt to *Quieraſco*; whereupon his Royal Highneſs removed his Family to *Mondovi*, and afterwards to *Genoa*. The Duke *de la Feuillade* ſtill purſued the Duke of *Savoy*, but at length finding it to no purpoſe, he return'd to the Camp before *Turin*, leaving the Count *d'Aubeterre* with five Battalions, and forty Squadrons, to attend the Motions of his Royal Highneſs.

The Duke of *Orleans* arrived in the Camp before *Turin* the 8th of *July*, where little Progreſs had been made in the Siege; the Works being carried on no faſter than the Miners advanced in the Saps, and diſcovered the Mines of the beſieg'd, of which there were a great many. The Duke of *Orleans* having diſtributed ſome Money amongſt the Soldiers, ſet out for *Milan* on the 13th, when the Duke *de la Feuillade* march'd again in purſuit of the Duke of *Savoy*, who was retir'd to the Valley of *Lucerne*, among the *Vaudois*; but finding it impracticable to drive his Royal Highneſs from thence, he return'd to the Camp before *Turin* the 23d of *July*. The Duke *de la Feuillade* being retir'd, his Royal Highneſs marched out of the Valley of *Lucerne*, and returned to his former Camp at *Baubiane*; where he received Letters from Prince *Eugene*, with Advice of his having paſſed the *Adige* and *Po* in order to join him.

The Duke of *Vendoſme* being recall'd about this Time by the *French* King to Command his Army in *Flanders*, the Duke of *Orleans* took upon him the Command of the Forces that were to oppoſe Prince *Eugene:* But notwithſtanding the *French* had intrenched themſelves behind the *Adige*, and ſeveral other great Rivers, as if they intended to diſpute the Paſſage with the Imperialiſts, Prince *Eugene* met with an inconſiderable Oppoſition till he joined his Royal Highneſs, which was about the Firſt of *September*. *Turin* ſtill held out, but was reduced to great Diſtreſs, having ſpent almoſt all their Powder, and the Enemy having made a Lodgment upon their Counterſcarp, and attack'd a half Moon and two Counterguards, and carried them: Indeed, they were beaten out again by the Imperialiſts, but it was impoſſible the Beſieg'd could have reſiſted



Hulett Sculp

The BATTLE
of
TURIN.

ſiſted many ſuch Attacks, having ſpent their Ammunition. His Royal Highneſs and Prince *Eugene* therefore found themſelves under a Neceſſity of marching immediately to their Relief; of which Baron *Hoendorf* brought the following Account to the States General.

The Relation of the Battle of *Turin* by the Allies.

High and Mighty Lords,

I Have the Happineſs to be choſen by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Savoy, *and by my Lord Prince* Eugene, *to bring your High Mightineſſes the News of a glorious Victory which they obtained over the Enemy in the Neighbourhood of* Turin *the 7th of* September. *His Royal Highneſs and Prince* Eugene *hope that you will be as much rejoiced at their Succeſs, as you have had a ſhare in the Glory of it, by the great Supplies which you ſent ſo generouſly to the Prince in the World who deſerved it beſt.*

In ſhort, after having paſs'd four great Rivers, which ſerved as Ditches to the four Intrenchments which the Enemy had caſt up to hinder our Paſſage, and after 34 *Days March, our Army arrived in the Neighbourhood of* Turin *the* 31*ſt of the laſt Month. The firſt of* September *his Royal Highneſs joined us with his Cavalry, and all the Army paſſed the* Po *on the fourth betwixt* Montcalier *and* Carignan. *On the Side of* Quiers *we left four Battalions, and* 10,000 *of the Militia, under the Count* de Santena, *with a Quantity of Powder to throw into* Turin *in caſe the Enemy had quitted the Mountain to oppoſe our Army with all their Forces. On the 5th we encamped by the* Doire, *and his Royal Highneſs having Advice that a* French *Convoy of* 1300 *Mules was coming from* Suza, *he ſent the Marquis* de Viſconti *with the Cavalry of the Right of the firſt Line by the Ford of* Elpignan; *and with the Cavalry of the ſecond Line of the ſame Wing, the Marquis* de Langallerie *paſſed below* Pianeſſa; *and thus the Convoy, being then about that Village, was between them. Monſieur* Boneil, *who commanded the Guard, was put to the Rout, and the Regiment of* Chatillon *entirely defeated. That Day we took* 800 *loaden Mules, and at Night the Caſtle of* Pianeſſa; *whither the reſt of the Convoy, and of the Regiment of* Chatillon, *with ſixteen Standards, had made their Eſcape, and ſurrendered at Diſcretion with its Garriſon conſiſting of eighty Foot.*

On the 6th we paſſed the Doire, *and encamped with our Right on the Bank of that River before* Pianeſſa, *and with our Left on the* Stura *before* La Venerie. *In the Evening our Troops had Orders to make ready for Battle againſt next Morning; which they received with inexpreſſible Joy.*

On the 7th by break of Day we marched to the Enemy, who were intrenched very deep, having the Stura *on their Right, the* Doire *on their Left, and the Convent of the Capuchins of our Lady* de la Campagne *in their Center; and beſides this,* Luſeinge, *and ſeveral other fortify'd Caſſines flanked their Intrenchment.*

Our Infantry marched in eight Columns, four of the firſt, and as many of the ſecond Line; all the Grenadiers of each Column being at their Head. The Artillery was divided Proportionally among the Infantry, and our Right ſtill flanked the Bank of the Doire, *and our Left that of the* Stura. *Behind the Foot march the Cavalry; the firſt Line in ſix Columns, and the ſecond by Brigades.*

Never

Never was there any thing more bold than this March, the Enemy firing continually from forty Pieces of Cannon; but this great Fire ſerved only to enflame the Courage of our Men.

Within half Cannon ſhot we drew up in order of Battle; all the Generals went to their Poſts, our Cannon began to Fire, and our Military Muſick to play. We left a proper Diſtance betwixt the Brigades of our Foot, by which we might march our Horſe in caſe of need; which Precaution was of great Uſe to us afterwards. Upon Notice that all was in Order, the whole Army moved in a Moment; our Infantry marched up with their Muskets on their Shoulders to the Foot of the Intrenchments, then the great Fire with their Muskets began; and ſince, by the unequal Situation of the Ground, our left Wing ſuſtained alone for ſome Time the Efforts of the Enemy, that ſtopt them a little, but without making them to give Ground; that very Moment Prince Eugene *came up, drew his Sword, and putting himſelf at the Head of the Battalions on the Left, broke into the Enemy's Intrenchments in an Inſtant.*

His Royal Highneſs did the like in the Center, and our Right near Luſeigne. *In Concluſion, we triumphed on all Sides, and at the ſame Time our Horſe advancing through the Intervals left for them, 'twas no longer a Fight, but a Purſuit of Runaways; and our Horſe counted it a Scandal to their Valour to cut down Men that fled with ſo great Precipitation; and this ſaved many of the Enemy's Lives.*

By Noon the Victory was wholly ours, and the City entirely delivered; for the Enemy abandoned the Attack, and all their Camp retired with the Remains of their Army to the other Side of the Po. *The reſt of the Day was ſpent in taking ſeveral Caſſines and Redoubts poſſeſſed by the Enemy, who all yielded themſelves Priſoners of War; and his Royal Highneſs entered triumphantly his Capital that Evening.*

High and Mighty Lords, this is a true Relation of what our Army has done in Piedmont. *I forbear to ſpeak of the Actions of the two great Princes that commanded it, being at a Loſs for Words to deſcribe them. I have the Honour to be ſent hither rather to publiſh the eternal Acknowledgment they promiſe you, than the great Valour by which they have rendred themſelves worthy of your Friendſhip. I do it by theſe Lines, profeſſing myſelf at the ſame Time, with moſt profound Reſpect,*

High and Mighty Lords,

Your moſt Humble and

Moſt Obedient Servant,

DE HOENDORF.

Count *Daun*'s Letter concerning the Relief of *Turin*.

SIR,

THE Enemy having cut off our Communication from all Parts in this cloſe and long Siege, it was impoſſible for me to write to your Excellency, but the 7th Inſtant I and the whole Garriſon were relieved by the Approach of Prince Eugene *with his Army; that Prince and his Royal Highneſs, being joined together, defeated the Enemy about Eleven of the Clock, and forced them to give over their long Attack: The Enemy run away with Precipitation towards* Pignerol, *leaving behind them* 57 *Field-pieces,* 120 *Pieces for Batteries,* 4000 *Bombs, and ſeveral other Things neceſſary in*

in a Siege; they left likewiſe behind them the Marſhal of Marſin *Priſoner, who died three Days after of his Wounds; five other Generals, a great many Officers, and near* 6000 *Priſoners, beſides a great many Standards, Colours, Kettle Drums,* &c. *Being informed that Prince* Eugene *had acquainted you with all the Particulars of that glorious Action, I ſhall forbear to trouble your Excellency with any farther Account thereof, and tell you only Particulars relating to the Siege of this Place. The Enemy as your Excellency knows very well, came before this Place with* 70 *Battalions and* 50 *Squadrons the* 13*th of* May *laſt; and on the* 26*th they opened their Trenches, and carried on two Attacks, one againſt the Citadel, another againſt the City. They made their Batteries, and carried on their Approaches with ſo much Succeſs, that* 20 *Days ago, by Means of their great Fire, they made Breaches in two Counter-guards, a Half-moon, and Baſtion; which were ſo eaſy to be mounted, that they attempted three ſeveral Times to lodge themſelves thereon, though they were as often repulſed: The Fire laſted four Hours in the firſt Storm, during which the Enemy renewed their Attack three Times; but the Garriſon made ſo brave a Defence, that they drove the Enemy over the Ditch, ſo that they gained none of our Works; and contented themſelves to make a Lodgment on the Covered Way. One of our Mines having blown up one of their Demi-Cannon from their Batteries, which put them in great Surprize, our Grenadiers brought the ſame into the Place. Our Garriſon has ſuffered very much in this long Siege; and I muſt tell you, that the Enemy made, during the ſame, ſuch a terrible Fire from their Cannon, Mortars and ſmall Arms, and threw ſuch a Number of Bombs, Grenades, and Stones, that I verily believe the like was never ſeen in any Siege. Many brave and noble Actions have been performed by our Garriſon on this Occaſion, and they have found out ſeveral new Means to defend themſelves, and diſpute the Ground Inch by Inch, in order to gain Time; and had not they wanted Powder, they would certainly have made a greater Execution. The Conſtancy and Zeal of the ſaid Garriſon cannot be ſufficiently praiſed; and tho' two Thirds of them were new raiſed Men, and Boors; yet every one, as well Soldiers as Officers, have ſhewed ſo much Bravery, that they always appeared ready to ſacrifice themſelves for the common Cauſe. I am obliged to mention Colonel* Hauthois, *and give him the Praiſes he has ſo juſtly deſerved. He was left in this Place with* 500 *Horſe, and has not only performed ſeveral good and brave Services during the Siege, but having ſallied out the Day the Battle happened, he fell on the Enemies Rear, took a General, with a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel,* 51 *Officers, and* 300 *Soldiers Priſoners, whom he brought with him, beſides three Colours. This is the happy Event of a long and expenſive Siege, which has laſted four Months. The Officers taken Priſoners tell us, that they have loſt ſuch a Number of Men in the Siege before the Battle, that I have not Aſſurance enough to report it, I am,* &c.

Turin, Sept. 12.

W. V. DAUN.

Baron *Hohendorf* ſoon after arrived in *England* with Letters of the ſame Tenor for her *Britannick* Majeſty; but the News of the Victory of *Turin* was got to *England* before, and had been communicated by the Queen to the City, on which there were great Rejoicings: Two Days after the

Battle of *Turin*, Count *Medavi* had the good Fortune to defeat a Body of *Heſſians* and other *German* Troops under the Command of the Prince of *Heſſe* near *Medoli*, which was ſome little Conſolation to the *French* under their Misfortunes, but this could not retrieve their Affairs in *Italy*; for the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, in order to improve their late Victory, march'd into the *Milaneſe*, where one Town after another ſurrendered to them; and the 24th of *September*, N. S. the City of *Milan* itſelf ſent a Deputation, offering to ſubmit to his Imperial Majeſty, of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and on the 26th Prince *Eugene* made a triumphant Entry into that City: The Duke of *Savoy* having reduced *Piccighitone*, *Tortona*, *Alexandria*, *Modena*, and ſeveral other Places of leſs Note, on the 16th of *November* appeared before *Caſal*, which ſurrendered on the 6th of *December*, the Garriſon conſiſting of 1886 Men, being made Priſoners of War: In this Place his Royal Highneſs found 76 Pieces of Cannon, 70000 Weight of Powder, 28000 Grenadoes, and a great Quantity of other Ammunition and Proviſions. With this Siege ended the Campaign in *Italy*, and the Troops, except a Body under the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, who were left to block up *Cremona*, were ſent into Winter Quarters. Prince *Eugene* went to *Milan* on the 14th of *December*, of which Dutchy he was made Governor for King *Charles*, his Imperial Majeſty having granted the Inveſtiture thereof to the King of *Spain*: The Caſtle however continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Enemy till the 12th of *March*, N. S. when the Marquis *de St. Pater* arrived there with the Ratification of a Treaty by the *French* King, for the quitting of all Places which he or King *Philip* held in the *Milaneſe*, *Mantuan*, *Cremoneſe*, and *Montſerrat*, on Condition that their Troops ſhould be ſafely conducted to *Suza*; thus an End was put to the War in *Italy*.

The *Portugueſe* being ſuperior to the Duke of *Berwick*, began the Campaign with the Siege of *Alcantara*, before which Town they ſate down the 10th of *April*, N. S. This being a Place of no great Strength, the Garriſon capitulated the 14th, and ſubmitted to be made Priſoners of War to the Number of 3282, beſides Officers. After this Succeſs, the Earl of *Galway* publiſhed a Manifeſto, declaring, that he did not come into *Spain* as an Enemy, but to free them from the *French* Yoke; and that what-ever Officers or Soldiers would reurn to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign King *Charles* the Third, ſhould enjoy the ſame Poſts they had under King *Philip*.

King *Philip* having left his Queen behind him at *Madrid*, when he marched into *Catalonia*, ſhe was juſtly apprehenſive that the *Portugueſe* and their Allies, after the Surrender of *Alcantara*, would have marched directly to *Madrid*; whereupon ſhe ſummoned the Magiſtrates of that City to attend her, to whom ſhe made the following Speech, *viz.*

I Sent for you hither, and appear myſelf to tell you what Diſtreſs the State is in: I cannot conceal it from you, while the King is expoſing his Life for your Defence: Heaven bleſſes his Arms in Catalonia, *and we hope, that Rebellious Province will ſhortly be reduced. Affairs do not go ſo well in* Eſtramadura: *The* Portugueſe *advance; will you tamely ſee ſuch Enemies approach you? Do you not think of exerting your utmoſt Efforts to make them repent their Audaciouſneſs? The Preſervation of the Monarchy is now*

now the Point in Queſtion: You ought in this preſſing Neceſſity, to ſhew your Loyalty and Zeal by ſacrificing your All for the King, for me, and for yourſelves: Powerful and ſpeedy Succours are requiſite. I am the firſt Queen that appeared in this Place on ſuch an Occaſion; when I give you ſuch extraordinary Marks of Affection, I well deſerve you ſhould do ſomething for me, and defend me.

This pathetick Speech had no Effect, the *Spaniards* were not to be moved; they found themſelves oppreſs'd by the *French*, and, like ſome otheir Nations at this Day, feared no Change for the worſe: They were Beaſts of burden already, inſulted and trampled on by a People whom of all the World they moſt hated and deſpiſed, and what worſe could happen to them? But this favourable Juncture was unhappily loſt by the needleſs Fear or Obſtinacy of the *Portugueſe*: Notwithſtanding all the Remonſtrances of the confederate Generals for marching to *Madrid*, they perſiſted in their Reſolution of remaining near their own Frontiers, till the State of *Barcelona* was determined. On the 10th of *May*, while the *Portugueſe* and confederate Generals were thus debating on the future War, Don *Joſeph Belvis* arrived in the Camp, being diſpatched by the Earl of *Peterborough* from *Valentia*, with Letters to the Earl of *Galway*, giving an Account, that the Enemy met with great Difficulties in the Siege of *Barcelona*; and that if they were obliged to raiſe the Siege by the Arrival of the confederate Fleet, it would be impoſſible for them to retreat through *Aragon*; but they muſt fetch a great Compaſs thro' *France*; and therefore he deſired my Lord *Galway* to march directly to *Madrid*, where he ſhould be joined as ſoon as poſſible by all the Forces on that Side: But neither could this Advice prevail with the *Portugueſe* to alter their Reſolution; therefore on the 11th of *May*, being the Day that King *Philip* raiſed the Siege of *Barcelona*, they began their March towards *Cividad Rodrigo*, which they inveſted the 21ſt, and beyond their Expectation the Place ſurrendered the 26th, the Regiment of *Aſturia* being permitted to march away, on Condition not to ſerve againſt King *Charles* for the Space of a Year; and 3000 of the Militia that were in Garriſon ſurrendered their Arms, and took an Oath never to ſerve againſt the Allies: On the 27th, the News of the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona* was brought into the Camp, whereupon it was unanimouſly agreed to march to *Madrid*, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for that March were made accordingly.

On the 7th of *June*, the Army arrived at *Salamanca*, and on the 28th encamped at *Eſpinal*; where Deputies from the *Eſcurial* came to make their Submiſſion. Here by the Letters of ſome intercepted Couriers, they had Advice of the Victory obtained at *Ramellies*, underſtood that the *Spaniards* generally look'd upon King *Philip*'s Affairs as deſperate. That Prince arriv'd at *Madrid* by way of *France*, after his Diſgrace at *Barcelona*; and obſerving, that the *Portugueſe* bent their March towards that City, he retired from thence to join his Troops, that were returning thro' *Navarre*, and commanded the reſt of his Troops that were diſperſed thro' *Spain* to follow him. Before he left *Madrid*, he propos'd it to the Grandees, and other Nobility, to take the Field with him, but they deſired to be excuſed, and moſt of them retired to their Country Seats; the *Spaniards* ſeem'd

very indifferent which Party ſucceeded, at leaſt they did not think it worth their while to hazard any Thing for either. King *Philip* had diſguſted them by following *French* Councils, and promoting ſome of the Subjects of that Nation; and that bigotted People were made to believe their Religion would be in Danger from King *Charles* and his heretical Allies: Thus they ſtood Neuter, and ſaw the two Pretenders to their Allegiance play a Prize for the Crown.

The Army of the Allies encamp'd the 24th of *June* at *Neuſtra Signora de Ratamal*, and the ſame Day a Detachment of Horſe was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*; from whence there came a Deputation the next Day to offer their Submiſſion in Form, and moſt of the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction came into the Camp to expreſs their Devotion (whether real or pretended) for the Houſe of *Auſtria*: Here the Earl of *Galway* receiv'd an Expreſs from King *Charles*, with Advice, that the Earl of *Peterborough* had embark'd the Infantry for *Valentia*, where the King of *Spain* was to join him with the Cavalry, and that then they would march towards *Madrid*.

On the 27th the *Portugueſe* moved nearer *Madrid*, and cauſed King *Charles* III. to be proclaim'd in that City, and ſome People fancied there appeared great Joy in the Faces of the People; but it ſeems their Joy did not appear much leſs when King *Philip* returned again; and indeed there is little to be learn'd from the Countenances of the People upon theſe Occaſions; whatever Side has a ſuperior Force to ſupport them will be very loud in their Acclamations, and may perhaps induce thoſe of a contrary Party ſeemingly to join with them; and thus it is not uncommon to have a People repreſented as unanimous for this or that Prince or Party, when nine in ten of them are in their Hearts quite otherwiſe.

But to proceed; the proclaiming of King *Charles* at *Madrid* had an Influence upon ſome other Places, and particularly on *Toledo*, which immediately declar'd for him: And even Cardinal *Portocarero* wrote to the Marquis *das Minas*, aſſuring him of his Submiſſion to King *Charles* III. and the Courts of Judicature adminiſter'd Juſtice in his Name. In the mean Time the Generals ſent Expreſſes to King *Charles* to join them, before King *Philip* was reinforced; but it ſeems he had alter'd his Reſolution on the Kingdom of *Aragon*'s declaring for him; and marched with his Troops to *Saragoſſa*, where he received the Submiſſion of the ſeveral Towns of that Province, who ſwore Allegiance to him. Here his Majeſty was entertained with a Bull Feaſt and other Diverſions ſo long, that all the Paſſes were taken, and it was found impoſſible to march from thence directly to *Madrid*; whereupon the firſt Reſolution was reſumed of marching to *Valentia*: In the mean Time, the *Portugueſe* were reduced to great Straight for want of Proviſions, ſeveral Towns in old *Caſtile* having declared for King *Philip* again. At length the Duke of *Berwick* being ſufficiently reinforc'd, appear'd in Sight of the Allies; and on the 3d of *Auguſt* ſent a Detachment from his Army to *Madrid*, the Allies being withdrawn from thence ſome Time before to a more advantagious Camp, for they were now glad to be upon the Defenſive.

On the 6th of *Auguſt* King *Charles* and the Lord *Peterborough* arrived in the Camp of the Allies at *Guadalaxara*, with their Troops, conſiſting

consisting of five Battalions and thirteen Squadrons: which did not put them into a Capacity of acting offensively, but enabled them however to make a handsome Retreat, and the Earl of *Peterborough* was dispatched to *Italy* to solicit further Reinforcements: The Allies having consumed the Forage about *Guadalaxara*, retired from thence, and on the 15th of *September* pass'd the *Tagus* at *Fuenti Duonnas*, and the next Day were join'd by Lieutenant General *Wyndham* with three Battalions of Foot and a Regiment of Horse lately rais'd by the Earl of *Peterborough*: The Enemy pass'd the *Tagus* at *Aranguez*, and attended upon the Confederate Army during their March, but did not think fit to attack them.

The following Account of the March of the Confederates to *Madrid*, and their Retreat from thence, was published by Authority at *London*.

THE 24th of *June N. S.* The City of *Madrid* submitted to King *Charles* III. on the Approach of the Confederate Army commanded by the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway*: Several Expresses and divers Parties of Horse were immediately dispatched to the King of *Spain*, some by the way of *Valentia*, others by *Aragon*, to hasten his coming to his Capital City with as many Troops as he could, for the Enemies Army, which had been employed in the Siege of *Barcelona*, marching with great Diligence through *Navarre* to get back to *Castile*, and the Body commanded by the *Conde de las Torres* having joined the Duke of *Berwick*, as the rest of their Troops which were in the several Provinces had likewise done: It was necessary we should also draw all our Forces together to preserve our Superiority, or at least to prevent the Enemies out-numbering us, his Catholick Majesty being proclaimed at *Madrid*, many considerable Towns followed this Example, and declared for him.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Anjou* was got to *Atienca* within 20 Leagues of *Madrid*, and at the Entrance of the Mountains of *Old Castile*, where he had 5000 Horse and 10 Battalions of Foot.

The *Spaniards* then began to shew their Uneasiness, having no certain account of the King's March, nor of any Troops coming to re-inforce us, and the King's long Absence gave occasion for Reports, which cooled the Affection of some, and disheartned others of the *Spaniards*: And some Priests at *Madrid* and *Toledo* confidently asserted in Publick, that King *Charles* was dead, and that they had seen him embalmed; whereupon, several Officers among the *Spanish* Troops, who had promised to declare for his Catholick Majesty, fell off from their Word, believing this Report to be true. And upon Advices, that the *French* Troops were got into *Navarre*, many of the Inhabitants of *Arevalos*, where Don *Francisco Ronquillo*, Resident of *Castile*, has his Seat, were induced to take up Arms: And by their Example, those of *Segovia* proclaimed the Duke of *Anjou* a second Time; and those of *Salamanca*, and the neighbouring Country, whereby our Communication with *Portugal* was cut off: These People believing that the Confederates would soon be obliged to retire by a superior Force.

However, these being chiefly the Effects of disorderly Tumults raised by the Rabble, the most considerable among the *Spaniards* being satisfied that the Reports of the King's Death were false, and still giving us Assurances of their Loy-

alty to King *Charles*, we did not doubt but his Preſence would reſtore all. The News being brought that his Majeſty was come to *Saragoſſa*, and it being apprehended that the Ceremonies of his being proclaimed and ſworn ſhould detain him too long: Quarter-Maſter-General *Bourguet* was diſpatched to him with a ſtrong Party of Horſe to make a Repreſentation to his Majeſty of the preſent Poſture of Affairs, and to know certainly what Meaſures he intended to take.

Our Generals receiving no Anſwer, and being informed that the *French* Troops encreaſed about *Alienca*, that the People in our Neighbourhood began openly to manifeſt their Diſpoſitions for the Duke of *Anjou*, and that Riots and Diſorders happened in *Madrid* and *Toledo*, thought of ſecuring ſome Poſt whereby they might preſerve their Communication with *Portugal*, and where the King with his Troops might join us: *Toledo* was judged proper for that Purpoſe: and it was reſolved a ſtrong Detachment ſhould immediately be ſent thither under Pretence of puniſhing the Inhabitants for their Rebellion, to erect a Magazine and ſecure our heavy Baggage in that Place; and that the Remainder of the Army keep the Field to obſerve the Enemy, and ſhould retire to *Toledo* when there ſhould be Occaſion. This Detachment, conſiſting of 2000 Foot, and 500 Horſe under the Command of the General of the Artillery, was ready to march the 25th of *July*, when Letters came from the King of *Spain*, with Advice that he was leaving *Saragoſſa*, and would be at *Molina* the 28th; but being obliged to paſs within thirteen Leagues of the Enemy, he deſired we would cover his March: That the Earl of *Peterborough* was to join him, and that the Troops were advancing towards us with all poſſible Diligence. Upon theſe Letters the Deſign of retiring to *Toledo* was laid aſide, and it was reſolved that we ſhould advance againſt the Enemy, whoſe main Body then lay at *Xadraque*, in order to amuſe them in ſuch a manner, that they might not ſend any Detachment to intercept the King. We accordingly march'd towards them; the Ground was ſo faſt that there was no Poſſibility of coming to a general Engagement: We canonaded one another, and kept ſkirmiſhing during three Days, when obſerving that the Enemies Troops were continually augmenting, it was reſolved to return to the Poſt of *Guadaxala*: Since the King muſt by this time have got paſt all Danger, this Poſt was judged the moſt proper for favouring the March of the Troops that were to join us, and for avoiding a Battle, if we thought fit, till they came up.

On the firſt of *Auguſt* the Enemy following us, the two Armies were in ſight of each other. We encamped near the Town, with a River between us and the Enemy, as the beſt Station to ſecure our Junction, and give countenance to our Friends at *Madrid*.

Upon News that all the Enemies Troops were joined, and that they were marching towards us with a ſuperior Force, the Duke of *Anjou*'s Party in *Madrid* appeared barefaced, and took up Arms againſt King *Charles*'s Friends, and the 5th a Detachment of the Enemies Horſe entered into the Place. However, the Chief among the *Spaniards* were ſtill in ſuſpence, expecting our joining, and the Iſſue of this whole Matter.

At length the King arrived in our Camp the 8th with his Troop of Guards, two Regiments of Horſe

Horſe and three Battalions; two of them *Dutch*, and the third *Italian*: The Lord *Raby*'s Regiment of Dragoons, part of *Pierce*'s, a *Spaniſh* and a *German* Battalion arrived five Days after. Then a Council of War was held, and it was judged impracticable to attack the Enemy, conſidering they were advantageouſly poſted, and much ſuperior both in Horſe and Foot: for they out-numbered us by 25 Squadrons, and 12 Battalions better in Condition than ours.

The Earl of *Peterborough* who came up with the King, return'd towards the Fleet; and having continued thus ſeveral Days within Shot of the Enemy, and our Forage and Proviſions being ſpent, it was reſolved to march to *Chinton* and *Colemener* to maintain thoſe Poſts as long as we could, and improve all Opportunities Fortune would favour us withal. We arrived there in two Days March, and notwithſtanding the Enemy did gain ſome ſmall Advantages over our Parties and Convoys, we continued near a Month in that Camp, and had plenty enough.

It was then thought convenient before the Rainy Seaſon came, to march towards the Frontiers of *Valentia*, and diſpoſe our Quarters in ſuch a manner as that we might protect *Arragon*, *Valentia*, and *Catalonia*, ſecure an Entrance into *Caſtile*, and preſerve our Communication with the Sea Coaſt.

Though the Enemy boaſted that they would prevent us, that the Inhabitants of almoſt the whole Kingdom of *Caſtile* had openly declared, and were in Arms againſt us, yet in ſpite of all Oppoſition we accompliſhed our Deſign. We decamped from the Enemy, who croſſed the River four Leagues below that Place. The 17th Lieutenant General *Wyndham* joined the Army at *Veles* with three *Engliſh* Battalions, and the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Regiment of Horſe, and brought us four Days Proviſion of Bread and Biſket he had got together from the Neighbouring Country. The Enemy marched at ſome Diſtance with their whole Army, having a Body of Horſe always neareſt to obſerve us, but never thought fit to engage or give us any Diſturbance. Only the 25th the Duke of *Berwick* having drawn his Forces together, and marched all Night, croſſed the *Xucar* making Shew as if he intended to have attacked us in a large Plain, thro' which we were to paſs to get to the River *Xabriel*, and to our Proviſions which were laid up at *Requena*.

He advanced with ſuch Diligence, that his Vanguard appeared in the Plain at the ſame time with us, but our Army marched in ſo good Order, and with ſo much Reſolution, that he had no Proſpect of engaging us, met with ſo warm a Reception that they were ſoon obliged to retire in great Diſorder: However, he followed as far as the little River *Imilta*, where our Army was formed; and the Enemy had then a fair Opportunity of coming to a deciſive Battle. But when they had well viewed the Countenance and Diſpoſitions of our Troops, they did not think fit to make any Attempt, and we continued our March unmoleſted. Here this Juſtice muſt be done to all our Forces, both Officers and private Men, and together with the Confederates, to the *Portugeſe*, that they have all along ſhewn great Courage and Readineſs to do whatever has been deſir'd of them: whereby we have ſupported ourſelves beyond indeed what could be expected in the Difficulties we lay under in this barren Country: which it muſt be confeſſed, is in a great Meaſure, owing to the prudent

dent Conduct of the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway*. We continued our March the ſame Evening, and gained the Banks of the River *Xabriel*: and our whole Army is ſince come to the intended Quarters along the Frontiers of *Valentia* and *Murcia*. A Detachment of the King of *Spain*'s own Troops is ſent to *Aragon*, and we have put Garriſons into *Cuenca*, *Requena*, and *Cofrentes*, whereby we have preſerved an Entrance into *Caſtile*, and our Troops are diſpos'd in ſuch manner, that they will be able to protect thoſe Countries which have ſubmitted to King *Charles*. And if we are aſſiſted with good Reinforcements, or that ſome powerful Diverſion be made, whereby the Enemy may be obliged to weaken their Army by making Detachments, we have Reaſon to hope for a happy and ſpeedy Concluſion of the War on this Side.

The Town of *Alicant* was taken by Storm by the Allies the 8th of *Auguſt*, and the Caſtle after ſurrendered. On the other Hand, *Cuenca* was retaken by the Duke of *Berwick* the 8th of *October*, and the Garriſon made Priſoners of War. *Carthagena* was alſo retaken by him the 8th of *November*; which had been taken by Sir *John Leake* the 13th of *June*: *Alcantara* was ſurprized and taken from the *Portugueſe* by the Marquis *de Bay*, with a Force very little ſuperior to that of the Garriſon: And thus unhappily ended the Campaign in *Spain* which begun ſo glorioufly; which may be imputed to ſeveral Cauſes, but principally to the Pride and Sloth of the *Germans* who were about King *Charles*. His Competitor and his Troops were fled into *France*, his Allies in Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*, and the whole Kingdom making their Submiſſion, and theſe Gentlemen were diverting themſelves at *Saragoſſa* with a Bull-feaſt, till the *Spaniards* recovered their Conſternation, and were ſo effectually reinforced that King *Charles* was compelled to retire before them, and leave his Friends to the Mercy of their enraged Prince.

In the beginning of *December* died Don *Pedro* King of *Portugal*, in the 58th Year of his Age, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son Don *Juan* the Fourth, who declar'd on his Acceſſion, that he would punctually obſerve all his Father's Engagements with the Allies.

The Confederates had formed a Deſign this Year of making a Deſcent upon *France* by Way of Diverſion; and accordingly the grand Fleet, under the Command of Sir *Cloudſley Shovel*, ſailed from *England* with 10,000 Landmen on Board, about the Middle of *Auguſt*; but being detained a conſiderable Time by contrary Winds, that Deſign was laid aſide, and the Earl of *Rivers*, with the Land Forces on Board, ſailed for the River of *Lisbon*; where they arrived the 18th of *October*. The Earl of *Rivers* propoſed the joining a Body of the *Portugueſe* Troops, and marching directly for *Madrid*, but the *Portugueſe* being but ill provided for ſuch an Expedition, and the Earl inſiſting that he would not be commanded by any but the King, they did not think fit to come into thoſe Meaſures: Whereupon he ſail'd for *Alicant*, and having landed the Troops there, he return'd to *England*, together with the Earl of *Eſſex* and Brigadier *Gorges*, who were embark'd with thoſe Troops on the firſt Deſign. It muſt not be forgot that this Year the Duke

of *Marlborough* was inveſted in his Principality of *Mindelheim*, and received the Homage of his new Subjects.

In *January* died that great General Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whoſe principal Misfortune it was to command an Army that were never regularly paid or ſupplied with Neceſſaries; which was the only Reaſon he did not make that Figure as ſome other Generals his Companions did.

And 'tis now time to return to *England:* In the beginning of *October* the Queen and Prince went again to *Newmarket*; where Dr. *Fiſher*, Vice Chancellor of *Cambridge*, with the Heads of the Colleges, welcomed them into the Country, and congratulated her Majeſty on the Succeſs of her Arms; and Crowds of People from all Parts of the Country came to ſee her Majeſty, and wiſh her a long Life and happy Reign; and indeed thus it was in whatever part of *England* ſhe was pleaſed to appear amongſt them. Nor was their Sincerity, I believe, ever doubted; for ſhe as the Whigs in a Multitude of their Addreſſes tell her, had apparently no other View than the Happineſs of her People, and they ever looked upon her as their common Parent. She found no Neceſſity of following the *Turkiſh* Maxim, of immuring herſelf for fear of being aſſaſſinated; the Affections of the People were her ſureſt Guard, and ſhe was never ſafter than when ſhe was ſurrounded by them: And ſurely that Crown muſt be a Crown of Thorns to that Prince, who has reaſon to dread every Eye that ſees him. About this time the Queen was pleaſed to create the Electoral Prince of *Hanover* a Peer of this Kingdom, by the Stile and Title of Baron of *Tewkſbury*, Viſcount *Northallerton*, Earl of *Milford-Haven*, and Marquis and Duke of *Cambridge*.

On the 3d of *December* the Parliament met, and the Queen made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe tells them, ſhe hoped they were met with Hearts truly thankful for the Succeſſes of this Campaign, and deſires the Commons to grant her ſuch Supplies as might enable her to improve theſe Advantages. She acquaints the Houſes that the Treaties of Union was concluded by the Commiſſioners, and that it was now before the Parliament of *Scotland*. And concludes with remarking to them the Diſpatch of the publick Buſineſs: whereby both their Friends and Enemies would be convinced of the Firmneſs and Vigour of their Proceedings.

On the 5th the Commons attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Thanks for her Speech, and congratulated her on the Succeſs of the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Ramellies:* a Victory (they ſaid) ſo glorious and great in its Conſequences, and attended with ſuch continued Succeſſes, that no Age could equal. They ſaid no ſpecious Pretences of Peace ſhould divert them from enabling her to improve the Advantages ſhe had obtained: that the due Application of the publick Monies encouraged them to give ſpeedy and effectual Supplies, and returned her Majeſty their Thanks for promoting the Union of the two Kingdoms.

The Lords attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, congratulating the Succeſs of her Arms, and expreſs their Satisfaction in the Declaration her Majeſty and the States had made, of hearkening to no Offers of Peace, but in Conjunction with all the Allies. They hoped the Example of her Majeſty and the States would induce the other Allies to redouble their Efforts at this important Conjuncture: which

was the true way of obtaining ſuch a Peace as might ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion, reſtore the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to King *Charles*, and fix a Barrier to the Satisfaction of the States, in whoſe Security the Kingdom of *England* was concerned. They alſo make their moſt thankful Acknowledgments of their univerſal Happineſs under her Majeſty's juſt and mild Government, and deſire to expreſs their Gratitude for her Majeſty's Endeavours to accompliſh an entire and compleat Union between the two Kingdoms, and pray that ſhe may long reign over them, and ſee the Effects of her gracious Deſigns.

Each Houſe alſo returned their Thanks to the Duke of *Marlborough* for his Services to the Publick, and congratulated him on the Succeſs of this Campaign.

The Commons at their firſt ſitting down came to theſe Reſolutions as to their Privileges. 1. That no Peer has a Right to give his Vote in the Election of a Commoner. 2. That where the Houſe judged a Petition touching an Election to be frivolous and vexatious, they will order Satisfaction to be made to the Perſon petition'd againſt. 3. Where a Perſon procures himſelf to be elected by Bribery and Corruption, they will proceed with the utmoſt Severity againſt him. 4. That where any Perſon ſhall tamper with the Witneſſes, or deter any from appearing as Witneſſes at a controverted Election, they are declared guilty of a Miſdemeanor, and ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity. 5. That if any Perſon give falſe Evidence to the Houſe, he ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity. 6. That for any Peer or Lieutenant of a County, to concern himſelf in the Election of a Member, is a high Infringment of the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons.

The Houſe of Peers addreſſed her Majeſty for her Allowance to bring in a Bill to ſettle and continue the Titles and Honours of the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Right of Precedence in his Poſterity by Act of Parliament, in ſuch manner as would be moſt acceptable to her Majeſty: With which Addreſs the Queen was extreamly pleaſed; and told them ſhe would have his Titles and Honours limited to his eldeſt Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other Daughters ſucceſſively, according to their Priority of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their reſpective Bodies: and ſhe thought it proper that the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and the Houſe of *Blenheim*, ſhould always go along with the Titles: And accordingly a Bill being brought in to that Effect, it had a ſpeedy Paſſage through both Houſes, and with the Land and Malt Tax Bills, on the 21ſt of *December*, received the Royal Aſſent.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons on preſenting theſe Bills of Supply ſaid, That as the Duke of *Marlborough* had obtained the Victory at *Ramillies* before the Armies were ſuppoſed to have been in the Field; ſo the Commons had granted theſe Supplies to her Majeſty before her Enemies could well know her Parliament was ſitting. After the paſſing theſe Bills, the Queen made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein ſhe repreſented her Satisfaction in their ſeveral Addreſſes, for the Zeal they had expreſſed in them for her Service, and for the particular Notice they had taken of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Services. She thank'd the Commons for their more than uſual Diſpatch in the Supply, which

must she said have a good Effect in improving the Advantages of the last Campaign: and concluded with reminding them of a Recess during the Holidays. Accordingly each House adjourned for about ten Days.

The City of *London* having addressed her Majesty that the Colours and Standards taken at *Ramilies* might be put up in *Guild-hall*, they were carried thither in great Pomp by a Detachment of the Horse and Foot Guards from *Whitehall* on the 10th of *December*: there being in all 63 Colours and 24 Standards. The same Day the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Somerset*, and other great Officers and Ministers, went to an Entertainment at *Vintner's-Hall* in the City, on an Invitation from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

In the Month of *December* the Queen was pleased to make the following Promotions, *viz.* *Henry*, Earl of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of her Houshold, was created Viscount *Gooderich*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Harold* in the County of *Bedford*, and Marquis of *Kent*; *Robert*, Earl of *Lindsey*, Great Chamberlain of *England*, was created Marquis of *Lindsey* in the County of *Lincoln*; *Evelin*, Earl of *Kingston*, Marquis of *Doncaster* in the County of *Dorset*; *Thomas*, Lord *Wharton*, Viscount *Winchingdon*, in the County of *Bucks*, and Earl of *Wharton* in the County of *Westmorland*; *John*, Lord *Paulet*, of *Hinton St. George*, in the County of *Somerset*, and Earl *Paulet*; *Sidney*, Lord *Godolphin*, in the County of *Godolphin*, Lord Treasurer, Viscount *Railton*, and Earl of *Godolphin*, in the County of *Cornwall*; *Hugh*, Lord *Cholmondeley*, Viscount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondeley*, in the County of *Chester*; *Henry*, Lord *Walden*, Son and Heir of the Earl of *Suffolk*, Baron of *Chesterford* in the County of *Essex*, and Earl of *Bindon* in the County of *Dorset*; the Lord Keeper *Cowper* was created Lord *Cowper*, Baron of *Wingham* in the County of *Kent*; and Sir *Thomas Pelham* was made Lord *Pelham*, and Baron of *Laughton* in the County of *Essex*.

The Queen having appointed the 31st of *December* to be observed as a Thanksgiving for the Successes of the Campaign, her Majesty went to St. *Paul*'s in great State, attended by the great Officers, and both Houses of Parliament; where the Bishop of *Salisbury* preach'd before her Majesty on this Text, *Psal.* lxxii. ver 4. *He shall judge the Poor of the People, he shall save the Children of the Needy, and shall break in Pieces the Oppressor.*

The Commons not to be behind Hand with the Lords, in expressing their Gratitude to the Duke of *Marlborough*, address'd her Majesty, humbly desiring, That as her Majesty was pleased, at her own Expence, to erect the House of *Blenheim*, as a Monument of his Grace's glorious Actions, and the Peers had given Rise to a Law for continuing his Honours to Posterity, they might be permitted to express the Sense of his distinguishing Merit by making some Provision for the more honourable Support of his Dignity, that the Gratitude of the whole Kingdom might remain upon Record to after Ages.

The Queen soon after sent them a Message, importing her Desire that the 5000 *l. per Ann.* which she had granted him during her Life out of the Post-Office, might be settled upon him and his Posterity in like manner as his Titles and the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*

Woodſtock and *Blenheim* were already limitted and ſettled; and a Bill was brought in accordingly.

The Queen came to the Houſe the 28th of *January*, and having paſſed the Act for ſettling the Penſion of 5000 *l. per Ann.* on the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Poſterity, ſhe acquainted them that the Treaty of Union had been ratified by the Parliament of *Scotland* with ſome Alterations and Additions; and ſhe had directed the Treaty with the ſaid Act of Ratification to be laid before them: And that it being agreed, that *Scotland* ſhould have an Equivalent for what that Kingdom would be obliged to contribute towards the Debts of *England*; ſhe deſired the Commons if they agreed to the Treaty, to provide for the Payment of it. She ſaid they had now an Opportunity of putting the laſt Hand to a happy Union of the two Kingdoms, which ſhe hoped would be a laſting Bleſſing to the whole Iſland, a great Addition to its Wealth and Power, and a firm Security to the Proteſtant Religion; and ſhe ſhould look upon it as a particular Happineſs, if it could be brought to Perfection in her Reign.

The Articles of Union were ſoon after laid before both Houſes, with the *Scots* Act of Ratification, and a Copy of the Minute Book of the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners: And it was moved in the Houſe of Commons to addreſs her Majeſty, that the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners appointed to treat of an Union in the firſt Year of her Reign, might be laid before them; but upon the Queſtion it paſſed in the Negative; and indeed in this whole Proceeding nothing was attended to that might create any Interruption or Delay how reaſonable ſoever.

It was urged by ſome Gentlemen, that this Union being a Thing of the higheſt Importance, required the moſt deliberate Conſideration; they ſaid, that the People without Doors had been long ſince Tongue-tied by an Order of Council; but that ought to have no Influence within thoſe Walls; every Gentleman ought freely to communicate his Thoughts about it there. A certain Member ſaid, he was abſolutely againſt this incorporating Union, becauſe it was like marrying a Woman againſt her Conſent; that this Union had been carried on in *Scotland* by Corruption and Bribery within Doors, and by Force and Violence without; that the Promoters thereof in thus baſely giving up their independent Conſtitution, had actually betrayed the Truſt repoſed in them; and he appealed to the Judgment of the Houſe, whether Men of ſuch Principles were fit to be admitted to ſit amongſt them; and that amongſt the many Inconveniencies and irreconcilable Contradictions this Union was liable to, there was this material one, that the Queen was obliged by Oath to maintain the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed; and bound likewiſe to maintain and defend the Kirk of *Scotland*, in one and the ſame united Kingdom; that the Church of *England* look'd upon their Eſtabliſhment as *jure Divino*, and the *Scots* pretended their Kirk was ſo too; and how two Nations, who claſh'd in ſo eſſential a Point, could unite, he could not ſee: And he thought it very proper to conſult the Convocation in this Matter. It was anſwered by the other Side, that they did not look either upon the one Church or the other to be *jure Divino* any further, than that they were eſtabliſh'd by God Almighty's Permiſſion, and ſo they might both be ſaid

ſaid to be *jure Divino:* As for conſulting the National Synod or Convocation in Matters of Religion, this they ſaid any Gentleman might do for his private Satisfaction, but they thought it Derogatory to the Rights of the Commons of *England*, to adviſe on this Occaſion with an inferior Aſſembly who had no Share in the Legiſlature. (Theſe Gentlemen did not remember that this very Aſſembly was conſulted in the Act of Uniformity, and the Eſtabliſhment of the Liturgy: and that our Religion is not meerly a Parliamentary Inſtitution, as its greateſt Enemies ſuggeſt.)

The Friends of the Church finding the Whigs had a great Majority, and that all Arguments were loſt upon them, and that they were bent upon the Ratification of the Articles of Union forthwith without any Alteration in any of them, left the Houſe: And thus the Articles paſſed that Houſe in almoſt as ſhort a time as they were in reading.

In the Houſe of Peers a Bill was brought in for Security of the Church of *England* to be inſerted in the Act of Ratification, as the Act for the Kirk of *Scotland* was to be on their Part: When this Bill came down to the Commons, an Amendment was offered, *viz.* the reciting in it ſo much of the 13 *Car.* II. for the well governing and regulating Corporations, as was not repealed: and alſo ſo much of 25 *Car.* II. for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popiſh Recuſants, as is unrepealed: The *Scots* had recited the material Parts of their Acts for their Eſtabliſhment of the Kirk: But this was too great a Favour to the Church of *England* to be comply'd with by that Houſe of Commons: It was propos'd alſo, that the Committee might receive a Clauſe, that the two Univerſities of this Kingdom might continue for ever, as they were now by Law eſtabliſhed: And another Clauſe, that the Subjects of this Kingdom ſhould be for ever free from any Oath, Teſt, or Subſcription within this Kingdom, contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the true Proteſtant Religion, Worſhip, and Diſcipline of the Church of *England* as now by Law eſtabliſh'd: The Queſtion being put for inſerting theſe Clauſes, both paſſed in the Negative; notwithſtanding the *Scots* had ſecur'd their Church and Univerſities in the very ſame Words: Another Clauſe was propos'd in favour of the Convocation and Clergy, but this was laugh'd out of Doors, tho' the Privileges of the General Aſſembly of the *Scots* Kirk was expreſly ſtipulated for: And in ſhort, nothing is more evident, than that the prevailing Party were greater Friends to the Kirk, than to their own Eſtabliſhment: and I muſt ſay they were in the right, in puſhing on the Act of Ratification, which did every way ſo much augment and ſtrengthen their Intereſt: a dead Weight of 45 Members where the Balance was in Suſpenſe before, where this or that Side prevail'd, according as the Miniſtry was enclin'd: In this Caſe ſuch an Addition of Members muſt prove a Prejudice to the Church. 'Tis true 45 can never out-vote 500, but where half the 500 are ready to join with the 45, it may in time work a conſiderable Alteration in the Conſtitution.

At the Debates in the Houſe of Peers concerning the Union, my Lord *Haverſham* made a Speech, (the Queen being preſent) wherein he obſerved, that thoſe Articles came to their Lordſhips with the greateſt Countenance of Authority: And tho' Authority, he ſaid, was the ſtrongeſt Motive to encline the Will, it was the weakeſt Argu-

ment in the World to convince the Underſtanding: That 'twas the Argument the Church of *Rome* made uſe of for their ſuperſtitious Worſhip, where they were ten Ave Marias to one Pater Noſter; which he thought juſt as reaſonable, as if ten times the Application and Addreſs was made to a She Favourite as to the Perſon of the Sovereign, which was a kind of State Idolatry: He ſaid, he was not againſt a federal Union, a Union in Intereſt, and in the Succeſſion. But this was a Matter of a different Nature, where two Nations, independent in their Sovereignties, that had diſtinct Laws and Intereſts, and what he could not forget, different Forms of Worſhip, Chuch Government and Order, ſhould be united into one Kingdom: A Union, (he ſaid) made up of ſo many miſmatch'd Pieces, of ſuch jarring incongruous Ingredients, that, he fear'd, it would require a ſtanding Force to keep us from falling aſunder, and breaking in Pieces every Moment.

He ſaid, by this Act above 100 *Scots* Peers, and as many Commoners, were excluded the *Britiſh* Parliament, Gentlemen, who as little thought of being excluded a Year or two ago, as any of their Lordſhips did now; that their Rights too was as well and ſtrongly fenced and ſecur'd to them, as their Lordſhips preſent, by the fundamental Laws of their Kingdom, by the Claim of Right, and by Act of Parliament, whereby it was made Treaſon to make any Alteration in the Conſtitution of that Kingdom.

That my Lords the Biſhops had once been voted out of the Houſe by the Temporal Lords, and who knew what Queſtion might ariſe hereafter: That for his Part, he wou'd venture his Life for the Church of *England* tho' he own'd himſelf an occaſional Conformiſt: But if my Lords the Biſhops wou'd weaken their Cauſe ſo far, as to give up the two great Points of Epiſcopal Ordination and Confirmation; if they would approve and ratify the Act, for ſecuring the Preſbyterian Church of *Scotland*, as the true Proteſtant Religion and Purity of Worſhip, (ſee the Act of Ratification hereafter:) They gave up that which had been contended for between them and the Presbyterians theſe 30 Years; and what had been defended by the greateſt and moſt learned Men in the Church of *England*; and he hoped, their Lordſhips would give ſome Light to one, who deſired Inſtruction, that he might not ignorantly do any thing to their Prejudice in this Matter. (At this Committee Biſhop *Burnet* was in the Chair.)

He ſaid, the Act for ſecuring their Presbyterian Church Government and General Aſſemblies of their Kirk, ſeemed to him like thoſe little Clouds in a warm calm Summer's Day, that are generally the Seeds and Attractives of approaching Tempeſts and Thunder; and that he ſaw no Neceſſity of this incorporating Union, ſince *Scotland* had offered to come into the Succeſſion without it; and he thought it a very dangerous Experiment to both Nations.

Several other Speeches were made againſt the Bill, the Effect whereof are contained in the following Proteſts.

The underwritten Peers proteſted againſt every one of the 25 Articles.

1. Becauſe we humbly conceive the Sum of 48000 *l.* to be charged on the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as the Quota of *Scotland* for a Land-Tax, is not proportionable to the four Shillings Aid granted by the Parliament of *England*; but if by reaſon of the preſent Circumſtances of the Kingdom, it might have thought

thought it was not able to bear a greater Proportion at this Time: yet we cannot but think it unequal to this Kingdom, that it ſhould be agreed, that whenever the four Shillings Aid ſhall be exacted by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to be raiſed on Land in *England*, that the 48000 *l.* now raiſed on *Scotland* ſhall never be increaſed in no time to come, tho' the Trade of that Kingdom ſhould be extreamly improved: and conſequently the Value of their Land proportionably raiſed, which in all Probability it muſt be, when this Union ſhall take Effect.

Granvile. *Rocheſter.*
Haverſham. *Howard.*
Stawel. *Leigh.*
North and Grey. *Guildford.*

To the 15th ARTICLE.

Becauſe we humbly conceive, nothing could have been more equal on this Head of the Treaty, than that neither of the Kingdoms ſhould have been burthen'd with the Debts of the other contracted before the Union; and if that Propoſal, which we find one made in the Minutes of the Treaty, had taken Place, there would have been no Occaſion to have employ'd the Revenues of the Kingdom of *Scotland* towards the Payment of the Debts of *England*; thoſe Revenues might have been ſtrictly appropriated to the Debts of that Kingdom, and to any other Uſes within themſelves, as ſhould have been judged requiſite; and there wou'd have been no need of an Equivalent of near 400,000 *l.* to be raiſed on *England* within this Year for the Purchaſe of thoſe Revenues in *Scotland*, which however, it may prove but a reaſonable Bargain upon a ſtrict Calculation, there does not ſeem to have been a Neceſſity juſt now to have raiſed ſo great a Sum, when this Kingdom is already burthen'd with ſuch vaſt ones for the neceſſary Charges of the War.

Rocheſter. *Guildford.*
North and Gray. *Leigh.*

To the 22d ARTICLE.

Becauſe we humbly conceive in the firſt Place, that the Number of 16 Peers for *Scotland* is too great a Proportion to be added to the Peers of *England*, who very rarely conſiſt of more than 100 attending Lords in any one Seſſion of Parliament; and for that Reaſon we humbly apprehend, ſuch a Number as 16 may have a very great Sway in the Reſolution of this Houſe, of which the Conſequence cannot now be foreſeen.

In the ſecond Place we conceive the Lords of *Scotland* who by Virtue of this Treaty are to ſit in this Houſe, being not qualified as the Peers of *England* are, muſt ſuffer a Diminution of their Dignity to ſit here on ſo different Foundations: their Right of Sitting here depending entirely on an Election, and that from Time to Time, during the Continuance of our Parliament only: and the ſame Time we are humbly of Opinion, that the Peers of *England*, who ſit here by Creation from the Crown, and have a Right of ſo doing in themſelves or their Heirs, by that Creation for ever, may find it an Alteration in their Conſtitution to have Lords added to their Number to ſit and vote in all Matters brought before a Parliament, who have not the ſame Right to their Seats in Parliament as the Peers of *England* have.

Buckingham. *Rocheſter.*
North and Grey. *Guildford.*
Leigh

We

We diſſent to the Reſolution of paſſing the laſt Article, becauſe there being no Enumeration of what Laws are to be repealed, it is conceived too great a Latitude of Conſtruction is left to the Judges.

Abingdon. *North and Grey.*
Leigh. *Guildford.*

The Lord *North and Grey* offered the following Rider to be added to the Bill, *viz.*

Provided always, that nothing in this Ratification contained ſhall be confined to extend to an Approbation or Acknowledgment of the Truth of the Preſbyterian Way of Worſhip, or allowing the Religion of the Church of *Scotland* to be what is ſtiled, the true Proteſtant Religion; but the Queſtion being put upon the ſecond Reading, paſſed in the Negative, 55 againſt 19.

Beaufort. *Geo. Bath and*
Buckingham. *Wells.*
North and Grey. *Thanet.*
Angleſea. *Grandville.*
Winchelſea. *Stawel.*
Northampton. *Guernſey.*
Abingdon. *Weymouth.*
Nottingham. *Guildford.*
Scarſdale. *Leigh.*

Then the Queſtion being put, whether the Bill ſhould paſs, and it being reſolv'd in the Affirmative; the following Lords proteſted againſt it, *viz.*

Nottingham. *Northampton.*
Angleſey. *Scarſdale.*
Thanet. *Weymouth.*
Winchelſea. *Guernſey.*

Becauſe the Conſtitution of this Kingdom being ſo very excellent, and therefore juſtly applauded by all our Neighbours for ſo many Ages, that we cannot conceive it prudent now to change it, and to venture at all thoſe Alterations made by this Bill, ſome of them eſpecially being of ſuch a Nature, that as the Inconvenience and Danger of them in our humble Opinion is already but too obvious, we think it more proper and decent to avoid entering further into the particular Apprehenſions we have from the paſſing of this Law.

Beaufort. *Guildford.*
Buckingham. *Granville.*
Stawel. *Leigh.*

The Bill having paſſed both Houſes, receiv'd the Royal Aſſent the 4th of *March*, when her Majeſty made the following Speech upon the Occaſion.

The Queen's Speech on the paſſing the Act for ratifying the Union.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction that I have given my Aſſent to a Bill for uniting England *and* Scotland *into one Kingdom.*

I conſider this Union as a matter of the greateſt importance to the Wealth, Strength and Safety of the whole Iſland, and at the ſame time as a Work of ſo much Difficulty and Nicety in its own Nature, that till now all Attempts which have been made in the Courſe of above a Hundred Years, have proved ineffectual; and therefore I make no doubt but it will be remembered and ſpoke of hereafter, to the Honour of thoſe who have been Inſtrumental in bringing it to ſuch a happy Concluſion. I deſire and expect from all my Subjects of both Nations, that from henceforth they act with all poſſible Reſpect and Kindneſs to one another,

ther, that ſo it appear to all the World they have Hearts diſpoſed to be one People.

This will be a great Pleaſure to me, and will make us all quickly ſenſible of the good Effect of this Union.

And cannot but look upon it as a peculiar Happineſs, that in my Reign, ſo full a Proviſion is made for the Peace and Quiet of my People, and for the Security of our Religion, by ſo firm an Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion throughout Great-Britain.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I take this Occaſion to remind you of making effectual Proviſion for the Payment of the Equivalent to Scotland, *within the time appointed by this Act; and I am perſuaded you will ſhew as much Readineſs in this Particular, as you have done in the other Parts of this Work.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Seaſon of the Year being now pretty far advanced, I hope you will continue the ſame Zeal which has appeared throughout this Seſſion, in diſpatching what yet remains unfiniſhed of the publick Buſineſs before you.

The 11th of *March* both Houſes attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

Addreſſes of both Houſes to the Queen thereupon.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, return our moſt Humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your gracious Approbation of the Share we had in bringing the Treaty of Union between our two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* to a happy Concluſion; a Work that after ſo many fruitleſs Endeavours ſeemed deſign'd by Providence to add new Luſtre to the Glory of your Majeſty's Reign. The Succeſs of your Arms having ſecured us from Attempts from Abroad, and the Care your Majeſty has taken of the firm Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and having a great and laſting Security to our Religion, as in the Church of *England* by Law eſtabliſhed, we beg Leave humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that our Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to ſupport your Government at Home, and ſo to eſtabliſh the Peace of this Iſland, that no Diſpute may remain among us but how to acknowledge, in the moſt dutiful manner, the auſpicious Conduct of ſo great and ſo renown'd a Queen.

To this Addreſs her Majeſty returned the following Anſwer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad to find your Opinion ſo perfectly agree with mine concerning this Union: You cannot do me a more acceptable Service, than by uſing your utmoſt Endeavours to improve all the good Conſequences of it.

The Act for ratifying the Union, in which are the Articles and the Acts for the Security of Religion.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WHEREAS Articles of Union were agreed on the 22d Day of *July*, in the 5th Year of your Majeſty's Reign, by the Commiſſioners nominated on behalf of the Kingdom of *England*, under

your Majeſty's great Seal of *England*, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* the 10th Day of *April* then laſt paſt, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the third Year of your Majeſty's Reign; and the Commiſſioners nominated in the Behalf of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, under your Majeſty's great Seal of *Scotland*, bearing Date the 27th Day of *February* in the fourth Year of your Majeſty's Reign, in purſuance of the fourth Act of the third Seſſion of the preſent Parliament of *Scotland*, to Treat of and concerning an Union of the ſaid Kingdoms: and whereas an Act hath paſſed in the Parliament of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh* the 16th Day of *January*, in the 15th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, wherein 'tis mentioned, that the Eſtates of Parliament conſidering the ſaid Articles of the Union of the two Kingdoms, had agreed and approved of the ſaid Articles of Union, with ſome Additions and Explanations; and that your Majeſty, with Advice and Conſent of the States of Parliament for eſtabliſhing the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Church Government within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, had paſſed in the ſame Seſſion of Parliament, an Act intitled, an Act for ſecuring of the Proteſtant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government; which by the Tenor thereof, was appointed to be inſerted in an Act ratifying the Treaty, and expreſsly declare to be a Fundamental and Eſſential Condition of the ſaid Treaty of Union, in all times coming, the Tenor of which Additions and Explanations by the ſaid Act of Parliament of *Scotland*, was as followeth:

ARTICLE I.

THAT the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* ſhall upon the firſt Day of *May*, which ſhall be in the Year 1707, and for ever after; be united into one Kingdom by the Name of *Great Britain*; and that the Enſigns Armorial of the united Kingdom be ſuch as her Majeſty ſhall appoint, and the Croſſes of St. *George* and St. *Andrew* be conjoined in ſuch a manner as her Majeſty ſhall think fit, and uſed in all Flags, Banners, Standards, and Enſigns both at Sea and Land.

ARTICLE II.

That the Succeſſion to the Monarchy of the united Kingdom of *England*, and of the Dominions thereto belonging, after her moſt ſacred Majeſty, and in Default of Iſſue of her Majeſty, be, remain and continue to the moſt excellent Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body being Proteſtants; upon whom the Crown of *England* is ſettled, by an Act of Parliament; made in *England* in the twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *William* III. entitled, an Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and the better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects; and that all Papiſts, and Perſons marrying Papiſts, ſhall be excluded from, and forever incapable to inherit, poſſeſs or enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any part thereof: And in every ſuch Caſe the Crown and Government from time to time deſcend to, and be enjoy'd by ſuch a Perſon, being a Proteſtant, as ſhould have inherited and enjoyed the ſame in Caſe a Papiſt,

Papiſt, or Perſon marrying a Papiſt was naturally dead; according to the Proviſion for the Deſcent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England* in the firſt Year of the Reign of their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown.

ARTICLE III.

That the united Kingdom of *Great Britain* be repreſented by one and the ſame Parliament, to be ſtiled the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

ARTICLE IV.

That all the Subjects of the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain* ſhall from and after the Union have full Freedom and Intercourſe of Trade and Navigation, to and from any Port or Places within the ſaid united Kingdoms, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a Communication of all Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, which do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwiſe expreſly agreed in theſe Articles.

ARTICLE V.

That all Ships or Veſſels belonging to her Majeſty's Subjects of *Scotland*, at the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union of the two Kingdoms in the Parliament of *Scotland*, tho' Foreign Built, be deemed and paſs as Ships of the Built of *Great-Britain*; the Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within twelve Months after the firſt of *May* next, making Oath, that at the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of *Scotland*, the ſame did in whole or in Part belong to him or them, or to ſome other Subject or Subjects of *Scotland*, to be particularly named, with the Place of their reſpective Abodes. And that the ſame doth then at the Time of the ſaid Depoſition wholly belong to him or them, and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share, Part or Intereſt therein; which Oath ſhall be made before the chief Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Port next to the Abode of the ſaid Owner or Owners. And the ſaid Officer or Officers ſhall be impowered to adminiſter the ſaid Oath; and the Oath being ſo adminiſtred, ſhall be atteſted by the Officer or Officers who adminiſtred the ſame. And being regiſtred by the ſaid Officer or Officers, ſhall be delivered to the Maſter of the Ship for Security of her Navigation. And a Duplicate thereof ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid Officer or Officers to the chief Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Port of *Edinburgh*, to be there entred in a Regiſter; and from thence to be ſent to the Port of *London*, to be there entred in the general Regiſter of all trading Ships belonging to *Great-Britain*.

ARTICLE VI.

That all Parts of the united Kingdom for ever, from and after the Union, ſhall have the ſame Allowances, Encouragements, and Drawbacks, and be under the ſame Prohibitions, Reſtrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Duties on Import and Export: And that the Allowances, Encouragements, and Drawbacks, Prohibitions, Reſtrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and the Cuſtoms and Duties on Import

Import and Export, ſettled in *England* when the Union commences, ſhall from and after the Union take place throughout the whole united Kingdom; excepting and reſerving the Duties upon Export and Import of ſuch particular Commodities, from which any Perſons, the Subjects of either Kingdom are ſpecially liberated and exempted by their private Rights; which after the Union, are to remain ſafe and entire to them in all Reſpects, as before the ſame. And, that from and after the Union, no *Scots* Cattle carried into *England*, ſhall be liable to any other Duties either on the publick or private Accounts, than thoſe Duties to which the Cattle of *England* are or ſhall be liable within the ſaid Kingdom. And ſeeing, by the Law of *England*, there are Rewards granted upon the Exportation of certain kinds of Grain, wherein Oats grinded or ungrinded are not expreſſed, that from and after the Union, when Oats ſhall be ſold at fifteen Shillings Sterling *per* Quarter, or under, there ſhall be paid two Shillings and ſix Pence Sterling for every Quarter of Oatmeal exported in the terms of the Law; whereby, and ſo long as Rewards are granted for Exportation of other Grains, and that the Beer of *Scotland* have the ſame Rewards as Barley, and, in reſpect, the Importations of Victuals into *Scotland* from any Place beyond Sea, would prove a Diſcouragement to Tillage, therefore that the Prohibition, as now in Force by the Law of *Scotland*, againſt Importation of Victuals from *Ireland*, or any other Place beyond Sea, into *Scotland*, do, after the Union, remain in the ſame Force as now it is, until more proper and effectual ways be provided by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* for diſcouraging the Importation of the ſaid Victuals from beyond Sea.

ARTICLE VII.

That all Parts of the united Kingdom be for ever, from and after the Union, liable to the ſame Exciſes upon all exciſeable Liquors, excepting only that the thirty-four Gallons, *Engliſh* Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to twelve Gallons *Scot*, preſent Meaſure ſold in *Scotland* by the Brewer at nine Shillings and ſix Pence Sterling, excluding all Duties and Retailed, including Duties and the Retailers Profit, at two Pence the *Scots* Gallon, be not after the Union liable, on Account of the preſent Exciſe upon exciſeable Liquors in *England*, to any higher Impoſition, than two Shillings Sterling upon the aforeſaid thirty-four Gallons, *Engliſh* Barrel, being twelve Gallons the preſent *Scots* Meaſure; and that the Exciſe ſettled in *England* on all other Liquors, when the Union commence, take Place throughout the whole united Kingdom.

ARTICLE VIII.

That from and after the Union, all Foreign Salt which ſhall be Imported into *Scotland*, ſhall be charg'd at the Importation there, with the ſame Duties as the like Salt is now charg'd with being Imported into *England*, and to be levy'd and ſecured in the ſame Manner. But in regard the Duties of great Quantities of Foreign Salt Imported, may be very heavy upon the Merchants Importers, that therefore all Foreign Salt Imported into *Scotland*, ſhall be cellar'd and lock'd up under the Cuſtody of the Merchants Importers, and the Officers employ'd for levying the Duties upon Salt, and that

that the Merchant may have what quantity thereof his Occaſion may require under a Wey, or forty Buſhels at a Time, give Security, for the Duty of what quantity he receives payable in ſix Months. But *Scotland* ſhall for the ſpace of ſeven Years, from the ſame ſaid Union, be exempted from paying in *Scotland* for Salt made there, the Duty or Exciſe now payable for Salt made in *England*; but from the Expiration of the ſaid ſeven Years, ſhall be ſubject and liable to the ſame Duties for Salt made in *Scotland*, as ſhall be then payable for Salt made in *England*, to be levy'd and ſecured in the ſame Manner, and with proportionable Drawbacks and Allowances as in *England*, with this Exception. That *Scotland* ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven Years, remain exempted from the Duty of two Shillings and four Pence a Buſhel on home Salt, impos'd by an Act made in *England* in the ninth and tenth of King *William* III. of *England*. And if the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall, at or before the expiring of the ſaid ſeven Years, ſubſtitute any other Fund in Place of the ſaid two Shillings and four Pence for Exciſe on the Buſhel of home Salt, *Scotland* ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven Years, bear a proportion of the ſaid Fund, and have an Equivalent in this Treaty. And that during the ſaid ſeven Years, there ſhall be paid in *England* for all Salt made in *Scotland* and imported from thence into *England*, the ſame Duties upon the Importation, as ſhall be payable for Salt made in *England*, to be levy'd and ſecured in the ſame manner as the Duties on Foreign Salt are to be levy'd and ſecured in *England*: And that after the ſaid ſeven Years, as long as the ſaid Duty of two Shillings and four Pence a Buſhel upon Salt is continued in *England*, the ſaid two Shillings and four Pence a Buſhel ſhall be payable for all Salt made in *Scotland*, and Imported into *England*, to be levy'd and ſecur'd in the ſame manner; and that during the Continuance of the Duty of two Shillings and four Pence a Buſhel upon Salt made in *England*, no Salt whatſoever be brought from *Scotland* to *England* by Land in any manner, under the penalty of forfeiting the Salt and the Cattle and Carriages made uſe of in bringing the ſame, and paying twenty Shillings for every Buſhel of ſuch Salt, and proportionably for a greater or leſſer Quantity; for which the Carrier, as well as the Owner, ſhall be liable jointly and ſeverally, and the Perſons bringing or carrying the ſame, to be impriſon'd by any one Juſtice of the Peace for the ſpace of ſix Months without Bail, and until the penalty be paid. And for eſtabliſhing an Equality in Trade, that all Fleſh exported from *Scotland* to *England*, and put on board in *Scotland* to be exported to Parts beyond the Seas, and Proviſions for Ships in *Scotland*, and for foreign Voyages may be ſalted with *Scots* Salt, paying the ſame Duty for what Salt is ſo employ'd, as the like quantity of ſuch Salt pays in *England*, and under the ſame Penalties, Forfeitures, and Proviſions for preventing of Frauds, as are mentioned in the Laws of *England*; and that from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in *Scotland* for pining, curing and packing of Herrings, White-fiſh and Salmon, for Exportation with Foreign Salt only, without any Mixture of *Britiſh* or *Iriſh* Salt, and for curing and packing of Fiſh, be continued in Force in *Scotland*, Subject to ſuch Alterations as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. And that all Fiſh exported from *Scotland* to Parts beyond the Seas, which

ſhall be cured with Foreign Salt only, and without Mixture of *Britiſh* or *Iriſh* Salt, ſhall have the ſame Eaſes, Premiums, and Drawbacks, as are or ſhall be allow'd to ſuch Perſons as export the like Fiſh from *England*. And that for Encouragement of the Herring-fiſhing, there ſhall be allowed and paid to the Subjects, Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, during the preſent Allowances for other Fiſh, ten Shillings and five Pence Sterling for every Barrel of white Herrings which ſhall be exported for Sale from *Scotland* to Parts beyond Sea, alterable by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. And if any Matters of Fraud relating to the ſaid Duties on Salt ſhall hereafter appear, which are not ſufficiently provided againſt by this Article, the ſame ſhall be Subject to ſuch farther Proviſions as ſhall be thought fit by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

ARTICLE IX.

That whenever the Sum of one Million, nine Hundred ninety ſeven Thouſand, ſeven Hundred and ſixty three Pounds, eight Shillings and four Pence Half-penny, ſhall be Enacted by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, to be rais'd in that Part of the united Kingdom now called *England*, on Land, and other Things uſually charged in Acts of Parliament there for granting an Aid to the Crown by a Land-Tax, that part of the united Kingdom now called *Scotland*, ſhall be charged with the ſame Act, with a farther Sum of forty eight thouſand Pounds, free of all Charges, as the *Quota* of *Scotland* to ſuch Tax, and ſo proportionably for any greater or leſſer Sum raiſed in *England* by any Tax on Land, and other Things uſually charged together with the Land. And that ſuch a *Quota* for *Scotland*, in the Caſes aforeſaid, be raiſed and collected in the ſame Manner as the Ceſs now is in *Scotland*, but Subject to ſuch Regulations in the Manner of Collecting, as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

ARTICLE X.

That during the continuance of the reſpective Duties on ſtampt Paper, Vellum, and Parchment, by the ſeveral Acts now in Force in *England*, *Scotland* ſhall not be charged with the ſame reſpective Duties.

ARTICLE XI.

That during the continuance of the Duties, payable in *England* on Windows and Lights, which determine on the firſt Day of *Auguſt* one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ten, *Scotland* ſhall not be charged with the ſame Duties.

ARTICLE XII.

That during the continuance of the Duties payable in *England* on Coals, Culm, and Cynders, which determine the 13th Day of *September*, one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ten, *Scotland* ſhall not be charged there with Coals, Culm and Cynders conſumed there, but ſhall be charged with the ſame Duties as in *England*, for all Coals, Culm, and Cynders not conſumed in *Scotland*.

ARTICLE XIII.

That during the continuance of the Duty payable in *England* upon Malt, which determines the 24th Day of *June* one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and ſeven, *Scotland* ſhall not be charged with that Duty.

ARTICLE XIV.

That the Kingdom of *Scotland* be not charged with any other Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union, except theſe conſented to in this Treaty; in regard it is agreed, that all the neceſſary Proviſion ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Scotland* for the publick Charge and Service of that Kingdom for the Year one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and ſeven; provided nevertheleſs, that if the Parliament of *England* ſhall think fit to lay any further Impoſitions by way of Cuſtoms, or ſuch Exciſes, with which, by Virtue of this Treaty, *Scotland* is to be charged equally with *England*, in ſuch a Caſe, *Scotland* ſhall be liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Exciſes, and have an Equivalent to be ſettled by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, with this farther Proviſion, that any Malt to be made and conſumed in that Part of the united Kingdom now called *Scotland*, ſhall not be charged with any Impoſition on Malt during this preſent War. And ſeeing it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* will ever lay any ſort of Burthens upon the united Kingdom, but what they ſhall find of Neceſſity at that time for the preſervation and good of the whole, and with due regard to the Circumſtances and Abilities of every Part of the united Kingdom: Therefore it is agreed, that there be no farther Exemption inſiſted upon for any Part of the united Kingdom, but that the conſideration of any Exemptions beyond what are already agreed on in this Treaty, ſhall be left to the Determination of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

ARTICLE XV.

That whereas by the Terms of this Treaty, the Subjects of *Scotland*, for preſerving an Equality of Trade throughout the united Kingdom, will be liable to ſeveral Cuſtoms and Exciſes now payable in *England*, which will be applicable towards Payment of the Debts of *England*, contracted before the Union. It is agreed that *Scotland* ſhall have an Equivalent for what the Subjects thereof ſhall be ſo charged towards Payment of the ſaid Debts of *England*, in all Particulars whatſoever in manner following, *viz.* That before the Union of the ſaid Kingdoms, the Sum of three Hundred ninety-eight Thouſand, and eighty-five Pounds, ten Shillings, be granted to her Majeſty by the Parliament of *England*, for the Uſes after mentioned, being the Equivalent to be anſwered to *Scotland* for ſuch Parts of the ſaid Cuſtoms and Exciſes upon all exciſeable Liquors, with which that Kingdom is to be charged upon the Union, as will be applicable to the Payment of the ſaid Debts of *England*, according to the Proportions, which the preſent Cuſtoms in *Scotland* being thirty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the Cuſtoms in *England*, computed at one Million, three Hundred forty one Thouſand five Hundred and fifty-nine Pounds *per Annum*; and which the preſent Exciſes on exciſeable Liquors in *Scotland*, being thirty-three Thouſand and five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the Exciſe on exciſeable Liquors in *England*, computed at nine Hundred forty-ſeven Thouſand, ſix Hundred and two Pounds *per Annum*; which Sum of three Hundred ninety-eight Thouſand eighty-five Pounds, ten Shillings, ſhall be due and payable from

from the Time of the Union: And in regard that after the Union *Scotland* becoming liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Duties, payable on Import and Export, and to the ſame Exciſes on all exciſeable Liquors as in *England*, as well upon that Account as of the increaſe of Trade and People (which will be the happy Conſequence of the Union) the ſaid Revenues will be much improv'd beyond the beforemention'd annual Values thereof; of which no preſent Eſtimate can be made. Yet nevertheleſs, for the Reaſons aforeſaid, there ought to be a proportionable Equivalent anſwer'd to *Scotland*: It is agreed, that after the Union, there ſhall be an Account kept of the ſaid Duties ariſing in *Scotland*, to the End it may appear what ought to be anſwered to *Scotland* as an Equivalent for ſuch Proportion of the ſaid Encreaſe, as ſhall be applicable to the Payment of the Debts of *England*. And for the farther and more effectual anſwering the ſeveral Ends hereafter-mentioned, It is agreed, that from and after the Union, the whole Increaſe of the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Duties on Import and Export, and Exciſes upon exciſeable Liquors in *Scotland*, over and above the annual Produce of the ſaid reſpective Duties as above ſtated, ſhall go and be applied for the Term of ſeven Years to the Uſes hereafter-mentioned; and that upon the ſaid Account, there ſhall be anſwered to *Scotland* annually from the End of ſeven Years after the Union, an Equivalent in Proportion to ſuch Part of the ſaid Encreaſe as ſhall be applicable to the Debts of *England*. And generally that an Equivalent ſhall be anſwered to *Scotland* for ſuch Parts of the *Engliſh* Debts, as *Scotland* may be liable to pay by reaſon of the Union; other that ſuch for which Appropriations have been made by Parliament in *England* of the Cuſtoms or other Duties on Export and Import, Exciſes on all exciſeable Liquors in Reſpect of which Debts, Equivalents are herein before provided. And for the Uſes to which the ſaid Sum of threc Hundred ninety-eight Thouſand eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings to be granted as aforeſaid, and all other Monies which are to be anſwered or allowed to *Scotland* as aforeſaid, are to be applied: It is agreed, That in the firſt Place, out of the aforeſaid Sum, what Conſideration ſhall be found neceſſary to be had for any Loſſes which private Perſons may ſuſtain by reducing the Coin of *Scotland* to the Standard and Value of the Coin of *England*, may be made good. In the next Place, That the Capital Stock or Fund of the *African* and *India* Company of *Scotland* advanced, together with the Intereſt for the ſaid Capital Stock, after the Rate of five *per Cent. per Ann.* from the reſpective Times of the Payment thereof ſhall be paid; upon Payment of which Capital Stock and Intereſt, it is agreed the ſaid Company be diſſolved and ceaſe; and alſo, that from the Act of Parliament in *England* for raiſing the ſaid Sum of three Hundred ninety-eight Thouſand eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings, the ſaid Company ſhall neither Trade nor grant Licences to Trade; providing that if the ſaid Stock and Intereſt ſhall not be paid in twelve Months after the Commencement of the Union, that then the ſaid Company may from thence forward Trade or give Licenſe to Trade until the ſaid whole capital Stock and Intereſt ſhall be paid. And as to the Overplus of the ſaid Sum of three Hundred ninety-eight Thouſand eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings, after Payment of what conſideration ſhall be had

for Loſſes in repairing the Coin, and paying the ſaid capital Stock and Intereſt, and alſo the whole Increaſe of the ſaid Revenues of Cuſtoms, Duties and Exciſes above the preſent Value which ſhall ariſe in *Scotland* during the ſaid Term of ſeven Years, together with the Equivalent, which ſhall become due upon the Improvement thereof in *Scotland*, after the ſaid Term: And alſo as to all other Sums, which, according to the Agreements aforeſaid, may become payable to *Scotland* by way of Equivalent for what that Kingdom ſhall hereafter become liable towards Payment of the Debts of *England*: It is agreed, that the ſame be applied in Manner following, *viz.* That all the publick Debts of the Kingdom of the *Scotland*, as ſhall be adjuſted by this preſent Parliament, ſhall be paid; and that two thouſand Pounds *per Annum* for the Space of ſeven Years, ſhall be applied towards the encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of coarſe Wool within thoſe Shires which produce the Wool; and that the firſt two thouſand Pounds Sterling be paid at *Martinmas* next, and ſo Yearly at *Martinmas* during the Space aforeſaid: And afterwards the ſame ſhall be wholly applied towards the encouraging and promoting the Fiſheries, and ſuch other Manufactures and Improvements in *Scotland*, as may moſt conduce to the general good of the united Kingdom. And it is agreed, that her Majeſty be impowered to appoint Commiſſioners, who ſhall be accountable to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for diſpoſing the ſaid Sum of three Hundred ninety-eight Thouſand eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings, and all other Monies which ſhall ariſe to *Scotland* upon the Agreements aforeſaid to the purpoſes before-mentioned, which Commiſſioners ſhall be impowered to call or receive and diſpoſe of the ſaid Monies in Manner aforeſaid, and to inſpect the Book of the ſeveral Collectors of the ſaid Revenues, and other Duties, from whence an Equivalent may ariſe: And that the Collectors and Managers of the ſaid Revenues and Duties be obliged to give to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſubſcribed authentick Abbreviates of the Produce of ſuch Revenues and Duties ariſing in their reſpective Diſtricts: And that the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall have their Office within the Limits of *Scotland*, and ſhall in ſuch Office keep Books containing Accounts of the Amount of the Equivalents, and how the ſame ſhall have been diſpoſed of from time to time, which may be inſpected by any of the Subjects who ſhall deſire the ſame.

ARTICLE XVI.

From the Union, the Coin ſhall be of the ſame Standard and Value throughout the united Kingdom, as now in *England*, and a Mint ſhall be continued in *Scotland*, under the ſame Rules as the Mint in *England*; and the preſent Officers of the Mint continued ſubject to ſuch Regulations and Alterations, as her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors, or the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall think fit.

ARTICLE XVII.

That from and after the Union, the ſame Weights and Meaſures ſhall be uſed throughout the united Kingdom as are now eſtabliſhed in *England*; and Standards of Weights and Meaſures ſhall be kept by thoſe Burghs in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping the Standards of Weights and Meaſures now in Uſe, there does of ſpecial Right belong: All which Standards ſhall be ſent down

to ſuch reſpective Burghs from the Standards kept in the Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall think fit.

ARTICLE XVIII.

That the Laws concerning the Regulation of Trade, Cuſtoms and ſuch Exciſes, to which *Scotland* is by Virtue of this Treaty to be liable, be the ſame in *Scotland* from and after the Union as in *England:* And that all other Laws in Uſe within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in the ſame Force as before; except ſuch as are contrary to, or inconſiſtent with this Treaty, but alterable by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, with this Difference betwixt the Laws concerning publick Right, Policy and civil Government, and thoſe which concern private Right: That the Laws, which concern publick Right, Policy and the ſame throughout the whole united Kingdom: But that no Alteration be made in civil Government may be made the Laws, which concern private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland*.

ARTICLE XIX.

That the Court of Seſſion, or College of Juſtice, do after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time coming within *Scotland*, as it is now conſtituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the ſame Authority and Privileges, as before the Union; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations, for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain:* And that hereafter none ſhall be named by her Majeſty, or her Royal Succeſſors, to be ordinary Lords of Seſſion, but ſuch who have ſerved in the College of Juſtice, as Advocates or principal Clerks of Seſſion for the ſpace of five Years, or as Writers to the Signet for the ſpace of ten Years; with this Proviſion, that no Writers to the Signet be capable to be admitted a Lord of the Seſſion, unleſs he undergo a private and publick Trial on the Civil Law before the Faculty of Advocates, and be found by them qualified for the ſaid Office two Years before he be named to be a Lord of the Seſſion: Yet ſo as the Qualifications made or to be made for capacitating Perſons to be named Ordinary Lords of Seſſion may be altered by the Parliament of *Great-Britain:* And that the Court of Juſticiary do alſo after the Union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time coming with *Scotland* as it is now conſtituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the ſame Authority and Privileges as before the Union; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and without Prejudice of other Rights of Juſticiary. And that all Admiralty Juriſdictions be under the Lord High Admiral or Commiſſioners for the Admiralty of *Great-Britain* for the time being: And that the Court of Admiralty now eſtabliſhed in *Scotland* be continued; and that all Reviews, Reductions or Suſpenſion of the Sentences in Maritim Caſes competent to the Juriſdiction of that Court, remain in the ſame manner after the Union as now in *Scotland*; until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall make ſuch Regulations and Alterations as ſhall be judged expedient for the whole united Kingdom; ſo as there be always continued in *Scotland* a Court of Admiralty ſuch as

as in *England*, for a Determination of all maritim Caſes relating to private Rights in *Scotland*, competent to the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty Court; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain:* And that the heretable Rights of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralties in *Scotland* be reſerved to the reſpective Proprietors as Rights of Property; Subject nevertheleſs, as to the manner of exerciſing ſuch heretable Rights, to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain:* And that all the other Courts now in being within the Kingdom of *Scotland* do remain, but ſubject to Alterations by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and that all inferior Courts within the ſaid Limits do remain ſubordinate, as they are now to the ſupreme Courts of Juſtice within the ſame, in all time coming. And that no Cauſes in *Scotland* be cognoſcible by the Courts of Chancery, Queen's-Bench, Common-Pleas, or any other Court in *Weſtminſter-Hall:* And that the ſaid Courts or any other of the like Nature after the Union, ſhall have no Power to cognoſce, review, or alter the Acts or Sentences of the Judicatures within *Scotland*, or ſtop the Execution of the ſame, And that there be a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland* after the Union, for deciding Queſtions concerning the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſes there, having the ſame Power and Authority in ſuch Caſes, as the Court of Exchequer has in *England*, and that the ſaid Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, have Power of paſſing Signatures, Gifts, Tutories, and in other things as the Court of Exchequer, at preſent in *Scotland* hath; and that the Court of Exchequer that now is in *Scotland*, do remain, until a new Court of Exchequer, be ſettled by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* in *Scotland* after the Union. And that after the Union, the Queen's Majeſty and her Royal Succeſſors may continue a Privy Council in *Scotland* for preſerving a publick Peace and Order, untill the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall think fit to alter it, or eſtabliſh any other effectual Method for that End.

ARTICLE XX.

That all heretable Offices, Superiorities, heretable Juriſdictions, Offices for Life, and Juriſdictions for Life, be reſerv'd to the Owners thereof, as Rights of Property, in the ſame Manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithſtanding this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXI.

That the Rights and Privileges of the Royal Burghs in *Scotland*, as they now are, do remain entire after the Union, and notwithſtanding hereof.

ARTICLE XXII.

That by Virtue of this Treaty of the Peers of *Scotland*, at the time of the Union, ſixteen ſhall be the Number to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords, and forty-five the Number of the Repreſentatives of *Scotland* in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain:* And that when her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors ſhall declare at their Pleaſure for holding the firſt or any ſubſequent Parliament of *Great-Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall make further Proviſion therein, a Writ do iſſue under the great Seal

of the united Kingdom directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, commanding them to cauſe ſixteen Peers, who are to ſit in the Houſe of Lords to be ſummon'd to Parliament; and forty more Members to be elected to ſit in the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain* according to the Agreement in this Treaty, in ſuch manner, as by an Act of this preſent Seſſion of the Parliament of *Scotland* is or ſhall be ſettled; which Act is hereby declar'd to be as valid as if it were a part of, and engroſs'd in this Treaty. And that the Names of the Perſons ſo ſummon'd and elected ſhall be returned by the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, into the Court from whence the ſaid Writ did iſſue. And that if her Majeſty on or before the firſt Day of *May* next, on which Day the Union is to take Place, ſhall declare under the great Seal of *England*, that it is expedient, that the Lords of the Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain* for and on the Part of *England*; then the ſaid Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England* ſhall be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain* for and on the Part of *England*; and her Majeſty may by her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, appoint the ſaid firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain*, to meet at ſuch time and place as her Majeſty ſhall think fit; which time ſhall not be leſs than fifty Days after the Date of ſuch Proclamation; and the time and the place of the Meeting of ſuch Parliament being ſo appointed, a Writ ſhall be iſſued under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, for the ſummoning the ſixteen Peers, and for electing forty-five Members, by whom *Scotland*, is to be repreſented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*: And the Lords of Parliament of *England* and the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, ſuch ſixteen Peers being ſummoned and returned in the manner agreed in this Treaty; and the Members of the Houſe of Commons of the ſaid Parliament of *England*, and the forty-five Members being elected and returned in the manner agreed in this Treaty, ſhall Aſſemble and Meet reſpectively, in the reſpective Houſes of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be ſo appointed by her Majeſty, and ſhall be the two Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and that Parliament may continue for ſuch time only, as the preſent Parliament of *England* might have continued, if the Union of the two Kingdoms had not been made, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by her Majeſty: And that every one of the Lords of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and every Member of the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain* in the firſt and all ſucceeding Parliaments of *Great-Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall otherwiſe direct, ſhall take the reſpective Oaths appointed to be taken, inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, by an Act of Parliament in *England* in the firſt Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, An Act entitled for abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths, and make, ſubſcribe and audibly repeat the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the 30th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, entitled,

entitled, An Act for the more effectual preſerving the King's Perſon and Government by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſes of Parliament; and ſhall take and ſubſcribe the Oath mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign entitled, an Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act, entitled, An Act for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all other Pretenders and their open and ſecret Abettors; and for declaring the Aſſociation to be determined at ſuch Time, and in ſuch Manner, as the Members of both Houſes of Parliament of *England* are by the ſaid reſpective Acts directed to take, make and ſubſcribe the ſame upon the Penalties and Diſobilities in the ſaid reſpective Acts contained; and it is declared and agreed, that theſe Words, this Realm, the Crown of this Realm and the Queen of this Realm, mentioned in the Oaths and Declaration contained in the aforeſaid Act, which were intended to ſignify the Crown and Realm of *England*, ſhall be underſtood of the Crown and Realm of *Great-Britain*; and that in that Senſe the ſaid Oaths and Declarations be taken and ſubſcribed by the Members of both Houſes of Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

ARTICLE XXIII.

That the aforeſaid ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, mentioned in the laſt proceeding Article to ſit in the Houſe of Lords of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, ſhall have all Privileges of Parliament which the Peers of *England* now have, and which they or any Peers of *Great-Britain* ſhall have after the Union, and particularly the Right of ſitting upon the Tryal of Peers; and in caſe of any Peer in time of Adjournment or Prorogation of Parliament, the ſaid Peers ſhall be ſummoned in the ſame Manner, and have the ſame Power and Privileges at ſuch Tryal as any other Peers of *Great-Britain*: And that in caſe any Tryals of Peers ſhall hereafter happen, when there is no Parliament in being, the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, who ſat in the laſt preceeding Parliament, ſhall be ſummoned in the ſame Manner, and have the ſame Powers and Privileges at ſuch Tryals, as any other Peer of *Great-Britain*; and that all Peers of *Scotland*, and their Succeſſors to their Honour and Dignities, ſhall from and after the Union be Peers of *Great-Britain*, and have Rank and Precedency next and immediately after the Peers of the like Orders and Degrees in *England* at the time of the Union, and before all the Peers of *Great-Britain* of the like Orders and Degrees, who may be created after the Union; and ſhall be tried as Peers of *Great-Britain*, and ſhall enjoy all Privileges of Peers, as fully as the Peers of *England* do now, or as they, or any other Peers of *Great-Britain* may hereafter enjoy the ſame, except the Right and Privileges of ſitting in the Houſe of Lords, and the Privileges depending thereon, and particularly the Right of ſitting upon the Tryals of Peers.

ARTICLE XXIV.

That from and after the Union there be one Great Seal for the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, which ſhall be different from the Great Seal now uſed in either Kingdom. And that the quartering the Arms, and the Rank and Prece-

dency of the Lyon King of Arms of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as may beſt ſuit the Union, be left to her Majeſty; and that in the mean Time the Great Seal of *England* be uſed as the Great Seal of the united Kingdom; and that the Great Seal of united Kingdom be uſed for ſealing Writs to the elect and ſummon the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and for ſealing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States, all publick Acts, Inſtruments and Orders of State, which concern the whole united Kingdom, and in all Matters relating to *England*, as the Great Seal of *England* is now uſed: And that a Seal in *Scotland* after the Union be always kept and made Uſe of in all things relating to private Rights or Grants, which have uſually paſs'd the Great Seal of *Scotland*, and which only concern Offices, Grants, Commiſſions, and private Rights within that Kingdom: And that until ſuch Seal ſhall be appointed by her Majeſty, the preſent Great Seal of *Scotland* ſhall be uſed for ſuch Purpoſes: And that the Privy Seal Signet, Caſſet Signet of the Juſticiary Court, Quarter Seal, and Seals of Courts now uſed in *Scotland*, be continued; but that the ſaid Seals be altered and adapted to the State of the Union as her Majeſty ſhall think fit; and the ſaid Seals, and all of them, and the Keepers of them, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch Regulations as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſhall hereafter make. And that the Crown, Sceptre and Sword of State, the Records of Parliament, and all other Records, Rolls, and Regiſters whatſoever, both publick and private, general and particular, and Warrants, thereof continue to be kept, as they are within that Part of the united Kingdom now called *Scotland*, and that they ſhall ſo remain in all Time coming, notwithſtanding the Union.

ARTICLE XXV.

That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, ſo far as they are contrary to, or inconſiſtant with the Terms of theſe Articles, or any of them, ſhall from and after the Union ceaſe and become void; and ſhall be ſo declared to be by the reſpective Parliaments of the ſaid Kingdom.

As by the ſaid Articles of Union ratified and approved by the ſaid Act of Parliament of *Scotland*, Relation thereunto had may appear; and the Tenor of the aforeſaid Act for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, is as follows:

Our Sovereign Lady, and the Eſtates of Parliament, conſidering that by the late Act of Parliament for a Treaty with *England* for an Union of both Kingdoms, it is provided, that the Commiſſioners for that Treaty ſhould not treat of, or concern in any Alteration of the Worſhip, Diſcipline and Government of the Church of this Kingdom, as now by Law eſtabliſhed; which Treaty being now reported to the Parliament, and it being reaſonable and neceſſary, that the true Proteſtant Religion, as preſently profeſs'd within this Kingdom, with the Worſhip, Diſcipline and Government of this Church, ſhould be effectually and unalterably ſecured; therefore her Majeſty, with Advice and Conſent of the ſaid Eſtates of Parliament, doth hereby eſtabliſh and confirm the ſaid true Proteſtant Religion, and the Worſhip, Diſcipline and Government of this Church, to continue without any Alteration to the People of this

this Land in all ſucceeding Generations: And more eſpecially her Majeſty, with Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, ratifies, approves, and for ever confirms the 5th Act for the firſt Parliament of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, an Act ratifying the Confeſſion of Faith, and ſettling Preſbyterian Church Government, with all other Acts of Parliament relating thereto, in proſecution of the Declaration of the Eſtates of this Kingdom, containing the Claim of Right, bearing Date the 11th of *April*, 1689: And her Majeſty with Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, expreſly provides and declares, that the aforeſaid true Proteſtant Religion contained in the above mentioned Confeſſion of Faith, with the Form and Purity of Worſhip preſently in uſe within the Church, and its Preſbyterian Church Government and Diſcipline, (that is to ſay) the Government of the Church by Kirk Seſſions, Preſbyteries, Provincial Synods and General Aſſemblies, all eſtabliſhed by the aforeſaid Acts of Parliament, purſuant to the Claim of Right, ſhall remain and continue unalterable; and that the ſaid Preſbyterian Government ſhall be the only Government of the Church within the Kingdom of *Scotland*. And further for the greater Security of the aforeſaid Proteſtant Religion, and of the Worſhip, Diſcipline, and Government of this Church as above eſtabliſhed; her Majeſty, with Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, Statues and Ordains, That the Univerſities and Colleges of St. *Andrews*, *Glaſcow*, *Aberdean*, and *Edinburgh*, as now eſtabliſhed by Law, ſhall continue within this Kingdom for ever; and that in all time coming, no Profeſſors, Principals, Regents, Maſters, or others, bearing Office in any Univerſity, College, or School within this Kingdom, be capable, or be admitted or allowed to continue in the Exciſe of their ſaid Functions, but ſuch as ſhall own and acknowledge the Civil Government in Manner preſcribed by the Acts of Parliament; as alſo, that before or at their Admiſſions, they do, and ſhall acknowledge and profeſs, and ſhall ſubſcribe to the aforeſaid Confeſſion of their Faith; and that they will practice and conform themſelves to the Worſhip preſently in Uſe in this Church, and ſubmit themſelves to the Government and Diſcipline thereof, and never endeavour directly or indirectly the Prejudice or Subverſion of the ſame, and that before the reſpective Preſbyteries of their Bounds, by whatſoever Gift, Preſentation or Proviſion they may be thereto provided. And further her Majeſty, with Advice aforeſaid, expreſly declares and ſtatutes, That none of the Subjects of this Kingdom ſhall be liable to, but all and every one of them for ever free of any Oath, Teſt, or Subſcription within this Kingdom, contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the aforeſaid true Proteſtant Religion and Preſbyterian Church Government, Worſhip and Diſcipline as above eſtabliſhed: And that the ſame within the Bounds of this Church and Kingdom, ſhall never be impoſed upon, or required of them in any Sort. And laſtly, That after the Deceaſe of her preſent Majeſty (whom God long preſerve) the Sovereign ſucceeding to her in the Royal Government of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, ſhall in all time coming, at his or her Acceſſion to the Crown, ſwear and ſubſcribe, that they ſhall inviolably maintain and preſerve the aforeſaid Settlement of the true Proteſtant Religion, with the Government, Worſhip, Diſcipline,

Right,

Right, and Privileges of this Churh, as eſtabliſhed above by the Laws of this Kingdom, in Proſecution of the Claim of Right.

And it is hereby Statute and Ordained, that this Act of Parliament, with the Eſtabliſhment therein contained, ſhall be held and obſerved in all Time coming, as a fundamental and eſſential Condition of any Treaty of Union to be concluded betwixt the two Kingdoms, without any Alteration thereof or Derogation thereunto, in any ſort for ever. As alſo that this Act of Parliament, and Settlement therein contained, ſhall be inſerted and repeated in any Act of Parliament that ſhall paſs for agreeing and concluding the aforeſaid Treaty or Union betwixt the two Kingdoms, and that the ſame ſhall be therein expreſly declared to be a fundamental and aſſential Condition of the ſaid Treaty or Union in all Time coming; which Articles of Union, and Act immediately above written, her Majeſty, with Advice, and Conſent aforeſaid, ſtatutes, enacts, and ordains to be, and continue in all Time coming, the ſure and perpetual Foundation of a compleat and entire Union of the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, under the expreſs Condition and Proviſion that this Approbation and Ratification of the aforeſaid Articles and Act, ſhall be no ways binding on this Kingdom, until the ſaid Articles and Act be ratified, approved, and confirmed by her Majeſty, with and by the Authority of the Parliament of *England*, as they are now agreed to, approv'd and confirmed by her Majeſty, with and by the Authority of the Parliament of *Scotland*; declaring nevertheleſs, That the Parliament of *England* may provide for the Security of the Church of *England* as they think expedient to take Place within the Bounds of the ſaid Kingdom of *England*, and not derogating from the Security above provided, for eſtabliſhing of the Church of *Scotland* within the Bounds of this Kingdom. As alſo the ſaid Parliament of *England* may extend the Additions, and other Proviſions contained in the Articles of Union as above inſerted, in favour of the Subjects of *Scotland*, to and in favour of the Subjects of *England*, which ſhall not ſuſpend or derogate from the Force and Effect of this preſent Ratification, but ſhall be underſtood as herein included, without the Neceſſity of any new Ratification in the Parliament of *Scotland*.

And laſtly, her Majeſty enacts and declares that all Laws and Statutes in this Kingdom, ſo far as they are contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the Terms of theſe Articles as above-mentioned, ſhall from and after the Union, ceaſe and become void.

And whereas an Act hath paſſed in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, an Act for ſecuring the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed; the Tenor whereof follows:

Whereas by an Act made in the Seſſion of Parliament held in the third and fourth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, whereby her Majeſty was impowered to appoint Commiſſioners under the Great Seal of *England*, to treat with Commiſſioners to be authoriz'd by the Parliament of *Scotland*, concerning an Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*: It is provided and enacted, That the Commiſſioners to be named, in purſuance of the ſaid Act, ſhould not treat of or concerning any Alteration of the Liturgy, Rites, Ceremonies, Diſcipline, or Government of the Church as by Law eſtabliſhed within

within this Realm. And whereas certain Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, in purſuance of the ſaid Act, and alſo other Commiſſioners nominated by her Majeſty, by the Authority of the Parliament of *Scotland*, have met and agreed upon a Treaty of Union of the ſaid Kingdoms; which Treaty is now under the Conſideration of this preſent Parliament; and whereas the ſaid Treaty (with ſome Alterations therein made) is ratified and approved by Act of Parliament in *Scotland*; and the ſaid Act of Ratification is, by her Majeſty's Royal Command, laid before the Parliament of this Kingdom: And whereas it is reaſonable and neceſſary that the true Proteſtant Religion, profeſſed and eſtabliſhed by Law in the Church of *England*, and the Doctrine, Worſhip, and Diſcipline, ſhould be effectually, and unalterably ſecured: Be it enacted by the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, that an Act made in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, of famous Memory, entitled, an Act for the Miniſters of the Church to be of a ſound Religion. And alſo another Act made in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second, entitled, an Act for the Uniformity of the publick Prayers and Adminiſtration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for eſtabliſhing the Form of making, ordaining, and conſecrating Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons in the Church of *England* (other than ſuch Clauſes in the ſaid Acts, or either of them, as have been repealed or altered by any ſubſequent Act or Acts of Parliament) and all and ſingular other Acts of Parliament now in Force for the Eſtabliſhment and Preſervation of the Church of *England*, and the Doctrine, Worſhip, Diſcipline and Government thereof, ſhall remain and be in full Force for ever.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That after the Demiſe of her Majeſty (whom God long preſerve) the Sovereign next ſucceeding to her Majeſty in the Royal Government of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and ſo for ever hereafter, every King or Queen ſucceeding and coming to the royal Government of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, at his or her Coronation, ſhall, in the Preſence of Perſons who ſhall be attending, aſſiſting or otherwiſe then and there preſent, take and ſubſcribe an Oath to maintain and preſerve inviolably the ſaid Settlement of the Church of *England*, and the Doctrine, Worſhip, Diſcipline, and Government as by Law eſtabliſhed within the Kingdom of *England* and *Ireland*, the Dominions of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, and Territories thereunto belonging.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, that this Act, and all and every the Matters and Things therein contained, be and ſhall for ever be holden and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential part of any Treaty of Union to be concluded between the ſaid two Kingdoms. And alſo that this Act ſhall be inſerted in expreſs Terms in any Act of Parliament, which ſhall be made for ſettling and ratifying any ſuch Treaty of Union, and ſhall be therein declared to be an eſſential and fundamental part thereof.

May it therefore pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it further enacted by the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and

Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that all and every the ſaid Articles of Union, as ratified and approved by the ſaid Act of Parliament of *Scotland* as aforeſaid, and herein before particularly mentioned and inſerted, and alſo the ſaid Act of Parliament of *Scotland* for eſtabliſhing the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Church Government within that Kingdom, entitled an Act for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Church Government, and every Clauſe, Matter and Things in the ſaid Articles and Acts contained, ſhall be, and the ſaid Articles and Acts are hereby forever ratified, approved, and confirmed.

And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Act paſſed in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, entitled an Act for ſecuring the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed, and all and every the Matters and Things therein contained, and alſo the ſaid Act of Parliament of *Scotland*, entitled an Act for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Church Government, with the Eſtabliſhment in the ſaid Act contained, be, and ſhall for ever be held and adjudged to be and obſerved, as fundamental and eſſential Conditions of the ſaid Union; and ſhall in all times coming, be taken to be, and are hereby declared to be eſſential and fundamental Parts of the ſaid Articles of Union; and the ſaid Articles of Union ſo, as aforeſaid, ratified, approv'd and confirm'd by Act of Parliament of *Scotland*, and by this preſent Act, and the ſaid Act paſſed in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, an Act for ſecuring the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed: And alſo the ſaid Act paſſed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, entitled, an Act for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Church Government, are hereby enacted and ordained to be and continue in all times coming, the compleat and entire Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

And whereas ſince the paſſing the ſaid Act of Parliament of *Scotland*, for ratifying the ſaid Articles of Union, one other Act, entitled, an Act ſettling the manner of electing the ſixteen Peers, and forty-five Members to repreſent *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, hath likewiſe paſſed in the ſaid Parliament of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, the 5th Day of *February*, 1707. the Tenor whereof follows.

Our Sovereign Lady conſidering that by the twenty-ſecond Article of the Treaty of Union, as the ſame is ratified by an Act paſſed in this Seſſion of Parliament upon the 16th of *January* laſt is provided, That by Virtue of the ſaid Treaty of the Peers of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union, ſixteen ſhall be the Number to ſit and Vote in the Houſe of Lords, and forty-five the Number of the Repreſentatives of *Scotland* in the Houſe of Commons, of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and that the ſaid ſixteen Peers and forty-five Members in the Houſe of Commons, be named and choſen in ſuch Manner as by a ſubſequent Act in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament of *Scotland* ſhould be ſettled; which Act is thereby declar'd to be as valid as if it were a part of, and ingroſſed in, the ſaid Treaty: Therefore her Majeſty, with Advice and Conſent of Eſtates of Parliament, ſtatutes, enacts, and ordains, that the ſaid ſixteen Peers, who ſhall have a right to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in the Parliament of *Great-Britain* on the part of *Scotland* by Virtue

tue of this Treaty, ſhall be named by the ſaid Peers of *Scotland*, whom they repreſent, their Heirs or Succeſſors, to the Dignities and Honours out of their own Number, and that by open Election and plurality of Voices of the Peers preſent, and of the Proxies for ſuch as ſhall be abſent, the ſaid Proxies being Peers, and producing a Mandate in writing duly ſign'd before Witneſſes, and both the Conſtituent and Proxy being qualified according to Law; declaring alſo, that ſuch Peers as are abſent, being qualified as aforeſaid, may ſend to all ſuch Meetings, Liſts of the Peers whom they judge fitteſt, validly ſign'd by the ſaid abſent Peers, which ſhall be reckoned in the ſame Manner as if the Parties had been preſent, and given in the ſaid Liſt. And in caſe of the Death, or legal Incapacity of any of the ſaid ſixteen Peers, that the aforeſaid Peers of *Scotland* ſhall nominate another of their own number in Place of the ſaid Peer or Peers in manner before and after mention'd; and that of the ſaid forty-five Repreſentatives of *Scotland* in the Houſe of Commons in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, thirty ſhall be choſen by the Shires or Steuartries, and fifteen by the royal Burroughs, as follows, *viz.* one for every Shire or Steuartry, excepting the Shires of *Bute* and *Cathneſs*, which ſhall chuſe one by turns; *Bute* having the firſt Election. The Shires of *Nairn* and *Cromarty*, which ſhall alſo chuſe by turn; *Nairn* having the firſt Election. And in the like Manner the Shires of *Clarkmanan* and *Kindroſs* ſhall chuſe by turns; *Clarkmanan* having the firſt Election. And in Caſe of the Death, or legal Incapacity of any of the ſaid Members from the reſpective Shires or Steuartries above mentioned, to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, it is enacted and ordain'd, that the Shire or Steuartry who elected the ſaid Member, ſhall elect another Member in his Place, and that the ſaid fifteen Repreſentatives for the royal Burroughs, choſen as follows, That the Town of *Edinburgh* ſhall have right to elect and ſend one Member to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and that each of the other Burghs ſhall elect a Commiſſioner to the Parliament of *Scotland*; which Commiſſioners and Burghs (*Edinburgh* excepted) being divided in fourteen Claſſes or Diſtricts, ſhall meet at ſuch Time and Burghs within their reſpective Diſtricts, as her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors ſhall appoint, and elect one for each Diſtrict, *viz.* The Burghs of *Cirkwall*, *Week*, *Dornock*, *Dingwall* and *Taine*, one; the Burghs of *Fotroſe*, *Inverneſs*, *Nairn*, and *Forreſs*, one; the Burghs of *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Banff*, *Inverary*, and *Kintore*, one; the Burghs of *Aberdeen*, *Inverbervy*, *Montroſe*, *Aberbrothock*, and *Brochine*, one; the Burghs of *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Coupar*, and *St. Andrews*, one; the Burghs of *Craill*, *Kilrennie*, *Anſtruther Eaſter*, *Anſtruther Weſter*, and *Pittenweem*, the Burghs of *Dyſart*, *Kirkaldſe*, *Kinghern*, and *Bruntiſland*, one; the Burghs of *Innerkithen*, *Dumfermline*, *Queensferry*, *Caltroſs*, and *Sterling*, one; the Burghs of *Glaſgow*, *Renfrew*, *Ruglen*, and *Denbarton*, one; Burghs of *Haddington*, *Dunbarr*, *North-Berwick*, *Lauder*, and *Jedburgh*, one; the Burghs of *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Linlithgow*, and *Lanerk*, one; the Burghs of *Dumfreies*, *Sanquarr*, *Annan*, *Lockmaben*, and *Kirkeadbright*, one; the Burghs of *Wigtoun*, *New Galloway*, *Stranraver*, and *Whitehern*, one; and the Burghs of *Air*, *Irvin*, *Rotheſay*, *Campbletoun*, and *Inverary*, one. And it is hereby declared and ordained,

dained, that where the Votes of the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Burghs met to chuſe Repreſentatives from their ſeveral Diſtricts to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, ſhall be equal, in that Caſe the Preſident of Meeting ſhall have a caſting or deciſive Vote, and that by and according to his Vote, as a Commiſſioner from the Burgh from which he is ſent, the Commiſſioner from the eldeſt Burgh preſiding in the firſt Meeting, and the Commiſſioners from the other Burghs in their reſpective Diſtricts, preſiding afterwards by turns in the order as the ſaid Burghs are now called in the Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*. And that in Caſe any of the ſaid fifteen Commiſſioners from Burghs ſhall deceaſe or become legally incapable to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the Diſtrict which choſe the ſaid Members, ſhall elect a Member in his or their Place. It's always hereby expreſly provided and declared, that none ſhall be capable to elect or to be elected for any of the ſaid Eſtates, but ſuch as are 12 Years of Age complete, and Proteſtants, excluding all Papiſts, or ſuch who being ſuſpected of Popery, and required, refuſe to ſwear and ſubſcribe the Formula contained in the third Act made in the eighth and ninth Seſſions of King *William*'s Parliament, entitled, an Act for preventing the Growth of Popery: And alſo declaring that none ſhall be capable to elect or be elected to repreſent a Shire or Burgh in the Parliament of *Great-Britain* for this part of the united Kingdom, to elect or be elected as Commiſſioners for Shires or Burghs to the Parliament of *Scotland*. And farther, her Majeſty with Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, for the effectual and orderly Election of the Perſons to be choſen to ſit, vote, and ſerve in the reſpective Houſes of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, when her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall declare her or their Pleaſure for holding the firſt, or any ſubſequent Parliament of *Great-Britain*, doth hereby ſtatute and ordain, that the ſixteen Peers and forty-five Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs who ſhall be choſen by the Peers, Barons, and Burghs reſpectively in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, and out of the Members thereof in the ſame Manner as Committees of Parliament are uſually now choſen, ſhall be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the ſaid firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for and on the Part of *Scotland*; which Nomination and Election being certified by a Writ, under the Lord Clerk's Regiſter's Hand, the Perſon ſo nominated and elected, ſhall have Right to ſit, and Vote in the Houſe of Commons of the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain*, as by the ſaid Act paſſed in *Scotland*, for ſettling the Manner of electing the ſixteen Peers and forty-five Members to repreſent *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, may appear. Be it therefore further enacted and declared, by the Authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid laſt mentioned Act paſſed in *Scotland*, for ſettling the Manner of electing the ſixteen Peers and forty-five Members to repreſent *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, as aforeſaid, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declar'd to be as valid as if the ſame had been part of, and engroſſed in, the ſaid Articles of Union, ratified and approved by the ſaid Act of Parliament of *Scotland*, and by this Act as aforeſaid.

Poſterity may think it ſtrange, that this Act ſhould paſs ſo currently the Parliament of both Kingdoms, when a Majority in each Nation ſeem'd to be againſt it;

it; but that is eaſily accounted for, if what a Member of the Commons ſaid be true, *viz.* That the leading Men in *Scotland* were bought, and that the *Engliſh* Miniſtry were under a Neceſſity of procuring a Union to ſave their Heads; having advis'd or ſuffer'd ſome Acts to paſs in *Scotland*, which might have endanger'd their own Country, if this Expedient had not been found out.

The Queen, in her Speech at the riſing of this Parliament told them, ſhe thought it expedient that the Lords of the Parliament of *England*, and the Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain*, on the Part of *England*; and that ſhe intended, within the time limited, to publiſh a Proclamation for that purpoſe, purſuant to the Powers given her by the Acts of Parliament of both Kingdoms, ratifying the Treaty of Union.

This Year three Fellows arrived in *England*, pretending to be Prophets; they were found to be *French Hugonots*, and ſuch Enthuſiaſts, that every thing they utter'd they would have the People believe was dictated by the Holy Ghoſt; with theſe join'd ſeveral of their Brethren in Salvo, and many of our *Britiſh* Enthuſiaſts, and pretended to be agitated in a ſupernatural Manner; they drew Multitudes of People after them, ſome to gaze, and ſome for other Ends; and made two Gentlemen of good Eſtates, *viz.* Sir *John Buckley*, and *John Lacey*, Eſq; their Diſciples, who gave them ſome Credit with the People: And had they not taken upon them to denounce Judgments againſt our Governors, I don't ſee why they might not have eſtabliſh'd themſelves, as well as any other Sect among us. *Elias Marion*, the Principal, was indicted and convicted of pretending himſelf to be a true Prophet, and printing or uttering many things as dictated and revealed to him by the Holy Spirit; and *John Aude* and *Nicholas Facia* were convicted of abetting and aſſiſting him in the printing and publiſhing theſe Blaſphemies, for which they were fined twenty Marks each, and adjudg'd to be expos'd on a Scaffold at *Charing-Croſs*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, with a Paper on their Hats ſignifying their Crime, which having undergone, they remov'd to *North-Britain*, where they hoped to find a more favourable Reception.

Acts paſſed in the fifth Year of Queen *Anne*, Parliament 2. Seſſions 2.

AN Act for granting an aid to her Majeſty by a Land-Tax to be raiſed in the Year 1707.

By this Act four Shillings in the Pound is again laid upon Land.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1707.

An Act for the ſettling of the Honours and Dignities of John *Duke of* Marlborough *upon his poſterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock *and Houſe of* Blenheim *to go along with the ſaid Honours.*

An Act for ſettling upon John *Duke of* Marlborough *and his poſterity a Penſion of* 5000 *l. per An. for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like Manner as his Honours and Dignities, and the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock *and Houſe of* Blenheim, *are already limited and ſettled.*

An Act for ſecuring the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed.*

See the Act of Union before.

An Act for repealing a Clauſe in an Act, entitled an Act for the apprehending, proſecuting, and puniſhing Felons that commit Burglaries, Houſe-breaking, or Robberies in Shops, Warehouſes, Coach-Houſes, or Stables, or that ſteal Horſes.

An Act for regulating and aſcertaining the Duties to be paid by the Unfreemen, Importers of Coals for the Port and Borough of Great-Yarmouth *in the County of* Norfolk.

Act Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of England *and* Scotland.

See the Act of Union before.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act paſſed in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled an Act for the better preventing the Eſcapes of the Queen's-Bench, *and* Fleet-Priſon.

An Act for repairing the Highways between Hockliffe *and* Woborne *in the County of* Bedford.

An Act for continuing the Acts formerly made for repairing of the Highways in the County of Hertford.

An Act for enlarging the Paſſage leading to New Palace-yard, *thro' the Gate-Houſe,* Weſtminſter.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Houſes, to ſecure a yearly Fund for circulating Exchequer Bills, whereby a Sum not exceeding fifteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds, intended to be raiſed for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions.

An Act for the better Preſervation of the ſame.

An Act for the better recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces, and the Marines, for the Year 1707.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the third and fourth Years of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, an Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act to repeal all the Laws, prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Lace made with Thread.

An Act for Inrolment of Bargains and Sales within the Weſt Ridings of the County of York, *in the Regiſter Office there lately provided, and for making the ſaid Regiſter more effectual.*

An Act for continuing the Duties on low Wines, and Spirits of the firſt Extraction, and the Duties payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, and part of the Duties on ſtamp'd Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, and the late Duties on Sweets and the one third Subſidy of Tunnage and Poundage, and for ſettling and eſtabliſhing a Fund thereby, and by the Application of certain overplus Monies and otherwiſe, for Payment of Annuities, to be ſold for raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty for the Service of the Year 1707, *and other uſes therein expreſs'd.*

An Act for the better Encouragement of the Royal Luſtring Company.

An Act for repairing the Highway between Fornhill *in the County of* Bedford, *and the Town of* Stony-Stratford *in the County of* Buckingham.

An Act to explain and amend an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for preventing Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts.

An Act to ſubject the Eſtate of Thomas Brerewood, *to the Creditors of* Thomas Pitkin, *notwithſtanding any Agreement or Compoſition made by the Creditors of the ſaid* Thomas Pitkin.

An Act for diſcharging ſmall Livings from their firſt Fruits and Tenths, and all Arrears thereof.

By this Act all Benefices with Cure,

Cure, where the improved Value does not exceed 50 *l. per Annum*, are discharged from paying First-Fruits and Tenths.

An Act for making the Acts more effectual for appropriating the forfeited Impropriations in Ireland, *for the building of Churches, and augmenting poor Vicarages there.*

An Act for repairing the Highways between Shepherds Shord, *and the* Devizes, *and between the top of* Ashlington-Hill, *and* Cowd-Ford, *in the County of* Wilts.

An Act for continuing several Subsidies, Impositions, and Duties, and for making Provisions therein mentioned, to raise Money by way of Loan for the Service of the War, and other her Majesty's necessary and important Occasions, and for ascertaining the Wine Measure.

An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1707, *notwithstanding the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid, and for an Account to be made of Trophy Monies.*

An Act for the Ease of her Majesty's Subjects in relation to the Duties upon Salt, and for making the like Allowances upon the Exportation of white Herrings, Flesh, Oatmeal, and Grain called Beer, alias *Bigg, as are to be made upon Exportation of the like from* Scotland.

An Act for the better securing her Majesty's purchase of Cotton-House, Westminster.

An Act for the encouraging the Discovery and apprehending of House-breakers.

An Act for the continuance of the Laws for the punishing of Vagrants, and for making such Laws more effectual.

An Act for obliging John Rite *to account for Debentures granted to him in the last Session of Parliament.*

An Act for continuing the Laws therein mentioned relating to the Poor, and to the buying and selling of Cattle in Smithfield, *and for suppressing of Piracy.*

In the Year 1707, the first considerable Action happened in *Spain*, of which we received the following Account, *viz.*

In a general Council of War held at *Valentia*, in *December*, for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, his Catholick Majesty being present; it was agreed, that all the Forces, as likewise those that were expected with the Earl of *Rivers*, should act in one Body, and enter *Castile* by the way of *Arragon*, where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most practicable: But for the Preservation of the Kingdom of *Valentia*, the Army should take the Field early, and endeavour to destroy the Enemies Magazines on that Frontier; as likewise to some Fortresses for their Security, when our Army should march away, and if possible, to fall on some body of the Enemies Troops before their whole Force was assembled. The Earl of *Galway*, the more to strengthen our Army, sent Orders to the Lord *Tyrawly*'s Regiment, and the two Battalions of Marines, (who were quartered in *Catalonia*) to march and join him: But the Viceroy would not suffer them to march from their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Province, without the King's Order; which was often solicited, but could not be obtained. His Majesty was pleased towards the End of *February* to declare to the General of the Allies, his Intention of going into *Catalonia*, and a few Days after proceeded on his Journey thither, and took with him the Regiment of Dragoons of *Winterfield*, consisting of five Squadrons, with Count *Falas*'s Regiment of *Dutch* Foot: His Majesty was then pleased to declare, that whenever

whenever it was thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to join them with the Troops of *Catalonia*.

All the Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted to 42 Battalions of Foot, and 53 Squadrons *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Portugueze*, making about 4500 Horſe, and 11000 Foot offenſive. With this Body the Marquis *Das Minas*, and Earl of *Galway* took the Field the 6th of *April* N. S. and having very good Succeſs, deſtroyed the Enemies Magazine at *Caudet*, *Yela*, and *Montalegra*, and forced ſeveral Bodies of the Enemies Troops to retire farther into *Caſtile*, returned with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Caſtle of that Place.

But before the Breach was acceſſible, the Enemies Army joined at *Almanza*, conſiſting of 76 Squadrons of Horſe, and 54 Battalions of Foot; tho' the Account we had of their Numbers were various and uncertain. We were inform'd that their Deſign was to attempt the Relief of *Villena*, from whence we receiv'd all our Proviſions. The Duke of *Orleans* was then on his way, to join the Enemies Army, and 7 or 8000 of the *French* Forces were on their March to reinforce them. On the contrary, our Army was daily diminiſhed by Sickneſs, eſpecially the Troops that came laſt from *England*; we had no Proſpect of being join'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*, his Majeſty having ſince declar'd his Intention to march with the Body of Troops he had with him, to the Frontiers of *Rouſſillon*, and deſired my Lord *Galway*, to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valentia* and *Arragon*, for the Security of thoſe Provinces. On the 24th of *April*, *N. S.* a Council of War was called, wherein it was unanimouſly agreed to march and attack the Enemy; otherwiſe we muſt have abandoned the Kingdom of *Valentia* to the Fury of an incenſed Army, the Magazines on thoſe Frontiers being exhauſted: We accordingly marched the next Day in four Columns towards *Almanza*. Upon the Appearance of that vanguard, the Enemy immediately ſtruck their Tents, and formed in the Line of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of the ſecond Line, a little to the Right of the Center. We enter'd the Plain about Noon, and our Army form'd in the Line of Battle. We continued in our March till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to eaſe the Soldiers, who had been marching ſince break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to ſupply our Want of Cavalry, had interlined a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horſe; but the Enemy having drawn from the Left ſome Squadrons to reinforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Tyrawly*, who commanded at the Left Wing, ordered the *Portugueze* Horſe, of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Count *de Attalaya*, to double into our firſt Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About three in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Galway* poſted himſelf at the Head of the *Engliſh* Dragoons, and march'd to begin the Battle with the Enemies right Wing of Horſe; the *Portugueze* being order'd to take the Charge as it ſhould come to them gradually from the Left, but not before the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* were actually engag'd. The Enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a Battery on a riſing Ground, a little on the Front of their Right; but our Troops preſſing on to come to a cloſe Engagement, the Cannon of either Side did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was ordered with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery; but


The BATTLE
of
ALMANZA.
Hulett Sculp

but before he got thither the Enemy retired with their Guns in great Precipitation. As ſoon as our left Wing was advanced within a Hundred Paces of the Enemies Horſe, they likewiſe advanced out of their Line to meet our Charge, and the Engagement was very obſtinate and bloody on both Sides. The Enemy by the weight of their Squadrons forced ours to retreat about fifty Paces; but Colonel *Southwell*'s and *Wade*'s Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade which was interlined with the Horſe of the firſt Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemies Flank and Rear, and our Cavalry at the ſame Time renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Diſorder thro' their own Lines with a very great Slaughter. By this Time the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Earl* and Baron *Freſhem*, were ſharply engaged in the Center, and broke thro' the Enemies firſt and ſecond Lines, bearing down all before them as far as the Walls of *Almanza*: But this Succeſs did not laſt long, for the Enemies Squadrons of the ſecond Line fell in upon their Flank, and forced our Infantry back with great Loſs. Colonel *Hill*'s and the Lord *Mark Ker*'s Regiment, who had been interlined with the Horſe of the ſecond Line, march'd up and attacked ſome *Spaniſh* Regiments to favour their Retreat.

The Enemy obſerving that the Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detached ſome Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portugueze*, and their Line followed ſlowly to ſuſtain them, but did not come time enough to engage: For the detach'd Squadrons, with their firſt Charge broke the *Portugueze*, and the whole Right Wing made off, and left their Infantry; who were ſurrounded, and moſt of them either killed or taken Priſoners.

Two *Portugueze* Battalions who were poſted at ſome Diſtance, when their Cavalry were retiring, ſuppoſing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and kill'd and wounded ſeveral of their own Men. The Battle continu'd on our Left Wing, the Enemy ſtill charging us with freſh Squadrons, but without Succeſs; for our Horſe, both *Engliſh* and *Portugueze*, favour'd by the Fire of the *Engliſh* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retired to a riſing Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

The Enemy finding they endeavoured to no Purpoſe to break our Left with Horſe only, ſent for nine Battalions, moſt of them *French*, and drew up before their firſt Line of Horſe, in Oppoſition to our Brigade of Foot, which conſiſted of Colonel *Southwell*'s, *Blood*'s, *Wade*'s and *Mountjoy*'s Regiments, and were reinforced by Lieutenant General *Stewart*'s Regiment from the rear Line.

At the ſame Time they brought up ſeveral freſh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horſe, who had ſuffered very much, and loſt moſt of the Officers that commanded the Squadrons, Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remained unhurt. The Count *de Attalaya* who commanded the *Portugueze* Horſe that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off wounded. Our Troops in this Condition were not able to ſuſtain their Charge, and gave way; at which Time the nine *French* Battalions charged the *Engliſh* Brigade of Foot in Front, and Flank, and entirely broke them.

them. The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank being too far advanced, the Lord *Tyrawly* ordered Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major General *Harvey*'s Horſe to attack them, which was done with ſo much Vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter before the Enemies Cavalry could come to their Aſſiſtance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to ſurround our Foot, (which were broke on the Plain) and for ſome Time gave no Quarter: At the ſame Time Major General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Mackartney*, Col. *Briton*, Col. *Hill*, with ſeveral other Officers who had engaged in the Center, aſſembled the Stragglers of the *Engliſh* Regiments in a Body, and joined ſome of the *Dutch* and *Portugueze*, who had been rally'd by Count *de Hona*, and Don *Juan Emanuel*, and formed a Body of near 2000 Men, who retreated two Leagues, the Enemies Horſe ſtill purſuing, tho' often repulſed by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills; the Men being tired with the Fatigues of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Proviſion, were unable to march farther; and next Morning being ſurrounded by two Lines of Foot, the commanding Officers agreed to the ſame Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Blenheim*, and ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners to Count *d' Alfelt*.

The Enemies Loſs during the Action was much greater than ours; but our Foot being at laſt broke and expoſed to their Cavalry, were moſt of them wounded or taken Priſoners. His Excellency the Earl of *Galway* was ſo cloſely engaged with the Enemies Horſe, that he received two Cuts in the Face near the right Eye, which made him incapable of acting for ſome Time. Brigadier *Killigrew* being wounded in the firſt Aſſault ſtill kept the Field, and was kill'd in the ſecond. Colonel *Dormer*, *Roper*, *Lawrence*, *Green* and *de Loche*, were kill'd at the Head of their Squadrons after having behaved themſelves with great Gallantry; Colonel *Pierce*, Mr. *Hara*, Son to the Lord *Tyrawly* wounded. Of the Foot, Colonel *Hamilton*, *Woollet*, and Mr. *Neal*, who commanded the Regiments, were kill'd: The Lord *Mark Ker* wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* in the Body.

After this unfortunate Battle, the Earl of *Galway* retired with the remains of the Army to the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, in order to join King *Charles*. The Duke of *Orleans* arriving in the *French* Army the 26th, marched into *Valencia*, and reduced almoſt that whole Province, with the Capital City, before the middle of *May*: he afterwards marched to *Saragoſſa*, whereupon that City, and the whole Kingdom of *Arragon*, made their Submiſſion to him, imploring him to interceed for them to King *Philip*. The Duke promiſed to uſe his good Offices, but at the ſame Time diſarmed them, and made them buy their Peace with great Sums of Money, and ſubſiſt his Army with Proviſions; The Clergy of *Arragon* in particular, who had been very zealous for King *Charles*, were compelled to pay down 90000 Piſtoles. And King *Philip* thought fit afterwards to deprive them of their antient Privileges for a Time, and took ſuch other Meaſures to mortify them, as enraged Princes uſually do upon rebellious Subjects.

Upon the *Rhine* the *Germans* ſeem'd to be aſleep; they ſuffered Marſhal *Villars* to paſs that River with very little Oppoſition, and make himſelf Maſter of their Lines,

and lay their Country under Contribution. But the *French* being obliged to ſend ſome Detachments to *Provence*, ſoon after retired again. The Army of the Empire was augmented as uſually, the latter End of the Summer, and the Elector of *Hanover* took upon him the Command of thoſe Forces; but there happened no further Action on that Side this Campaign.

In the *Netherlands* this Year, the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Vendoſme* ſpent their Time in Marches and Counter-marches, in order to have gained ſome Advantage one of another; but theſe Gentlemen were ſo abundantly cautious, that no Action happened between the two Armies, nor was any Town beſieged, but both Sides held their own; and at the End of this Campaign, marched into the ſame Quarters they had taken up the preceding Winter.

The great Deſign of the Allies, for which every thing elſe was neglected (except *Naples*) was the Siege of *Thoulon*. The latter End of *June*, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* began their March thither with a fine Army, of between 40 and 50000 Men; Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, with the confederate Fleet and Tranſports, having taken on Board their heavy Cannon, with the Proviſions and Amunition neceſſary for that Undertaking. On the 11th of *July* the Army paſs'd with very little Oppoſition; here the Duke of *Savoy* made a Halt to refreſh his Troops, and to be joined by his Cavalry, that were not come; and to this Delay the miſcarrying of that Enterprize is ſometimes attributed; for the Intention of the Allies to beſiege *Thoulon* being now no longer doubted, the Enemy drew their Troops thither from all Parts; and not only repaired and augmented the Fortifications of the Town, but perfectly cover'd it by a fortify'd Camp, in which they had not leſs than 40 Battalions. The Confederate Army being arriv'd before the Place, Prince *Eugene* obſerved the Diſpoſition of the Enemy; and finding he muſt fight an Army intrench'd in the Out-works, and on the Heights that ſurrounded the Place, and which were furniſhed with an infinite Number of Guns, and that the Town was not unprovided for a Siege, as had been repreſented to them, was for retreating forthwith. He urg'd, this might be done at preſent without hazarding any Thing, but that the Enemy were receiving Reinforcements from all Parts; that it appeared very difficult at preſent to be ſupplied from the Fleet with Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the Siege, when the Wind was contrary; and that in a more advanc'd Seaſon it would be much worſe; and that the Deſertion of their Soldiers for want of Proviſion, and the Diſtempers amongſt them, would leſſen them daily, and ſoon render the Enemy ſuperior. But the Duke of *Savoy* was poſitive in his Opinion for carrying on the Enterprize, and accordingly the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for attacking the Hill of St. *Catherine*, which the Enemy had fortified; and in this firſt Attempt the Allies were ſucceſsful. They alſo attacked and carried two ſmall Forts near the Harbour; but by the 16th of *Auguſt* the Enemies Forces were ſo encreaſed, that they ventured to attack their Camp, and recovered the Hill of St. *Catherine* again. In that Action the Prince of *Saxe Gotha*, one of the braveſt of the Confederate Generals, not being timely ſupported, was kill'd; he choſe rather to die on the Spot, it ſeems, than to abandon his Poſt. The Duke of *Savoy* being at length convinc'd of the Impoſſibility of taking

taking *Thoulon*, and receiving Intelligence that the Enemy had now 60 Battalions in their Intrenchments, beſides a numerous Cavalry, agreed to deſiſt from this Enterprize. However, by way of Retaliation for the Ruin of his capital City of *Turin*, he gave Directions for the bombarding of *Thoulon* both by Sea and Land, and both himſelf and Prince *Eugene* advanced to an Eminence to view the dreadful Blaze; which was ſome Conſolation to them under this Diſappointment. On the 25th of *Auguſt* the Confederates having embarked their Guns, and other Implements of War, decamp'd in the Night, retiring in much greater Haſte than they advanced; and on the 31ſt repaſſed the *Var*. The Detachments from the *Rhine*, *Flanders*, and other Parts, that had join'd the *French* Army, being obliged to their reſpective Bodies, the Confederates were not attacked in their Retreat; but upon a Muſter of the Troops of the Allies after Return, it was found they had loſt about 6000 Men in the Expedition, by Sickneſs, Deſertion or the Sword. However they were ſtill in Condition to attack *Suſa*, which ſurrendered to Prince *Eugene* within a Fortnight after he came before it; and then the Army went into Winter Quarters.

When the grand Army of the Allies in *Italy* entered *Provence*, in order to beſiege *Thoulon*, Count *Thaun* was detach'd to *Naples* with a Body of 15000 Men to reduce that Kingdom to the Obedience of King *Charles*; and this Expedition was reſolved upon and undertaken by the Imperialiſts, notwithſtanding the repeated Repreſentations of all the other Allies, that ſo great a Detachment would in all Probability break all their Meaſures, and ruin their Deſigns in *Provence*; and ſo in Fact it happened: For the want of thoſe Troops was the Occaſion of their precipitate Retreat from *Thoulon*, and that the vaſt Expence the Confederates had been at both by Sea and Land, to carry on that Deſign, was entirely loſt. The Kingdom of *Naples* was found a very eaſy Conqueſt, the People in general being well affected to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; all the Reſiſtance that was made was at *Gaeta*, whither the Viceroy had retired: This Town was taken by Storm, and the Caſtle, wherein was the Viceroy, and moſt of the Grandees in King *Philip*'s Intereſt, ſurrendred at Diſcretion ſoon after. Thus was this Kingdom reduced with very little bloodſhed. But this as was urged by the Allies, would have fallen of itſelf, had they ſurrendred in other Places, and the making ſuch a Detachment at that Time, was the Occaſion of their ill Succeſs every where elſe. It muſt not be forgot Count *Thaun*, in his March to *Naples*, took *Rome* in his way, in hopes of terrifying his Holineſs to grant the Inveſtiture of that Kingdom to King *Charles*; but though his Holineſs was ſufficiently frightened at the Approach of thoſe Troops, and ordered ſeveral of the Gates of *Rome* to be wall'd up, yet he adhered firmly to the *French* Intereſt, and refus'd to comply with the General's Demands.

In *Spain*, the Duke of *Orleans* having reduced *Arragon*, and *Valentia*, laid Siege to *Lerida*, which he took by Storm the 13th of *October* following. The Garriſon retired into the Caſtle, leaving the Inhabitants to his Mercy; the Caſtles having held out till the 12th of *September*, ſurrender'd upon Honourable Terms, after which both Armies went into Winter Quarters. On the Side of *Portugal* the *Spaniards* under the Command of the Marquis *de Bay*, took *Cividad Rodrigo* by Storm; but the autum-

nal Rains coming on, there was no farther Action there this Campaign.

Their Military Enterprizes Abroad being over, we return to *England*. In the beginning of the Year, a Proclamation was iſſued for the obſerving a publick Thankſgiving, on account of the Union on the 1ſt of *May*, when the Queen went to St. *Paul*'s, where the Biſhop of *Oxford* preached on the 133d *Pſalm*, ver. 1. And Addreſſes on that Occaſion were made to the Queen from many Places in *England*, but not ſo many from *Scotland*. About the middle of *April*, the Earl of *Pembroke* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; Sir *Simon Harcourt* Attorney General, in the room of Sir *Edward Northey*; and Sir *James Montague* ſucceeded Sir *Simon*, in his Place of Solicitor General; and the Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; was made Treaſurer and Receiver General to the Prince of *Denmark*, and Paymaſter of her Majeſty's Penſioners, in the room of Mr. *Nicholas*. On the 29th her Majeſty iſſued a Declaration, that the Lords of the Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of *England*, ſhould be the Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament for *Great-Britain* for and on the Part of *England*.

In the Beginning of *May*, the Brigadiers *How*, *Brudenell*, *Mordant*, *Farrington*, and *Shrimpton*, were made Major Generals: The Colonels *Sherrington*, *Davenport*, *Thomas Pulteney*, *William Villars*, *George Kellum*, *Thomas Crowther*, and *Bartholomew Ogilby*, were made Brigadier Generals; and *James* Duke of *Montroſe*, *James* Earl of *Seafield*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council; and an Alteration was made in the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*, in favour of the Whigs. On the 5th of *June* was iſſued a Proclamation for holding the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain* on the 23d of *October* following, and the Duke of *Queenſbury* was ſworn of the Privy-Council; the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, and Lord High-Admiral of *England*, had their Commiſſions renewed, as Officers of *Great-Britain*. About the middle of *Auguſt*, died *William Cavendiſh* Duke of *Devonſhire*, whom his Chaplain endeavoured to canonize for a Saint: He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *William*, Marquis of *Hartington*, not only in his Honour and Eſtate, but his Poſt of Lord High-Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and of Cuſtos Rotulorum, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*, &c.

The Queen according to her wonted Cuſtom, went with the Prince to *Newmarket* this Year, where ſhe was attended by Dr. *Balderſton*, Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and the Heads of that Univerſity, who came to congratulate her Arrival in the Country; her Majeſty received them with that Indulgence ſhe ever expreſſed towards theſe Nurſeries of Learning, and ordered them to be entertained at her Charge.

The Month of *October* prov'd fatal to many of the Queen's Ships. Five Men of War (who were Convoy to a great Fleet of Merchant Men and Tranſports, laden with Stores and Horſes, bound for *Liſbon*) fell in with the *Breſt* and *Dunkirk* Squadrons, off the *Lizard* to the Number of 14 Sail. The Convoy, to give the Merchants and Tranſports an Opportunity to eſcape, bravely engaged the *French*, but the *Cumberland*, *Cheſter*, and *Ruby*, being at length diſabled, were forced to ſubmit; the *Devonſhire* maintained a running Fight till

Night, when by ſome Accident ſhe was blown up, and only two of her Men ſaved: The *Royal Oak* was boarded by the *French*, but got clear, and with ſome Veſſels, made the Harbour of *Kinſale*; moſt of the reſt of the Merchantmen and Tranſports, being favoured by the Reſiſtance their Convoy made, got ſafe into the River of *Liſbon*. But as ill News ſeldom comes alone, we received an Account the latter End of the ſame Month of the Loſs of Admiral *Shovel*, in her Majeſty's Ship the *Aſſociation*, together with the *Eagle*, *Romney* and *Firebrand*, in their way Home from the *Streights*, even after they were come into the Soundings; and at a Time when the Weather was favourable enough. It ſeems the Admiral being apprehenſive he was near the Rocks of *Scilly*, on the 22d of *October* brought to, and lay by, how he came to alter his Judgment afterwards is uncertain; but about ſix in the Evening, when there was ſtill more Occaſion for Caution, as the Night was drawing on, he made the Signal for Sailing, and ſteer'd E. and by N.

About eight at Night the *Aſſociation*, in which was the Admiral, ſtruck upon the Rocks call'd the Biſhop and his Clerks, and was loſt with all her Company; as were the *Eagle* and *Romney*; the *Firebrand* was alſo daſhed in Pieces, but the Captain and 24 of his Men were ſaved in his Boat, the *Phœnix* alſo run upon the Rocks, but all her Men were ſaved: 'Tis ſaid Sir *George Byng* in the *Royal Anne* by an admirable Preſence of Mind, ſaved himſelf and the reſt of the Fleet; for finding the Admiral's Lights all put out on a ſudden, and being too well apprized of his Misfortune, he immediately ſet his Topſails, put up the ſame Lights the Admiral had, and ſteer'd a different Courſe, and the reſt of the Fleet ſteer'd after him, otherwiſe the Loſs had been yet greater. 'Tis ſaid my Lord *Durſley* in the *St. George*, ſtruck upon the ſame Ridge of Rocks, on which the *Aſſociation* ſplit, and the ſame Wave that daſhed Sir *Cloudeſley* in Pieces, ſet his Ship afloat.

There being none of the Men on Board the *Aſſociation* left alive, we can only conjecture the Occaſion of their Misfortune. It is certain there was a great deal of good Company on Board the Admiral, and it is not at all impoſſible, that in the Afternoon they had a Bowl of Punch; the Gentlemen had been a great while abſent from their Friends and Families; and judging themſelves near the Coaſt, 'tis no wonder they were a little elevated, and that after their Spirits were rais'd, their Caution was not ſo great as in the Morning. The general Inclination to be at Home prevailed, their eager Wiſhes that there were no Rocks in the Way to obſtruct their Paſſage, improved into a Belief that there were none; and though the Noon Day Light was not thought ſufficient to avoid thoſe Shelves before, they could paſs them now without Hazard in the Dark. Thus our Affections often over-rule our Judgments, but never ſo powerfully as when aſſiſted by the Fumes of Wine. I do not ſay, nor ſuppoſe, that theſe unhappy Gentlemen were diſordered by their Liquor; I only imagine they were in a chearful merry Mood, and what would have been very innocent aſhore; but there is a Time for all Things; and happy had it been if a chearful Bowl had not thrown them off their Guard, at a Time when they knew the utmoſt Caution was required.

Sir *Cloudeſley*'s Body was taken up by ſome Country People, and ſtripp'd and afterwards buried in the Sands; but upon Enquiry made by ſome

ſome of the other Ships, it was found and convey'd to *London*, and lies now interr'd in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, where her Majeſty erected a Monument for him at her own Charge. He is allowed by every body to have been a very brave Officer, but much fitter to have commanded a ſingle Squadron, than the grand Fleet. I know he is much commended by ſome People for his Conduct at the Battle of *Malaga*; but as well by the *French*, as the *Engliſh* Account of that Action, his Forwardneſs in that Engagement very much endangered the *Van* being cut off from the reſt of the Fleet; and Sir *George Rooke* was compelled to begin the Fight ſooner than he deſign'd. The Allies had ſpent the greateſt part of their Ammunition at the taking of *Gibraltar*, and the Admiral, that he might not ſpend any of his Shot in vain, had determined to come cloſe to the *French* before he had fir'd a Gun: But Sir *Cloudeſley*'s bearing down upon the *French*, before the reſt of the Fleet could come up, broke all his Meaſures, and he was reduced to this Dilemma, either to begin the Fight at too great a Diſtance, or ſuffer his *Van* to be cut off. I am for giving every Gentleman his due, but 'tis plain every brave Fellow is not fit for a Generaliſſimo.

The firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain* met purſuant to her Majeſty's Proclamation, on the 23d of *October*, when the Commons were directed to chuſe a Speaker; whereupon they choſe for their Speaker Mr. *Smith*, late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of *England*, whom her Majeſty approv'd: And 13 *Scots* Peers were admitted to their Places, being introduc'd each of them by two Peers of *England* of the ſame Rank. On the 6th of *November*, her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes as follows:

The Queen's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with all humble Thankfulneſs to Almighty God, and with entire Satisfaction to my ſelf, that I meet you here in this firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain*; not doubting but you come with Hearts prepared as mine is, to make this Union ſo proſperous, as may anſwer the well-grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reaſonable Apprehenſions of our Enemies.

To this End, nothing is ſo immediately material, as to convince, as ſoon as poſſible, both our Friends and Enemies, that the uniting of our Intereſts has not only improved our Abilities, but our Reſolutions alſo, to proſecute this juſt and neceſſary War, till we obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace for ourſelves and for our Allies.

In ſo great and extenſive a War as this is, many Things may be uſefully taken, which are not fit to be communicated beforehand; the Attempt upon *Thoulon* was of this Nature, and tho' it had not wholly its deſired Effect, has nevertheleſs been attended with many great and obvious Advantages to the common Cauſe in this Year; and has made our way eaſier, I hope to greater in the next.

As the *French* have gained Ground upon us in *Spain*, ſo they have been wholly driven out of *Italy*; by which it is become more eaſy for all the Allies to join their Aſſiſtance next Year, for enabling the King of *Spain* to recover his Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to his Obedience.

The Weakneſs and ill Poſture of

Affairs

Affairs upon the *Rhine*, in the beginning of the Year, has given an Opportunity to the *French* to make themſelves ſtronger in all other Parts; but this Defect ſeems in a very promiſing way o. being fully remedied againſt the next Campain, by the Conduct and Authority of the Elector of *Hanover*, whoſe ſeaſonable Acceptance of that Command, has ſtrengthened and obliged the whole Confederacy.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The laſt Application of the Supplies given me by former Parliaments, the plain Neceſſity of continuing this War, the reaſonable Proſpect of putting a good End to it, if we be not wanting to ourſelves, and the Honour of the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain*, are, I make no doubt, ſufficient Arguments to incite you to provide the neceſſary Supplies, which I am obliged to deſire of you for the enſuing Campaign in all Parts; and particularly the timely Support of the King of *Spain*, and the making good our Treaty with *Portugal*; as alſo for ſtrengthening the Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*; all which Services I don't doubt but you will think ſo neceſſary, that they ought not to be neglected, even altho' they ſhould require an Augmentation.

The Sums already expended in this War have been very great, and they are ſufficient Proofs how well ſatisfied my Subjects have always been with the Ends of my Government; of which I am ſo ſenſible, as never to aſk any Supplies from them, but what are abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Religion and Liberty; and I look upon it as my great Happineſs, that I have not the leaſt Intereſt ſeparate from that of my good Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In a Work ſo great and new in its kind, as that of the Union, it is impoſſible but that ſome Doubts and Difficulties muſt have ariſen, which however, I hope are ſo far overcome, as to have defeated the Deſigns of thoſe, who would have made uſe of that Handle to foment Diſturbances.

There are ſeveral Matters expreſly made liable, by the Articles of the Union, to the Conſideration of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, which together with ſuch others may reaſonably produce thoſe Advantages, that with due Care muſt certainly ariſe from that Treaty, I earneſtly recommend to your ſerious Conſideration.

On my Part, nothing ſhall be wanting to procure to my People all the Bleſſings which can follow from this happy Circumſtance of my Reign, and to extinguiſh by all proper Means, the leaſt Occaſions of Jealouſy, that either the Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of this my united Kingdom can ſuffer by the Conſequence of this Union.

Such a Suggeſtion ſhall never in my Time have any Foundation, how reſtleſs ſoever our Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Artifices to diſturb our Peace and Happineſs; thoſe great and valuable Bleſſings cannot but be always ſecure to us, if we heartily endeavour to confirm and improve our preſent Union: I hope therefore you will ſuffer nothing to prevail with you to diſunite among yourſelves, or abate your Zeal in oppoſing the common Enemy.

The Commons having qualified themſelves to ſit, by taking the Oaths, *&c.* on the 12th of *December*,

cember, preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein they do with all Thankfulneſs, acknowledge the divine Goodneſs, in making her Majeſty the glorious Inſtrument of uniting the Kingdoms; and ſaid, they ſhould embrace all Occaſions of confirming and improving the Advantages of this happy Union; and they were reſolved to exert the united Strength of this Iſland; ſo that to make it a Terror to her Majeſty's Enemies; that the Elector of *Hanover*'s commanding on the *Rhine*, gave them the greateſt Hopes of Succeſs on that Side; and that tho' her Majeſty's great Deſigns had not had all the deſired Effects laſt Campaign, that ſhould not diſcourage them from making their utmoſt Efforts for recovering the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, making good the Treaty with *Portugal*, and ſtrengthening the Duke of *Savoy*.

That her Majeſty through her whole Reign had ſhewn ſhe had no Intereſt ſeparate from her People, and they were ſo ſenſible of it, as never to be wanting on all Occaſions to expreſs their Gratitude to the beſt of Queens; and concluded, promiſing all Unanimity and Diſpatch in the publick Buſineſs and Supply.

The Lords inſtead of addreſſing her Majeſty, fell upon their Grievances, and particularly the Decay of Trade, occaſioned by the Want of Cruiſers and Convoys; and read a Petition, preſented by the two Sheriffs of *London*, and ſubſcribed by about 200 conſiderable Merchants, complaining of their Loſſes at Sea, and deſiring ſome ſpeedy Remedy. My Lord *Haverſham* upon this Occaſion made a Speech, wherein he ſays, our Ships had been taken by our Enemies, as the *Dutch* take our Herrings, by Shoals upon our own Coaſts, and that the Royal Navy itſelf had not eſcaped: That by theſe Misfortunes our Merchants were beggar'd, our Commerce broke, our Trade was gone, our Manufacturies ruin'd; the Queen loſt her Cuſtoms, and the Parliament muſt make good the Deficiencies; while our Allies had an open and flouriſhing Trade, and the Enemies made uſe of our Ships and Seamen againſt us: That they were now upon the Enquiry, who brought them into this miſerable Condition; but where-ever they began, if they did not end with the Miniſtry, they ſhould be in a worſe Condition than they were before: That he took the Root of all their Misfortunes to lie in the Miniſtry, and without a change of Miniſtry, in his Opinion, no other Remedy would be effectual. He ſaid if he was not confident he ſtood upon ſure Grounds, he ſhould not have ventured to have ſaid ſo much, but he had his Juſtification in his Hand. The Prince he excuſed, and ſaid he thought the Navy ſafer in his Hands, than any Man's, as not being capable of being influenced by any great Miniſter; but if his Council had been faulty, it was fit they ſhould have what they deſerved. Nor did he lay any Blame upon the Queen; he ſaid ſhe was a Princeſs of too much conſummate Wiſdom to act without the Advice of her Miniſtry: That their Lordſhips had long ſince addreſs'd her Majeſty, that particular Care might be taken of theſe Points, and none but they who had her Majeſty's Ear could prevail to the contrary; and the want of following their Lordſhips Advice, had coſt the Nation near ten Millions, and therefore it evidently followed, that the Miniſtry had been the Occaſion of all theſe Loſſes.

And thus the old Queſtion was reviv'd, whether the Land or Sea Service ought to be moſt attended

to: Not that the thing would bear a Queſtion, but every one knows who commanded at Land, what Alliances and Friendſhips he had contracted with the Treaſury, and other Miniſters; that his Troops were conſtantly well paid, recruited and augmented at his Deſire, and that he had met with ſuitable Succeſs; and as a learned Gentleman obſerves, was crown'd with Victory every other Year. Two Trophies of his Victories were hung up in our View; we frequently went in ſolemn Proceſſion to St. *Paul*'s (the Pomp whereof was little inferior to a *Roman* Triumph) to return our Thanks to Heaven for the Succeſſes of our great Leader. And can it be thought ſtrange, that the Nation ſhould be ſo ſtruck with the Splendor and Brightneſs of the Cavalcade, that the Heroe ſhould attract all our Hearts, and engage all our Powers to ſupport his Glory; it is very natural to ſuppoſe, that we were ſo far amus'd with theſe Things, that we neglected others of equal Conſequence: And we ſee that thus in Fact it was; for tho' our Fleet and our Trade is univerſally acknowledged to be of the greateſt Importance to the Nation, and tho' we were Maſters at Sea, yet the Enemy domineer'd in the Soundings, and in the Channel, and hardly ſuffered a Merchant to eſcape them; and as my Lord *Haverſham* obſerves, even our Men of War often fell into their Hands; and the Prince bearing the Title of Admiral, the Miniſtry thought themſelves ſufficiently ſkreen'd againſt any Complaints on this Head. But the Nation could no longer be blinded by the glittering eclat of our Arms in *Flanders*, the Merchants grew clamorous, our Manufactures were ruin'd, the Workmen and their Families ſtarving, and even the Name of the Prince, her Majeſty's deareſt Conſort, whom the People ſo much ador'd, could no longer ſtop the Mouths of that Multitude of Sufferers. Even their Friends the Whigs, who had hitherto applauded the Adminiſtration to the Skies, murmured loudly at this Conduct. And indeed what did all our Conqueſts in the *Netherlands* produce, but an Augmentation of Troops, and an Increaſe of Taxes; did thoſe who were to enjoy the Fruits of the Conqueſts contribute to the Charges of that Expedition, as *England* did to that of the *Dutch*, when they redeem'd us from Popery and Slavery; were the Revenues of the conquered Countries, or any part of them, applied to the future Subſiſtance of our Troops; or did not this Nation on the other Side take into Pay, and ſubſiſt the Troops of thoſe Powers, who were only to enjoy the Fruits of all our Victories; and if this were ſo, as it requires no great Pains to demonſtrate, let People learn to ſpeak with Modeſty of that Adminiſtration: And I believe it may be laid down as an unconteſted Truth, that from the Conqueſt to this Day, the Nation never flouriſhed leſs than when our Arms have been ſucceſsful on the Continent: And whenever the Genius of the Nation has exerted itſelf in maritime Affairs, then if ever we may have been ſtil'd a happy People. When *Drake* and *Raleigh* commanded at Sea, the Nation rather gain'd than loſt by the *Spaniſh* War: What we loſt in Trade was made up in Prizes; but during this War, that vanquiſhed Prince, whom we ſo much contemned, maintained himſelf with the Spoils of our Merchants. And both Houſes being ſufficiently convinc'd of the Truth of the Merchants Complaints, a Bill was brought in for the better ſecuring the Trade of

the Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.

This Seſſions, a Complaint was made againſt Mr. *Aſgill*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, for publiſhing a Book, entitled, *An Argument, proving that according to the Covenant of eternal Life revealed in Scripture, Man may be tranſlated from hence into that eternal Life, without paſſing through Death: Although the human Nature of Chriſt himſelf could not be thus tranſlated till he had paſs'd through Death.* And Mr. *Aſgill* acknowledging himſelf the Author, the Commons reſolved, that in the ſaid Book were contained many prophane and blaſphemous Expreſſions, highly reflecting on the Chriſtian Religion, and ordered the Book to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman in *New-Palace-Yard*, and reſolved that *John Aſgill*, having in his Place own'd himſelf to be the Author of the ſaid Book, be expelled the Houſe.

The Queen came to the Houſe of Lords the 18th of *December*, and having given the Royal Aſſent to the Land-Tax, and ſome other Acts, ſhe made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein ſhe takes Occaſion to tell them, that ſhe thought herſelf obliged to look upon thoſe who were willing and deſirous to ſupport her in bringing this War to a ſafe and honourable Concluſion, as the moſt proper Objects of her Favour and Encouragement. And on the 19th a Debate was begun in the Houſe of Lords concerning *Spain*, wherein the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Conduct was on all Sides highly applauded; but when it was mov'd, that then he might have the Thanks of the Houſe, this was oppos'd by ſome who imagined it might tend to eclipſe the Glory of another General. The Earl of *Rocheſter* obſerved, it was a Saying of old Duke *Schomberg*'s, that the attacking *France* in the *Netherlands*, was like taking a Bull by the Horns; and therefore his Lordſhip propos'd, the ſtanding upon the Defenſive in *Flanders*, and ſending from thence 15 or 20,000 Men to *Catalonia*. In this he was ſeconded by the Earl of *Nottingham* and others, who took Notice, that *Spain* was in a Manner abandoned to the Enemy. This raiſed the Indignation of a noble Peer, who could not bear to hear of being upon the Defenſive, inſomuch that the Houſe took Notice of his Warmth; and a certain Lord ſaid, he wondered that Nobleman, who had been always ſo conſpicuous for his Calmneſs and Moderation, ſhould be glad to hear where elſe they could provide Troops to ſend thither. To this it was anſwered, the thing was of too great Concern to be ſpoken of without Warmth, and there were Meaſures already concerted for ſending powerful Succours to King *Charles*; but how powerful thoſe Succours, were the Event has ſhewn.

Soon after the Lords preſented an Addreſs of Thanks to the Queen for her Speech, wherein they tell her Majeſty, that the great Spirit and Reſolution ſhe had expreſſed for the vigorous carrying on the War in *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, could not fail to contribute to bring the War to a happy and laſting Concluſion, and ought to excite the Imitation of all her Allies; and hop'd her Majeſty would endeavour to oblige ſuch of them as had been remiſs to perform their Parts for the Future: That her Majeſty's Favour was the higheſt Encouragement to her Subjects; but the Zeal they had for her Service, and the Duty they ow'd their Country, would oblige them to do their utmoſt to ſupport her Majeſty in this juſt War, till it was brought to a happy

happy Concluſion; and concluded with promiſing to do all that was in their Power for rendring the Union compleat and entire.

Both Houſes attended her Majeſty with another Addreſs on the 22d of *December*; in which they ſay, they thought it not only reaſonable, but neceſſary at this Juncture, to offer their unanimous Opinion to her Majeſty, that no Peace could be honourable or ſafe, if *Spain*, the *Weſt-Indies*, or any Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy be ſuffered to remain under the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; that they could not but think a much greater Impreſſion might have been made upon the Enemy, if the Allies, who were principally concerned, had ſeconded her Majeſty's Endeavours, and preſs'd *France* on all Sides; and that they thought it their Duty to beſeech her Majeſty to make the moſt preſſing Inſtances to the Emperor, that he would with all Expedition ſend powerful Succours to *Spain* under the Conduct of Prince *Eugene*, and make good what he had concerted, for putting 20,000 Men under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*, and would uſe his utmoſt Power for the ſtrengthening the Army upon the *Rhine*, which was under the Command of that wiſe and valiant Prince, the Elector of *Hanover:* And they believ'd nothing of this Nature could be refus'd her Majeſty, who had done ſo great things for the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The Queen anſwered, ſhe alſo was of Opinion, that no Peace could be Honourable, or Safe, till the intire Monarchy of *Spain* was reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and ſhe ſhould continue her Inſtances with the Emperor as to what they had deſired.

About this time Mr. *William Gregg*, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, was committed to *Newgate* for High-Treaſon, in correſponding with the Enemy; and on the 19th of *January* he was brought to his Trial at the *Old-Bailey*, and confeſſed the Indictment. Some People were in great Hopes, that Mr. Secretary *Harley* would have been found to have had ſome ſhare in that Correſpondence; but Mr. *Gregg* very honourably acquitted him with his laſt Breath. 'Tis ſaid ſome Offers were made him, if he would have accuſed him. But I believe it is apparent at this Day, that *Gregg* entered into that Correſpondence purely to ſupport his Extravagances, and hardly conſulted any Man in that Affair.

His Royal Highneſs the Lord High Admiral thought fit the latter end of *January*, to make the following Promotions of Sea Officers, *viz.* Sir *John Leake*, Admiral of the White Squadron, and Admiral in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet; Sir *George Byng*, Admiral of the Blue; Sir *John Jennings*, Vice-Admiral of the Red; Sir *John Norris*, Vice-Admiral of the White; the Lord *Durſley*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir *Edward Whitacre*, Vice Admiral of the Red, and *John Baker*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

There was alſo ſome Alteration in the Miniſtry: Mr. *Harley* reſigned his Office of Secretary of State, and was ſucceeded by the Right Hon. *Hen. Boyle*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; and Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Comptroller of the Houſhold, Sir *Simon Hareourt*, Attorney-General, and Mr. *St. John* Secretary of War alſo reſign'd their Places.

The Commons about this Time came to a Reſolution, that of the 29395 *Engliſh* Forces, provided by Parliament for the Services of *Spain* and *Portugal* in the Year 1707, there were but 8663 Men, beſides Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion

miſſion Officers and Servants, in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the Time of the Battle of *Almanza*. But it appearing afterwards, that the Deficiencies in thoſe Troops were in ſome meaſure occaſion'd by Sickneſs and other unavoidable Accidents, when the Queſtion was afterwards put, 'That the Deficiency of *Engliſh* Troops in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the Time of the Battle of *Almanza*, had been chiefly occaſioned by the Want of timely and effectual Recruits being ſent thither,' it paſs'd in the Negative.

While the Nation was thus buſied in the enquiring into the Miſmanagements of the Fleet and Army, it was alarmed by the Arrival of the Pretender at *Dunkirk*, with a Body of *French* Troops, and the Preparations that were made there for their Embarkation. It was immediately apprehended that this Expedition was deſign'd againſt her Majeſty's Dominions; and Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the *Houſe of Commons*, with the Advices her Majeſty had received of an intended Invaſion; whereupon an Addreſs was drawn up, in which the Houſe of Lords concurr'd, and on the 5th of *March* both Houſes attended her Majeſty with it.

In this Addreſs, they thank her Majeſty for communicating to her Parliament the Intelligence ſhe had received of her Royal Perſon, and ſaid they were reſolved to ſtand by and aſſiſt her Majeſty with their Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance of her undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all her Enemies at Home and Abroad; that her Majeſty's Care in fitting out a Fleet in ſo ſhort a Time, gave her Subjects great Satisfaction and Encouragement, who were alſo ſenſible of the Zeal the *States-General* had ſhewn on this Occaſion; they deſired the Laws againſt Papiſts and Nonjurors might be put in Execution, and that ſuſpected Perſons might be ſecured with their Horſes and Arms.

And as they doubted not but by her Majeſty's Care, her Enemies would be put to Confuſion; ſo they embraced that Opportunity to ſhew her Majeſty and the World, that no Attempts of this Kind ſhould deter them from ſupporting her Majeſty in a vigorous Proſecution of the War, till the Monarchy ſhould be reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and her Majeſty had the Glory to compleat the Recovery of the Liberties of *Europe*.

Her Majeſty anſwered, ſhe had ſuch entire Dependence on the Providence of God, and ſo much Confidence in her good Subjects, that ſhe hoped this Attempt would prove only dangerous to thoſe who undertook it: That ſhe was very ſenſible of their Concern and Affection for her, and for her Government, and ſhould have a particular Regard to their Advice: That ſhe was pleaſed with the Notice they had taken of the Readineſs of the *States-General* to aſſiſt her; and that the firm Reſolutions they had expreſs'd of ſupporting her, in bringing this War to an happy Concluſion, as it was obliging to her, ſo it would diſhearten their common Enemies, and give the greateſt Encouragement and Advantage to all the Allies.

The *Dutch*, as may be collected from that Addreſs, had not only given her Majeſty Intelligence of the intended Invaſion, but had concerted Meaſures with her Miniſter, Major General *Cadogan*, for the Imbarkation of a Body of Troops for *Great-Britain*, ſo ſoon as they ſhould have certain Advice that the 12 Battalions of *French* who were to be employed in the Invaſion, were embark'd.

Sir *George Byng* ſailed from the *Downs* for *Dunkirk* on the 27th of *February* with 23 *Engliſh* and 3 *Dutch* Men of War, and a Fire-ſhip; and by ſome Fiſhermen that he took, he learn'd the Number and Strength of the Enemy; and that the Chevalier was expected there every Day: But Sir *George* being driven from his Station by ſtormy Weather, and forced to return into the *Downs*, the *French* took Advantage of his Abſence, and the Chevalier arriving on the 8th of *March*, *N. S.* They embark'd their Troops and ſet Sail the 17th from *Dunkirk:* But the Wind changing, they came to an Anchor again in *Newport-Pitts*, where they remained till the 19th, when the Wind coming about fair, they ſet ſail again for the Coaſt of *Scotland*.

In the mean time a Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons, for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act, by empowering her Majeſty to ſecure and detain the Perſons, as ſhe ſhould ſuſpect were conſpiring againſt her Perſon and Government: And a Proclamation was iſſued, declaring the *Pretender*, his Accomplices and Adherents, Traytors and Rebels, and for apprehending them; and requiring all Popiſh Recuſants not to depart above five Miles from their Dwellings, and baniſhing Papiſts ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and for tendering the Oaths to diſaffected Perſons, and taking away their Horſes and Arms, which was put in Execution accordingly.

Sir *George Byng* being reinforced to the Number of about 40 Sail of the Line of Battle, beſides Frigates and Fire-ſhips; ſet ſail again the 16th or 17th; and being between *Dunkirk* and *Calais* on the 19th or 20th in the Morning, he received Intelligence by an *Oſtend* Ship diſpatch'd by Major General *Cadogan*, that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was ſailed Northwards: Whereupon a Council of War was held, and it was reſolved to ſet Sail immediately after the Enemy, whoſe Deſign they judg'd to be upon *Edinburgh*; and a ſtrong Squadron was detach'd under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, to convoy over the *Engliſh* Troops that were embark'd at *Oſtend*.

On the 13th of *March*, the Commons attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, wherein they ſay, That as on the one Side, the ſmall Number of Ships and Troops the *French* made uſe of in this Expedition might juſtly be regarded with Contempt; ſo on the other it gave juſt Cauſe to believe, that their chief Dependance was upon ſome of her Subjects, whoſe reſtleſs Paſſions, and arbitrary Principles, had for ſome Years engaged them in forming Deſigns to undermine and deſtroy the moſt happy Eſtabliſhment, that the Government of this Iſland was ever founded upon.

And they did in the Name of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, aſſure her, that whatever Charge ſhe ſhould be at in augmenting her Troops at Home, or replacing thoſe recalled from Abroad, or ſuch other Services as her Majeſty ſhould judge neceſſary on this Occaſion, ſhould be made good; and as they deſired the ſevereſt Puniſhment might be inflicted on thoſe who ſhould aſſiſt in this unnatural Deſign of betraying her Majeſty and their Country, ſo they did not doubt but ſhe would give ſuitable Encouragement to thoſe who ſhould oppoſe the Invaders; and they entreated her Majeſty, that this Enterpize might not divert her conſtant Vigour in proſecuting the War Abroad.

They ſaid nothing can be ſo dangerous or fatal to her Majeſty and

and the Government, as thoſe Perſons who endeavour'd to create Diviſions amongſt her Subjects; or by artful Methods would leſſen the Eſteem her Majeſty had of thoſe, who had ſo eminently, and in ſo diſtinguiſhing a Manner commanded her Armies, and managed her Treaſure, to the Glory of her Majeſty Abroad, and the entire Satisfaction of her People at Home: And therefore deſired ſhe would diſcountenance all ſuch Perſons and Deſigns in the moſt remarkable Manner.

The Queen in her Anſwer, ſaid, that no Apprehenſion further than were reaſonable ſhould have any Influence on her Meaſures, while the Cauſe of Religion and Liberty, with the good Affection of her People were on her Side: That ſhe thought all thoſe who endeavour'd to make Diviſions, her and her Kingdoms Enemies; and ſhe ſhould never countenance thoſe who ſhould leſſen the juſt Eſteem ſhe had for them, who had done and continued to do her the moſt eminent Services.

The Lords alſo attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs the ſame Day, thanking her for the vigorous Methods ſhe had taken againſt the Pretender, and aſſured her of their Concurrence; and ſuggeſted alſo, that the inconſiderable Forces the Enemy employ'd in this Attempt, muſt proceed from ſome Invitation from hence, and was an undeniable Proof, that neither the Mildneſs of her Majeſty's Government, nor the Succeſſes of her Reign, could reconcile ſome Men to the Eſtabliſhment: They hoped her Majeſty would have a juſt Deteſtation of thoſe Perſons who at the Time of this helliſh Attempt, were miſrepreſenting the Actions of the beſt Subjects, creating Jealouſies in her Majeſty of thoſe, who had always ſerved her moſt eminently and faithfully; and deſired no ſuch Perſons might have Acceptance for the future: And they hoped her Majeſty would principally depend upon, and encourage thoſe who had been ever ſince the Revolution, moſt ſteady and firm to the Intereſt of the late King and her Majeſty.

The Queen gave the Lords much the ſame Anſwer ſhe had the Commons, concluding, ſhe ſhould always place her chief Dependence on thoſe, who had given Proofs of the greateſt Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of her Perſon, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

There were not only ten Battalions ſent from *Oſtend* to *Tinmouth* on this Occaſion, but the firſt and ſecond Troops of Horſe Guards, a Detachment of the Foot Guards, and ſeveral other Regiments marched to the North of *England*; and the Earl of *Leven*, Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of *Scotland*, was ſent thither; and ſeveral Regiments in *Ireland* were commanded to the North, to lie ready to be tranſported to *Scotland*. But as it happened, there was very little Occaſion for theſe Troops; for the Government received an Account from Sir *George Byng*, that on the 13th he diſcovered the Enemy's Fleet in the Mouth of *Edinburgh Frith*, off of which Place he lay at an Anchor the Night before; that he ſent a Boat aſhore at the Iſle of *May*, which brought him Advice, that the *French* came to an Anchor the Day before, and ſent up a Ship into *Leith* Road, which had a Flag at the Maintopmaſt-Head; that they reported it to be a blue one, but he was of Opinion it was the Standard; that the People of the Iſland ſaid, that by the Time that Ship could get up before the Town, they

they heard ſeveral Guns fire, which were in the Manner of a Salute; that the Ship that went up Yeſterday, came down again that Morning, and was then within two Leagues of him, and appeared to be a Ship of 60 Guns, but had then no Flag on Board; but when the *French* weigh'd he ſaw a Flag at the Maintopmaſt-Head on Board one of their Ships; that they ſtood from him, and he was making after them with all the Sail he could.

The Government likewiſe received another Letter from Sir *George Byng*, dated the 15th of *March*, wherein he ſays: We chas'd the Enemy to the Northwards of *Buccaneſs*, ſome times with reaſonable Hopes of coming up with them; the *Dover* and *Ludlow-Caſtle* being the only clean ſailing Ships we had, they were the firſt which came up with part of the Enemies Squadron, paſſing by ſome of the ſmaller, to engage ſome of the larger Ships, and ſtop them till they could be relieved. They attacked two or three of their Ships, among which was the *Saliſbury*; they did not part with them till more of our Ships arrived, but work'd their Ship in a handſome Manner, to cut them off from the reſt of the Fleet; but in the Darkneſs of the Night they all got out of Sight except the *Saliſbury*, who falling in amongſt our Headmoſt Ships, the *Leopard* entered Men on Board her. We were informed by the Officers, that there were 12 Battalions in their Squadron commanded by a Marſhal of *France*; the pretended Prince of *Wales*, Lord *Middleton*, Lord *Perth*, the *Mac Donels*, *Trevanion*, and ſeveral other Officers and Gentlemen, on Board the *Mars*; in which alſo was Monſieur *Fourbin*, who commanded the Squadron. The Number and Strength of their Ships are very near the Account we lately received from *Dunkirk*, nor were they join'd by the *Breſt* Men of War; and they further aſſure us, that the Ships our Out-ſcouts ſaw off of *Calais* were Privateers, and their Prizes going into *Dunkirk*. The Morning after this Chaſe we ſaw but 18 of the Enemies Ships, as far as we could perceive them from the Maſt-Head, in the *E. N. E.* of us, having no proſpect of coming up with them, we lay off, and on *Buccaneſs* all Day and Yeſterday to gather our Ships together, and this Day it blowing hard at *N. E.* with a great Sea, judging the Enemy could not ſeize the Shore to make an Attempt, we bore up for this Place; which was thought moſt reaſonable, not only to ſecure, but to give Countenance and Spirit to her Majeſty's faithful Subjects, and diſcourage thoſe that could have thought of being our Enemies.

Monſieur Matignan's *Letter to Monſieur* Chamillard, *concerning the Expedition to* Scotland.

SIR,

I Had the Honour to acquaint you with our Embarkation at *Dunkirk*, the 17th paſt, and you ſhall ſee by the following Journal what has happened ſince till our Return.

The 27th of *March*, at four in the Afternoon, the Chevalier *de Fourbin* ſet ſail with the Fleet; but about ten in the Evening the Wind proving contrary, we were obliged to caſt Anchor in the *Downs*, off *Newport*, where we were detained the 18th and 19th. The *Proteus*, on Board of which were 400 Land Men, the *Gurrier* (or *Warriour*) and the *Barenti*, with 200 Men each, were obliged by

by the high Winds to put back into *Dunkirk*. The ſame Day (the 19th) at ten in the Evening, the Wind having chopp'd about, we ſet Sail again, and having purſued our Courſe the 20th, 21, and 22d with a ſtrong Gale, we made the *Frith* of *Edinburgh* in the Morning, and in the Evening caſt Anchor at the Mouth of it. The 24th in the Morning, as we made ready to enter the *Frith*, we diſcovered a great Number of Ships, which we ſoon found to be the Enemies Squadron, to the Number of 28 Sail, whom we judged to be the ſame as had appeared off of *Dunkirk*; whereupon Monſieur *de Fourbin* reſolved to bear off by the Favour of a Land Breeze; which very luckily carried us from the Enemy: The latter purſued us pretty cloſe all that Day (24th) and four of their beſt Sailers being come up with our ſternmoſt Ships, the Enemies foremoſt Ship attacked at four in the Afternoon the *Auguſt*, with whom ſhe exchanged ſome Guns for ſome time; after which the Enemy bore down upon the *Saliſbury*, which was more aſtern, and endeavoured to put her between herſelf and another *Engliſh* Ship that was coming up to her. The Fight between theſe two Ships, and ſome others on both Sides, laſted till Night; during which time the *Saliſbury* made a great Fire with their ſmall Arms.

Our Fleet being diſperſed, and the Enemy near us, Monſieur *de Fourbin* ſteer'd falſe during the Night, which had a good Effect; for the next Day (the 25th) we found ourſelves with 20 Sail at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Enemy. Whereupon I diſcourſed Monſieur *de Fourbin*, to know of him whether having miſs'd our landing in the *Frith* of *Edinburg*, he might not attempt it in another Place: He propoſed to me *Inverneſs*, which is a very remote Port in the North of *Scotland*: And we went immediately to ſpeak of it to the King of *England*, who entertained the Motion with Joy; and told us, we ought to concert together the Meaſures that were to be taken, and he would purſue our Reſolutions.

The Queſtion now was to get Pilots to conduct us thither, and give us the neceſſary Notices; but there being none in our Squadron that was acquainted with that Port, Monſieur *de Fourbin* detatched a Frigate with the Sieurs *Caron* and *Buyon* to fetch ſome from *Buccaneſs*. All that Day (25th) we ſteer'd with a pretty favourable Wind towards the North of *Scotland*; but about eleven at Night there aroſe a ſtrong contrary Wind, which having continu'd the next Day with Violence, Monſieur *de Fourbin* told me, it was high Time to acquaint the King with the Inconveniencies of purſuing our Courſe; which were the inevitable Diſperſion of our Fleet, the Danger the Ships that ſhould be ſeparated would be in, either of falling into the Enemies Hands, or of periſhing on the Coaſt, if they were driven thither, and even the wanting of Proviſions.

The Impoſſibility of the Sieurs *Caron* and *Buyon* found of approaching the Shoar, by reaſon of the ſtormy Weather, and conſequently of bringing Pilots to guide us: The Uneaſineſs and Dangers of landing in a Port we were Strangers to, and where the Enemy might come up again with us, together with other Hazards and Difficulties, having been repreſented to the King by Monſieur *de Fourbin*, in the Preſence of the Duke of *Perth*, my Lord *Middleton*, Mr. *Hamilton*, my Lord *Grimoy*, and Meſſieurs *de Beaubornois* and *de Andrezet*; the King of *England* with the unanimous Advice of all

thoſe Gentlemen, reſolved to return to *Dunkirk*, where we could not arrive before this Day, by reaſon of the calm and contrary Winds.

I am, &c.

Another Letter concerning the Expedition in Scotland.

Dunkirk, April 12. *N. S.* 1708.

SIR,

WE were in ſuch a Hurry on our Expedition to *Scotland*, the Deſign being communicated to none but our Princes Privy-Council till we were on our March, that that I neither could, nor durſt ſay any Thing of it; but now we are return'd, I believe it won't be diſagreeable to you to know the Truth of the Matter.

When the Prince ſet Sail, three Battalions, and ſome Proviſions that could not be got ready to go with him, were ordered to follow him to *Leith* Road; which accordingly we did four Days after in ſeven Privateers, commanded by Monſieur *Zouſt*; and got to *Leith* Road without meeting any Ships in our Paſſage. We were much ſurprized to find no Ships at our Place of Rendezvous, and therefore put out *Dutch* Colours, and went cloſe in with the Town of *Leith* to get Intelligence. A Boat came off to us with two Pilots, who told us, that the *French* Fleet had not been there, but that Advice was come from the *Engliſh* Fleet, which lay off of the *Frith* Mouth; and that the People on Shoar took our Ships to be ſeven *Dutch Eaſt-India* Men that they heard had been upon the Coaſt.

We kept the Pilots on Board, and made all the Haſte we could out of the *Frith*, keeping cloſe under the South Shoar to cover us from the Sight of the *Engliſh*, whom we ſaw off *Fifeneſs* about three Leagues to the Northward of us; ſteering our Coaſt North-Eaſt, we came up in two Days, with the Body of the *French* Fleet all ſcatter'd, and reſolving Homewards. I went on Board the *Mars*, where I was told the Prince and Privy Council were, to receive further Orders, and give an Account of my Expedition, and there heard of their narrow Eſcape by the luckieſt Accident in the World. They got into the *Frith* on the *Friday* Night, having heard nothing of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and anchored off of *Pitenweem* and *Creil*, with Deſign to land near *Leith* in the Morning. When in the Night they heard the *Engliſh* Fleet fire the Signal for their Ships to come to an Anchor, Monſieur *Fourbin* knowing the Meaning of it, immediately ſent a Boat on Board of every Ship in his Squadron, ordering them to put out their Lights, and to ſail one by one out of the *Frith*, and ſteer'd a North-Eaſt Coaſt, till they ſhould come off of the Town of *St. Andrews*, which accordingly they did; but the Wind and Tide being againſt them, the *Engliſh* made them in the Morning, and purſued them. In the Purſuit, which laſted three Days, they loſt the *Saliſbury*; the *Blackwall* foundered ſince at Sea; the *Deal-Caſtle*, *Sun*, and *Squirrel*, we are afraid are loſt on the Coaſt of *Holland*; and the *Triumph*, which we thought alſo loſt, is got in but much ſhatter'd. On *Thurſday* laſt, juſt off of *Zealand* our ſmall Squadron fell in with four *Engliſh* Third Rates, which frighted us out of our Wits; for we were in ſo diſmal a Condition, that we could not make any Defence, and we muſt have ſurrendered: But they knowing nothing of our Circumſtances,

cumſtances, bore away from us, and we got that Afternoon in *Dunkirk* Road, and the next Day our Prince arrived with the reſt; in ſo miſerable a Condition all of us, that the Soldiers when they crept aſhore looked more like Rats than Men: The Prince ſuffered much in his Health, and what with Fatigue and Chagrin, looked very thin; but to put a good Face on the Matter, dreſs'd himſelf very fine in an embroidered Suit, and a blue Feather in his Hat when he went aſhore, where he was receiv-ed by abundance of Ladies in their Coaches with Looks that put me in Mind of an *Engliſh* Funeral: When he went off the Noiſe was all over, *Long live the King:* But at our Return, ſhrugging of Shoul-ders, and ſhaking of Heads, gave a diſmal welcome. Poor *Clermont* and his Brother are taken in the *Saliſbury*; and my Lord *Dumbar-ton* is either with them, or left in the *Blackwall.* General *Dorring-ton, Gilmoy*, and ſome of our Bot-tle Friends, are now very ill at Mrs. *Goff*'s Houſe here; the *Mac-donalds*, &c. are gone up on *Sa-turday* to *St. Germains* with the Prince.

I need not tell you, that the Foundation of our whole Deſign was the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, which miſcarrying by the Arrival of the *Engliſh* Fleet, the Princes Council did not think fit to land any where elſe. The Plan of this Caſtle was laid before a Council of General Officers at *Verſailles*, and it was unanimouſly concluded, that with the Troops, Mortars, and Bombs, which we carried, it could not hold above three Days. We de-ſign'd to have made a falſe Attack at the Poſtern Gate, while three Battalions ſhould enter the Out-works that front the City, and lodge under their half Moon; which would oblige them the next Day to ſurrender. By the taking of this Caſtle we ſhould have had the Regalia, and I am told two Proteſtant Biſhops would have crowned our Prince in the High Church. The Equivalent from *England*, being alſo in this Caſtle, would have been a great Supply to us for raiſing of Men; we having above 400 Officers with us for that Purpoſe, all pretty Fellows, that ſerved in the Wars of *Italy* and *Spain*; and above a hundred Cheſts of Money. Some were for landing in *Surry Frith*, if it had been only to refreſh our Troops. But you know how nicely the *French* King's Orders are to be obeyed, and how little Power he gives of his Troops to any Ally, but always ſecret ones to his own Generals. We *Scots* and *Iriſh* might have landed, but the *French* were reſtrained to *Muſ-ſelborough* and *Leith*, or no where.

The *French* Squadron having been thus driven from the Coaſt of *Scotland*, and retired to their Har-bour of *Dunkirk*, the Commons reſolved upon an Addreſs to the Prince of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral, for his great Care in ſo expeditiouſly ſetting out a Fleet which prevented the Invaſion.

The Queen having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts on the firſt of *April* made a Speech to both Houſes. She acknowledged the wiſe and ſpeedy Proviſions they had made for the publick Security, and the large and timely Supplies they had given, and promiſed they ſhould be well applied. That by theſe undeniable Proofs of their Zeal and Affection at this Juncture, every body muſt be convinced, they believed all that was dear to them ſafe under her Government, and muſt be irrecoverably loſt, if ever the Deſigns of a *Popiſh Pretender*, bred

bred up in the Principles of the moſt arbitrary Government ſhould take Place.

That ſome of her Subjects muſt have made very falſe Repreſentations of the Inclinations and Intereſts of her People, to have encouraged this deſperate Attempt; ſince without it, it was not conſiſting with the uſual Precaution of the Enemy, to hazard the Expence of ſo vain and ill-grounded an Undertaking. She recommended to them the putting the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts and diſaffected Perſons, and the making them pay the full towards the publick Taxes that the Law required; for nothing ſhe ſaid was more reaſonable, than that they who by their Principles and Practices encouraged ſuch Diſturbances, ſhould doubly contribute to the Charge of quieting them, and ſecuring the Kingdom's Peace; and ſhould know themſelves on all Occaſions to be reſponſible in the firſt Place, for the many Inconveniencies that might enſue. And then the Parliament was prorogued.

Acts paſſed in the ſixth Year of Queen *Anne*, Parliament 3, Seſſion 1.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in Great-Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1708.

An Act for repealing and declaring the Determination of two Acts paſſed in the Parliament of Scotland; *the one entitled, An Act for the Security of the Kingdom: The other an Act of Peace and War.*

An Act for better ſecuring the Duties of Eaſt-India *Goods.*

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1708.

An Act for raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty for the Service of the Year 1708, *and other Uſes, by falſe Annuities, charged on a Fund, not exceeding forty thouſand Pound* per Annum, *to raiſe by appropriating ſeveral Supplies, and by granting further Terms in the Duties on Low Wines, and on Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen; the Stamp Duties, the one third Subſidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the Branches of Exciſe, and by making Proviſions in the Act mentioned.*

An Act for rendering the Union of the two Kingdoms more intire and compleat.

By this Act there ſhall be but one Privy-Council for the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, which ſhall have the ſame Powers and Authorities, as the Privy-Council of *England* had at the time of the Union.

Her Majeſty ſhall appoint Juſtices of the Peace in *Scotland*, under the Great-Seal of *Great-Britain*, which Perſon ſo appointed over and above the ſeveral Powers and Authorities veſted in Juſtices of the Peace by the Laws of *Scotland*, ſhall exerciſe the ſame Authority within their ſeveral Bounds, as appertains to the Office and Truſt of a Juſtice of Peace in *England*, in relation to or for the Preſervation of publick Peace, provided that in the Seſſion of Peace, the Method of Tryal ſhall be according to the Laws of *Scotland.*

Provided, nothing herein ſhall infringe the Rights heretofore granted to the City of *Edinburgh*, or other Royal Burghs, of being Juſtices of the Peace within their reſpective Bounds.

In the Months of *April* or *May*, and in the Month of *October* yearly Circuits ſhall be held at ſuch Places, and in ſuch Manner as is appointed by an Act made in *Scotland*,

land, the third Seſſion, Parliament the Second of *Charles* II. entitled an Act concerning the Regulation of Judicatories.

The forty-five *Scotch* Repreſentatives of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be choſen by the Authority of the Queen's Writs, under the great Seal of *Great-Britain*, directed to the ſeveral Sheriffs and Stewards.

An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of Great-Britain *in the Proteſtant Line.*

By this Act the 4 *Anne, cap.* 8. for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, is extended to the whole united Kingdom.

An Act for incouraging the dreſſing and dying of Woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Duty upon Broad-Cloths ----- exported white.

An Act for the better Exportation of white Woollen Cloth.

An Act for the better recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1708.

An Act for continuing one half Part of the Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wine, Goods, and Merchandizes imported, which were granted to the Crown in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles *the Second; and for ſettling a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means for Payment of Annuities, not exceeding eighty thouſand Pounds* per Annum; *to be ſold for raiſing a further Supply to her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year* 1708. *and other Uſes therein expreſſed.*

An Act to explain the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for the Eaſe of her Majeſty's Subjects, in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt, carried Coaſtwiſe; and alſo an Act of the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, in Relation to certain Salt-works near the Sea-ſide, and Bay of Holy Head, *in the County of* Angleſea.

An Act for the better ſecuring the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.

An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Enacted that the Abjuration Oath ſhall be taken into *Scotland*, by all Perſons obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance and Aſſurance there.

And that two Juſtices of the Peace, *quorum* (or any other Perſon appointed by the Queen in Council, or under the Broad Seal, may ſummons Perſons they ſuſpect to be diſaffected in any Part of the united Kingdom, and tender the ſaid Oaths to them; and ſhall certify the Names of thoſe who refuſe to take it, to the next Quarter Seſſions, to be then certified by the Clerk of the Peace in *England*, to the Court of Chancery, and King's-Bench, and in *Scotland*, to the Court of Seſſions there.

And every Perſon refuſing, and certified, who ſhall not next Term or Seſſions, after ſuch Refuſal, appear in the Court where ſuch Certificate ſhall be returned; and take and ſubſcribe the ſaid Oath, and indorſe his ſo doing on the Certificate returned; ſhall from thenceforth be adjudged to be a Popiſh Recuſant Convict.

An Act to impower her Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as her Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect, are conſpiring againſt her Perſon and Government.

An Act for repealing the Act of the firſt Year of King James *the Firſt, intituled, an Act for the well Garbling of Spices, and for granting an Equivalent to the City of* London *by admitting Brokers.*

An Act for aſſuring to the Engliſh *Company trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *on Account of the united Stock, a longer time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned; and for raiſing thereby the Sum of twelve hundred thouſand Pounds for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions.*

An Act for the more effectual Diſcovery of the Death of Perſons, pretending to be alive, to the Prejudice of thoſe who claim Eſtates after Death.

An Act for continuing the half Subſidies therein mentioned, with ſeveral Impoſitions, and other Duties to raiſe Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other her Majeſty's neceſſary and important Occaſions, and for charging of Prize-Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the clandeſtine Importation of wrought Silks.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the third Year of her Majeſty's Reign, intitled, an Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Queſtions touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

An Act for continuing ſeveral Duties therein mentioned, upon Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures, and Muſlins, and additional Duties upon ſeveral of the ſaid Commodities, and certain Duties upon Callicoes, China Wares, and Drugs, and for continuing the Duties called the two third Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preſerving the publick Credit, and for aſcertaining the Duties of Coals exported for Foreign Parts, and for ſecuring the Credit of the Bank of England, *and for paſſing ſeveral Accompts of Taxes raiſed in the County of* Monmouth, *and for promoting the Conſumption of ſuch Tobacco as ſhall have paid her Majeſty's Duties.*

An Act to make further Proviſion for electing and ſummoning ſixteen Peers of Scotland *to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in the Parliament of* Great-Britain, *and for trying Peers for Offences committed in* Scotland, *and for the further regulating of Votes in Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament.*

By this Act a Proclamation ſhall iſſue commanding all the Peers of *Scotland* to aſſemble therein appointed, to elect 16 Peers to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in *Great-Britain*, which Proclamation ſhall be publiſhed in *Edinburgh*, and in all the Country Towns in *Scotland* 25 Days before the Time appointed for ſuch Election.

All the ſaid Peers before they proceed to Election in the Preſence of the Peers aſſembled ſhall take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy appointed by the 1 *William* and *Mary*, *Seſſ.* 2. *cap.* 2. make Declaration againſt Tranſubſtantiation, and to take the Oath of Abjuration.

I *A. B.* do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to her Majeſty Queen *Anne*.

So help me God.

I *A. B.* do ſwear, That I do from my Heart abhor, deteſt, and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Poſition, that Princes excommunicated, or deprived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of *Rome*, may be depoſed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever. And I declare, That no foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority,

ority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual within this Realm.

So help me God.

And ſhall alſo make, repeat, and ſubcribe the Declaration following, viz.

I *A. B.* do ſolemnly and ſincerely in the Preſence of God, profeſs, teſtify and declare, That I do believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Tranſubſtantiation of the Elements of Bread and Wine, into the Body and Blood of Chriſt, at or after the Conſecration thereof by any Perſon whatſoever: And that the Invocation, or Adoration of the Virgin *Mary*, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Maſs, as they are now uſed in the Church of *Rome*, are Superſtitious and Idolatrous: And I do ſolemnly, in the Preſence of God, profeſs, teſtify and declare, That I do make this Declaration, and every Part thereof, in the plain and ordinary Senſe of the Words read unto me, as they are commonly underſtood by *Engliſh* Proteſtants, without any Evaſion, Equivocation, or mental Reſervation whatſoever; and without any Diſpenſation already granted me for this Purpoſe by the Pope, or any other Authority, or any Perſon whatſoever; or without any Hope of any ſuch Diſpenſation from any Perſon or Authority whatſoever; or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God and Man, or abſolved of this Declaration, or any Part thereof, altho' the Pope or any Perſons, or Power whatſoever ſhould diſpenſe with, or annul the ſame, or declare that it was null and void from the Beginning.

And alſo to take and ſubſcribe the Oath following, viz.

I *A. B.* do truly and ſincerely acknowledge, profeſs, teſtify, and declare, in my Conſcience before God and the World, That our Sovereign Lady Queen *Anne* is lawful and rightful Queen of this Realm, and of other her Majeſty's Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging: And I do ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, That I do believe in my Conſcience, the Perſon pretended to be Prince of *Wales*, during the Life of the late King *James*, and ſince his Deceaſe pretending to be, and taking upon himſelf the Stile and Title of King of *England*, by the Name of *James* the Third, or of *Scotland*, by the Name of *James* the Eighth, or the Stile and Title of King of *Great Britain*; hath not any Right or Title whatſoever to the Crown of this Realm, or any other of the Dominions thereunto belonging. And I do ſwear, That I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and her will defend to the utmoſt of my Power againſt all Traiterous Conſpiracies and Attempts whatſoever which ſhall be made againſt her Perſon, Crown, and Dignity: And I will do my beſt Endeavour to diſcloſe, and make known to her Majeſty, and her Succeſſors, all Treaſons, and Trayterous Conſpiracies, which I ſhall know to be againſt her, or any of them: And I do faithfully promiſe to the utmoſt of my Power, to ſupport, maintain, and defend the Succeſſion of the Crown againſt him the ſaid *James*, and all other Perſons whatſoever, as the ſame is and ſtands ſettled by an Act, intituled, 'An Act declaring 'the Rights and Liberties of the 'Subject, and ſettling the Succeſ-

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'ſion of the Crown to her preſent 'Majeſty, and the Heirs of her 'Body being Proteſtants': And as the ſame by another Act, intituled, 'An Act for the further Limita-'tion of the Crown, better ſe-'curing the Rights and Liberties 'of the Subject'; is, and ſtands ſettled and entail'd after the Deceaſe of her Majeſty, and for Default of Iſſue of her Majeſty, to the Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body being Proteſtants: And all theſe Things I do plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and ſwear, according to thoſe expreſs Words by me ſpoken, and according to the plain and common Senſe and Underſtanding of the ſame Words, without any Equivocation, mental Evaſion, or ſecret Reſervation whatſoever: And I do make this Recognization, Acknowledgment, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promiſe, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian.

So help me God.

Such Peers as live in *Scotland*, and are not preſent at ſuch Meeting, may take the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* in any Sheriffs Court in *Scotland*, which ſhall be returned by the Sheriffs to the Peers aſſembled; and thereby ſuch Peers ſhall be qualified to make a Proxy, or ſend a Liſt to the 16 Peers he votes for.

Peers of *Scotland* reſiding in *England* may take the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*; which being certified by Writ to the Peers, ſhall entitle him to make a Proxy, and ſend a Liſt as aforeſaid.

And any Peer abſent in her Majeſty's Service, who has taken the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* before ſuch Proclamation, ſuch Peer may make his Proxy, or ſend a ſign'd Liſt.

Peers of *Scotland* who are Peers of *England*, ſhall ſign their Proxies and Liſts, by the Title of Peerage in *Scotland*, and no Peer ſhall be capable of having more than two Proxies at one Time.

The Certificate of the Peers, elected, ſhall be returned by the Clerk, Regiſter, *&c.* into the Court of *Chancery*, before the Meeting of the Parliament.

The Peers ſhall come to ſuch Meetings, but with their ordinary Attendants, and ſhall not treat or debate of any other Matter there on Pain of incurring a Premunire. All Matters concerning the Election of the ſaid 16 Peers, is directed by the Articles of the Union, and the Act made in *Scotland* for ſettling the Manner of the ſaid Election, and which was confirmed by the Act of Union 5 *A. c.* 8. ſhall be obſerved, except where it is otherwiſe provided by this Act.

Where any Perſon ſhall die, or be legally diſabled to ſit, her Majeſty ſhall iſſue a Proclamation for electing another as aforeſaid.

Where any Peer of *Great Britain* ſhall commit Treaſon or Felony in *Scotland*, a Commiſſion ſhall iſſue under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, conſtituting Juſtices to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of ſuch County of *Scotland*, as ſhall be named therein, of all Treaſons and Felonies there committed by any Peers of *Great Britain*; which Inquiſition ſhall be taken in the ſame Manner, as Indictments before Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer of any County in *England*, and be proceeded on in the ſame Manner, as where a Peer is indicted for ſuch Offence in *England*.

Every Perſon who ſhall refuſe to take the aforeſaid Oath of Abjuration at the Election of a Member of the Houſe of Commons, or being a Quaker, refuſe to declare

clare the Effect thereof upon his ſolemn Affirmation, as directed by the 7 *William* III. (which Oath, *&c.* the Sheriff, or other returning Officer, at the Requeſt of any Candidate, or other Perſon preſent, is required to adminiſter) ſhall be incapable of giving his Vote at the Election of a Member of the Houſe of Commons.

An Act for the further directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money.

An Act to enable her Majeſty to make Leaſes, and Copies of Offices, Lands, and Hereditaments, parcel of her Dutchy of Cornwall, *or annexed to the ſame.*

An Act for ſettling and eſtabliſhing a Court of Exchequer in the North part of Great-Britain *called* Scotland.

An Act to enlarge the Time for returning the Certificates of all Eccleſiaſtical Livings, not exceeding the yearly Value of fifty Pounds; as alſo for diſcharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of the firſt Fruits; and for allowing time to Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and other Dignitaries for Payment of their firſt Fruits.

An Act for continuing the Act for aſcertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.

An Act to repeal a Clauſe in an Act of the ſeventh Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty, (for amending and repairing all Highways) which enjoins Waggons and others, to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horſes, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with ſix Horſes, or other Beaſts, except up Hills.

An Act for aſcertaining the Rate of foreign Coins in her Majeſty's Plantations in America.

An Act for the better preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire.

An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Elections of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Parts in Spain, *during the preſent War, and ſix Months longer.*

An Act for limiting a Time for Perſons to come in, and make their Claim to any of the forfeited Eſtates, and other Intereſts in Ireland, *ſold by the Truſtees for Sale of thoſe Eſtates, to the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword Blades in* England, *and other Purchaſers.*

An Act for the publick regiſtring of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incumbrances that ſhall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, *or the Town and County of the Town of* Kingſton *upon* Hull, *after the* 29*th of* September 1708. *and for the rendering the Regiſter in the Weſt Riding more compleat.*

An Act for raiſing the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1708. *altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.

Upon the *French* Fleet's retiring from the Coaſt of *Scotland*, Addreſſes of Congratulation were preſented to the Queen from all parts of the Kingdom: And the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, to ſhew their Gratitude for their Deliverance, preſented Sir *George Byng* with his Freedom, the Inſtrument being encloſed in a Gold Box, with an Inſcription, expreſſing the Occaſion of their doing him this Honour.

The old Lord *Griffin*, the Lord *Clermont*, and *Charles Middleton*, Eſq; two Sons of the Earl of *Middleton*, and ſeveral other Priſoners taken on Board the *Saliſbury*, were

brought up to *London*, and committed Priſoners to the *Tower* and *Newgate*: And Duke *Hamilton*, the Lord *Belhaven*, and ſeveral others of the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry, were brought up Priſoners to *London* by way of Precaution; but ſome of them, againſt whom they had no particular Charge, were admitted to Bail ſoon after.

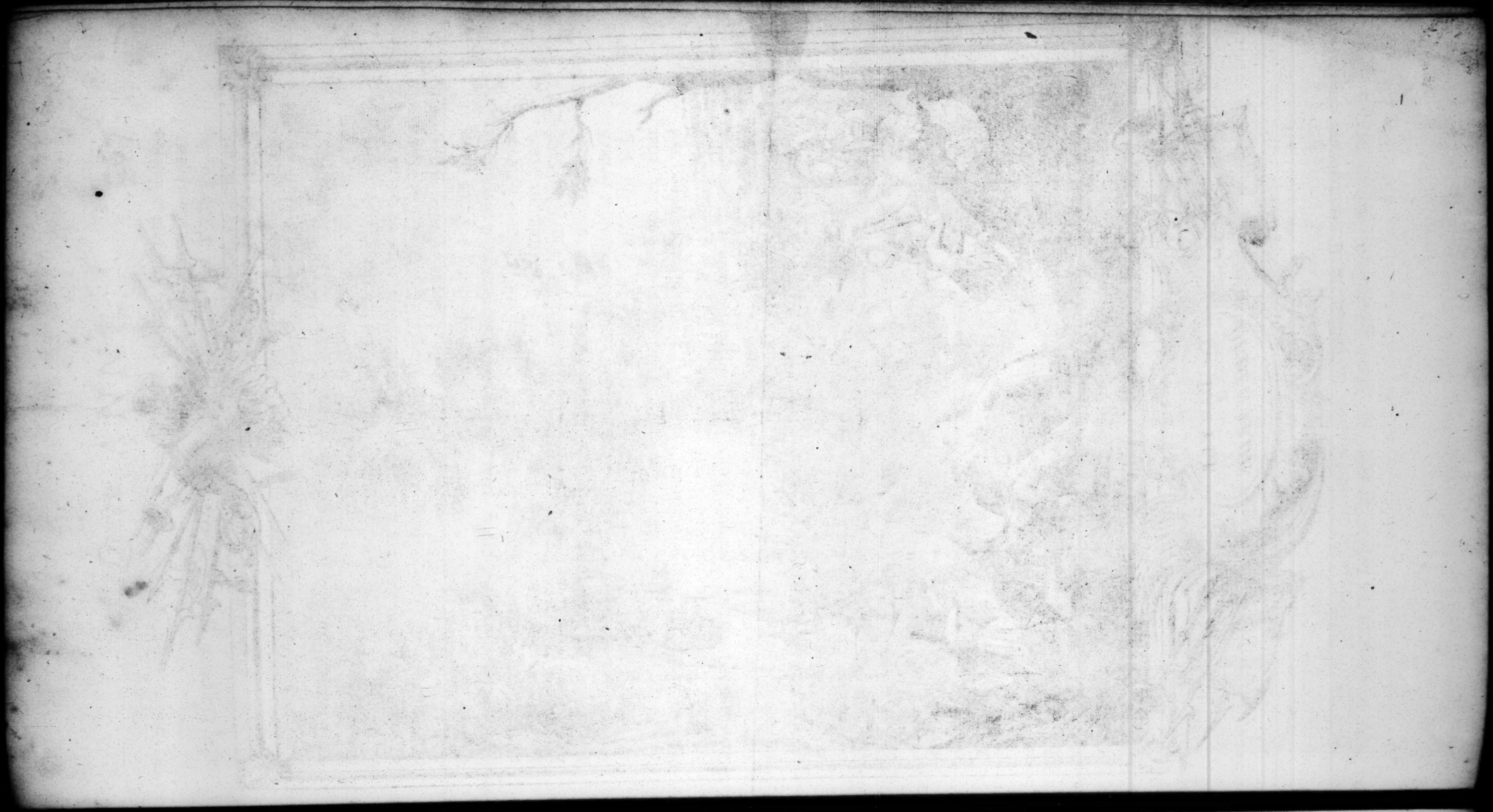
In *April* a Proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the Parliament, and another called to meet the 8th of *July* following.

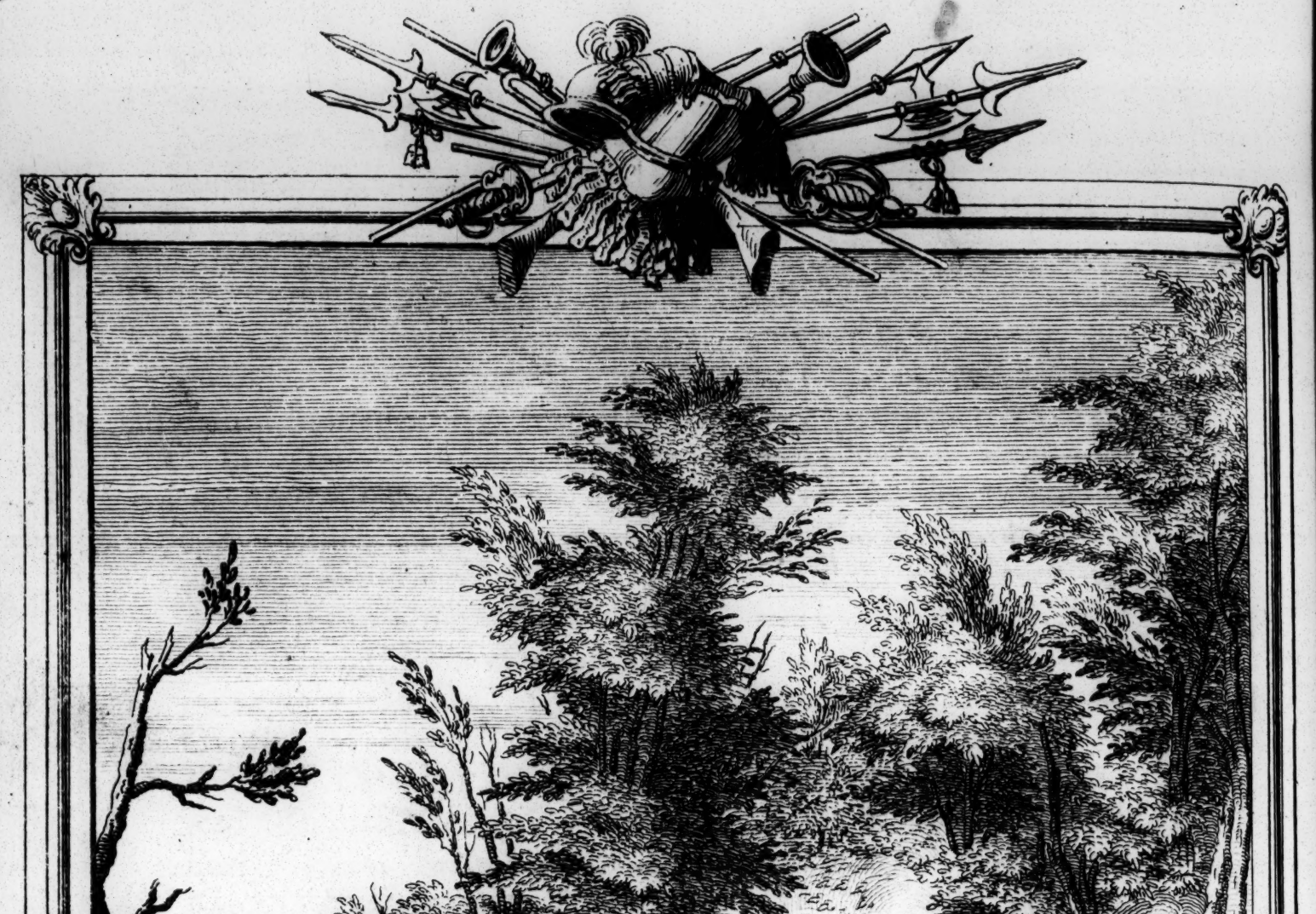
About this Time there was made the following Promotion of General Officers, *viz.* the Earl of *Rivers*, General of the Horſe; *Henry Withers*, *Cornelius Wood*, *Charles Roſs*, *Daniel Harvey*, Lord *Raby*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Earl of *Arran*, ---- *Maine*, *William Seamour*, *Hatton Compton*, *Robert Echlyn*, Marquis of *Lothian*, ------ *Fidcomb*, Lieutenants Generals. *William Douglaſs*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, *Henry Holt*, *William Cadogan*, *Thomas Meredith*, *Francis Palmes*, *James Stanhope*, Lord *Shannon*, Lord *Charlemont*, Duke of *Northumberland*, Majors Generals. *Luke Lillingſton*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, *John Liveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *Roger Elliot*, *William Evans*, *Thomas Pearce*, *Joſeph Wightman*, *John Newton*, Brigadiers.

The Earl of *Cholmondeley* was made Comptroller of the Houſhold, the 22d of *April*; and before the End of the Month Dr. *Fleetwood* was nominated to ſucceed the deceaſed Dr. *Beveridge*, in the Biſhoprick of *St. Aſaph*; *John Smith*, Eſq; was made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; and the Duke of *Queenſbury* was made a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Stile and Title of Baron of *Rippon*, and Marquis of *Beverley* in the County of *York*, and Duke of *Dover* in the County of *Kent*: And the 17th of *June*, Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, Recorder of *London*, made a Baron of the *Exchequer*.

It having been agreed at the *Hague*, that Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould unite their Forces, and act jointly in the Low Countries this Campaign, they took the Field about the middle of *May*. In the beginning of the Year the *French* obtained great Advantages, with very little Bloodſhed; for the *Flemmings* being generally better affected to the *French* than to the *Dutch*, as well upon the Account of Religion as for other Conſiderations; and retaining a more than ordinary Reſpect to the Elector of *Bavaria* their late Governor; he found it no difficult Matter to contrive a Revolt of ſome of the moſt conſiderable Towns in *Flanders*. And accordingly the confederate Troops being marched from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, &c. to the general Rendezvous, and having left no other Troops at *Ghent* and *Bruges* than the Country Militia, or their own Burghers, to guard their Gates; on the Appearance of a Detachment of *French* Troops, theſe Places ſurrendered without ſtriking a Stroke; and the *French* advanced to *Dutch Flanders*, and laid that Country under Contribution. The Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, and the Pretender, who this Year took the Field with the Duke of *Vendoſme*, looked upon themſelves alſo much ſuperior to the Confederates, that they reſolved upon the Siege of *Audenarde*; and accordingly they cauſed that Place to be inveſted the 9th of *July*, which occaſioned a Battle two Days after: Of which the Deputies of the States ſent the following Relation to the States General.

An





Hulett Sculp

The BATTLE
of
OUDENARDE

An Account of the Battle of Audenarde.

High and Mighty Lords,

BY Reaſon of the ſhortneſs of Time, we could only let your High Mightineſſes know Yeſterday, that we engaged the Enemy about four in the Afternoon. Wherefore we give ourſelves the Honour of ſending your High-Mightineſſes further Advice, that our Army having marched on *Sunday* Night from *Aſche*, took the Rout of *Leſſines*, in order to paſs the *Dender* at that Place without Oppoſition from the Enemy, whom we had prevented by a ſudden March; and arriving there on *Tueſday* Evening, we underſtood, that the Enemy were marched from *Aloſt* toward *Gavre*, where they cauſed Bridges to be made in order to paſs the *Scheld*: And tho' our Army was much fatigued by the foregoing March, yet we reſolved to proceed on our March Yeſterday, and if poſſible to prevent the Enemy. We detached therefore 16 Battalions in the Night, to take Poſt on the other Side the *Schelde* near *Audenarde*, and to lay the Bridges neceſſary for our Paſſage. Yeſterday Morning about Nine, we receive Advice, that the Enemy had paſſed the *Schelde*, and were marching towards *Audenarde*, which made us haſten our March as much as poſſible, for fear our Detachment that was ſent over ſhould be defeated, and ourſelves prevented in our Deſign of paſſing the *Schelde*. But by that Time the Enemy was come near *Audenarde*, they ſaw we had already taken Poſt over the *Schelde*, which made them reſolve to ſtrike off to the Right; but to cover their March againſt ours, they thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges, and into a Village upon the *Schelde* below *Audenarde*. About three in the Afternoon, as ſoon as our Foot began to come up, it was judged adviſeable to attack the Village, and thereby oblige the Enemy to go no farther, but ſtop their March. This attack was made with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that the Enemy were immediately driven out of the Village; our Men falling upon them with their Bayonets in the Muzzles, and not firing a Piece: So that they preſently threw their Arms down, and a whole Brigade together with the Brigadier, ſurrender'd Priſoners. The few Horſe that had paſſed with the Detachment, attack'd likewiſe the *French* Squadrons poſted behind the Village with ſo much Succeſs, that they were put into Diſorder, and puſhed; our Men taking from them eight or ten Standards, and ſome Horſes. Hereupon the Enemy were forced to face about to us; and form themſelves about four a Clock; when moſt of our Foot being over and formed, the general Engagement began firſt at the Right, and afterwards on the Left Wing. The Fight was properly between the Foot, and was obſtinate; but our Men got Ground, and drove the Enemy from one Hedge to another, till Night put an End to the Combat. The Horſe, who by Reaſon of the broken Ground could not act, were detached to the Right and Left Wing, and advanced ſo far that they attacked the Enemy in Flank and Rear; which when they perceived, they fell in the Night into the utmoſt Confuſion; and the moſt part of them retired with the Baggage and Artillery towards *Ghent*, and *Deynſe*, another part towards the Road of *Courtray*; and according to Computation 6 or 7000 ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners,

Priſoners, with 3 or 400 Officers at their Head, among whom are ſeveral Dukes and General Officers. Had not the Night come to their Aſſiſtance, we believe they would have ſaved very little of their Army. We therefore congratulate your Mightineſſes upon this compleat Victory, which God Almighty has ſo graciouſly vouchſafed, and which gives us an Opportunity with this victorious Army, and that of Prince *Eugene*, who was preſent at this Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, and bring the Enemy to Reaſon; each General made ſo good a Diſpoſition, and every Regiment attacked the Enemy ſo well, and with ſo much Intrepidity, that it was impoſſible for any one to ſignalize himſelf in a particular Manner. Our Loſs, God be thanked, is, ſo ſmall, that there is not, as we know of, one Regiment out of a Condition to make the reſt of the Campaign. Among the Horſe our Loſs is nothing at all, nor do we yet know that we have loſt any Head Officer of the State: With which,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Audenarde, July 12, 1708.

The Confederates having gained this Advantage, levelled the *French* Lines between *Ipres* and the *Lys*, and raiſed Contributions in *Artois* and *Picardy*, and a Detachment took Poſſeſſion of *Lens*, which was abandoned by the *French*: And to demonſtrate their Superiority, and ſhew the Contempt they had of the Enemy, ſo ſoon as they had received their heavy Artillery, they reſolved upon the Siege of *Liſle*, the Capital of a large and rich Diſtinct, and the Staple of Trade between *France* and the Low-Countries; and is accounted one of the Keys of *France*. There was in the Town, which is one of the compleateſt Fortifications in *Europe*, a numerous Garriſon, of at leaſt 21 Battalions, commanded by the Marſhal *Boufflers*, which did not however deter Prince *Eugene* from undertaking that Siege in Perſon. He ſat down before the Place on the 13th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* while the Duke of *Marlborough* covered the Siege with the reſt of the Army; and on the twenty-ſecond the Trenches were opened. The Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme* having join'd the Duke of *Berwick*, march'd towards the Duke of *Marlborough*, and for ſeveral Days cannonaded his Camp; whereupon Prince *Eugene* join'd him with a conſiderable Body of Horſe and Foot from the Siege: But the Allies finding the Deſign of the *French* was only to retard the Siege, the Duke of *Marlborough* intrench'd himſelf, and Prince *Eugene* returned to *Liſle*, where the Siege went on but ſlowly, the *French* diſputing every Inch of Ground with the greateſt Obſtinacy.

The Allies themſelves acknowledged, that at the Attack of the Counterſcarpe on the 7th of *September*, they loſt no leſs than 2000 Men either kill'd or wounded, and amongſt them ſixteen Engineers: And at the Storming of the Outworks, *Sep.* 21, it is confeſs'd they loſt 1000 more; and Prince *Eugene* was wounded in the Head with a Musket Ball, which grazed upon his Skull, and confin'd him to his Tent for ſome Days. The Deputies of the States taking Notice how far the Seaſon was advanced, and how ſlowly the Engineers carried on their Approaches, and the Difficulty of ſupplying the Army with Ammunition and Proviſions, which began to be exhauſted, propoſed the raiſing the Siege; which it is ſaid Prince *Eugene*

gene abſolutely refus'd, his Glory was concern'd in the Event; and tho' the *Dutch* had much rather have ſeen *Ghent* and *Bruges* reduc'd, and their own Frontiers ſecured from the Incurſions of the *French*, Prince *Eugene* ſtill perſiſting, they at length acquieſced; and while the Prince was confined to his Tent by his Wound, the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded at the Siege. Marſhal *Boufflers* having informed the Duke of *Vendoſme*, that Ammunition began to be wanting in the Town, the Duke of *Vendoſme* detached the Chevalier *Luxemburgh* with 2000 Horſe and Dragoons, each of them carrying ſixty Pound weight of Powder, to endeavour to break through the Lines of Circumvallation, and throw themſelves into *Liſle*: And accordingly having fixed green Boughs in their Hats, (the Sign whereby the Allies diſtinguiſh themſelves in an Engagement) they advanced along the Cauſey that leads from *Douay* to *Liſle*, and meeting with ſome of the Out-guards, they pretended to be *Germans* belonging to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, and were carrying ſome Priſoners to the Camp; but an Officer being about to examine them more ſtrictly, they rode full Gallop along the Cauſey, and into the Line of Circumvallation; whereupon the Guard fir'd, and the Confederate Troops took the Alarm, and purſued them to the Barrier of the Town where by ſome Accident ſeveral Bags of Powder took Fire, and about 60 of the Enemy were blown up with their Horſes. However 1200 of them got into the Town, and the reſt by the Favour of the Night, and the Confuſion the Beſiegers were in, retired to *Douay*; except 30, who were blown up by their own Powder, that was ſcattered upon the Cauſey, and took Fire by their Horſes trampling upon it.

The Diſtreſs of the Beſiegers for want of Ammunition was not leſs than that of the Beſieged; for their Communication with *Bruſſels* was in a Manner cut off by the Duke of *Vendoſme*: The Duke of *Marlborough* therefore found himſelf under a Neceſſity of getting Supplies by the Way of *Oſtend*, where a Body of *Engliſh* Troops, under the Command of General *Erle*, being lately landed, who had been imployed in alarming the Coaſt of *France* this Summer, very much favoured that Deſign: And the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent 700 Waggons under a ſtrong Guard to *Oſtend*, which with the Troops already there, were thought ſufficient to protect the Carriages. But the *French* underſtanding that on theſe Supplies depended the Succeſs of the Siege, detached the Count *de la Motte*, with a great Body of Horſe and Foot to intercept the Convoy: Of which the Duke of *Marlborough* having Notice, commanded Major General *Webb* to march with 12 Battalions more, and join the other Detachments on the Road; whereupon a Battle enſued between the Major General, and the Count *de la Motte*: Of which the Major General has given us the following Account, *viz.*

After the Detachment which was ſent to cover the March of the Waggons from *Oſtend* to the Siege of *Liſle*, had joined at *Turont* the 27th of *September*, General *Webb* (who as eldeſt Major General, commanded in Chief) received Advice that Major *Savary* of the Regiment of *Gethem*, had poſſeſſed himſelf of the Poſt at *Oudenbourg*; whereupon he ſent 600 Grenadiers under the Command of Colonel *Preſton*, a Battalion of *Orkney*'s under the Com-

mand of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune* commanded by Colonel *Voogt*, the whole under the Direction of Brigadier *Langsberg* to reinforce that Poſt. The 28th at 8 in the Morning all the Horſe (under the Command of Major General *Cadogan*) were ordered to *Hoglede*, to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there; except 150 Horſe, which were ſent the Night before under the Command of Count *Lottum* to *Oudenbourgh*, with Orders to the two Battalions and 600 Grenadiers, to guard the Convoy to *Cocklaer*; and afterwards to rejoin the Foot at *Turont*. About Noon Count *Lottum* returned to *Turont*, with Advice that in his way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an advanced Guard of the Enemy, which he puſhed into the Plain, where he obſerved 16 Squadrons mounting in great Haſte, on the Alarm which their advanced Guard gave them; whereupon he thought it neceſſary to return in haſte, to give the General an Account of it. On this Advice, all the Foot, conſiſting of 22 Battalions, Count *Lottum* with 150 Horſe making the Advance Gnard, with the Quarter Maſters and Grenadiers that were not detached, were ordered to march immediately to gain the Village of *Ichtegem* by the Way of *Wynendale*; as ſoon as the advance Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceived the Enemy in the Opening of the Plain, whereupon the Quarter Maſters and Grenadiers were drawn up in Battle. Major General *Webb* and Count *Naſſau Wondenbourg* at the Head of the 150 Horſe, advanced to reconoitre the Enemy, giving Orders at the ſame time for the Foot to advance, and form themſelves as faſt as poſſible on the Plain. The 150 Horſe were left at the Opening of the Plain under the command of Count *Lottum* to amuſe the Enemy; and to embarraſs them the more, the Quarter Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted in a low Coppice, on that ſide of the Plain where the Enemy was expected to paſs. As ſoon as our Troops paſſed out of the Defile into the Plain, Major General *Webb* drew them up in order of Battle, poſting them in the Opening between the Wood of *Wynendale*, and the Coppice on the other Side, where the Quarter Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted. We had ſcarce got ſix Battalions into the Opening, when the Enemy began to cannonade us with 40 Pieces of Cannon, whereof 10 were of three Bores. But notwithſtanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the 150 Horſe kept their Ground, which produced the deſired Effect, in giving the General time to form his Foot in two Lines. The Left Wing was extended beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the Enemy from paſſing that Way, as to cover our Flank.

On our Right Flank was poſted in the Wood of *Wynendale*, the Regiment of *Huaklom*; and on our Flank on the Left, the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Pruſſia*, commanded by Colonel *Rader*, with Orders not to diſcover themſelves, nor fire, till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some Platoons of Grenadiers were advanced 40 Paces upon the Right and Left with the ſame Orders, and the Quarter Maſters were alſo poſted in the Road on the Left, that croſſed thro' the forementioned low Coppice. The Enemy after three Cannonadings, advanced towards us on the Plain in twelve Lines, whereof ſix were Foot, and ſix Horſe: Whereupon Count *Lottum* was ordered to retire, and poſt himſelf 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very good Order. The *French* continued to march ſtreight up to

us



The Battle of Wynendale.

Hulett Sculp.



ws with 40 Battalions and 60 Squadrons; but the General perceiving they extended themſelves to their Right in the Coppice, he ſent Count *Naſſau* to obſerve their Motion; who immediately ordered thither the Regiment of *Grumkow*, commanded by Colonel *Beſchefer*: And Brigadier *Eltz* being come up with the laſt Regiment, was poſted on the right in the Wood of *Wynendale*. About half a Quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, Brigadier *Landſberg*, with the two Battalions and 600 Grenadiers that had been detach'd, having Advice that the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us juſt time enough to form a third Line. Some Minutes after the Enemy began the Attack, marching within 150 Paces of our Flank on the Right, where the Battalions who hid themſelves according to the General's Orders, and who were not to fire till the *French* Flank came oppoſite to them, gave ſuch a warm Fire, that their Left Wing gave into their Centre; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince, who was poſted on the Flank on our Left, much about the ſame Diſtance, did not miſs the Opportunity of their Diſorder to give them a very vigorous Diſcharge, which put their whole Line in Confuſion. Nevertheleſs the Enemy puſhed on, and put two of our Battalions in Diſorder; but the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the Command of Colonel *Hirtgell*, advancing upon their Horſe that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give time to the General and Count *Naſſau* to bring up the Regiments of *Bernſdorf*, *Gauvin*, and *Lindeboom*, to ſupply the Room of thoſe that were preſſed, which was done in a Moment. However the Enemy ſupported by ſo many Lines, made another Attempt to penetrate: But our Battalions rather advanced than gave way, tho' the General gave Orders againſt advancing, fearing leſt that might render the Fire of our Flanks uſeleſs. This Precaution had all the deſired Succeſs, the Regiments and Grenadiers making ſuch a continual Fire as forced the two Wings upon the Centre, and obliged the whole to retire in the greateſt Confuſion, notwitſtanding all the Efforts their Officers could make by Encouragement or Violence to keep them up, ſo that they only fir'd at a great Diſtance on our Lines, which ours returned, advancing by Platoons as at their Exerciſe, with all the Order imaginable. Major General *Cadogan*, who came up ſome time after the Action began, offered to charge the Enemy in their Diſorder with two Squadrons of Horſe, the other four which he had ſent for not being arrived till near ſeven at Night; but it was not thought adviſeable then to expoſe ſo ſmall a Number to charge the Enemy, who had brought up all their Horſe to favour their Retreat. The Battle laſted two Hours, and was very hot, in which we had 912 Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded: But the Enemy, as we were aſſur'd by Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Report of Priſoners and Deſerters, loſt between 6 and 7000 Men. They made their Retreat in ſo great Confuſion, that they left moſt of their Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry off till next Day about 11 o'Clock, after hearing that our Convoy were paſſing *Rouſelaer*. We remained on the Field of Battle till two o'Clock the next Morning, having firſt carried off all our wounded, and ſeveral of the Enemy. This Victory is the more ſurpriſing, that by Reaſon of ſeveral Detachments, we had not above ſix thouſand in the Action, and the Enemy

by their own Accounts not leſs than 24000.

This Victory was gained under ſuch Diſadvantages, and was ſo great in its Conſequences, (for the Siege of *Liſle* muſt infallibly have been raiſed if this Convoy had miſcarried) that General *Webb* was not only preferred by the Queen, but received the Thanks of the King of *Pruſſia*, and afterwards of the Houſe of Commons, for his Conduct and Bravery in this Action.

During the Engagement, the Convoy marched forwards, and arrived ſafe in the Camp before *Liſle* the 30th of *September*; but the Duke of *Vendoſme* being convinced of what Importance it was to cut off the Communication of the Beſiegers with *Oſtend*, marched himſelf towards *Bruges* with a ſtrong Detachment, and cauſed the Dikes to be cut and laid under Water; inſomuch that it was with infinite Hazard and Difficulty that the Allies brought over their Ammunition afterwards in Boats, to the Places where the Waggons waited to carry it to the Camp: But the Allies having ſurmounted all theſe Difficulties, the 23d of *October*, N. S. the Town of *Liſle* ſurrendered upon Articles; and on the 25th the Garriſon marched into the Caſtle, which the old Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* never liv'd to ſee, for he died in the Camp of *Rouſelaer* on the 18th of this Month in the 67th Year of his Age. The Caſtle of *Liſle* ſtill continued to make a vigorous Defence, and while the Allies lay before this Place, the Duke of *Bavaria* made an Attempt to reduce *Bruſſels*, which he had very near effected; but the Duke of *Marlborough* marched himſelf with the Army to its Relief, and prevented him. On the 8th of *December*, N. S. the Citadel of *Liſle* beat a Parley, and the 10th the Marſhal *Boufflers* march'd out with the Garriſon with the uſual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Douay*. On the 18th of *December* the Duke of *Marlborough* inveſted *Ghent*, where the Count *de la Motte* commanded with 30 Battalions, and on the 24th of *December* the Trenches were opened; and notwithſtanding the numerous Garriſon the Town ſurrendered the 30th. And the ſecond of *January* the Magiſtrates of *Bruges* came to *Ghent*, and made their Submiſſion, and acquainted his Grace that the *French* marched out of that Place the Day before. About the ſame Time the *French* abandoned *Plaſſendael* and *Leſſinghen*, and retreated to their own Country. And thus this bloody Campaign ended on that Side, tho' 'tis ſaid by ſome that it was not half ſo bloody as the Campaign when the Allies took *Namur*; for they ſay the Confederates had but 12000 Men killed and wounded before the Town of *Liſle*, beſides what they loſt againſt the Caſtle, but that they loſt as many more before *Namur*.

However that matter be, I ſhall not examine here; but if a War upon the Continent be always to be avoided by this Nation, then of all others, a War in *Flanders* is moſt to be dreaded, where we encounter ſtone Walls; and a ſingle Town is hardly purchaſed with leſs than the Lives of fifteen Thouſand brave Fellows, and ſix or ſeven Million Sterling.

Little was done on the *Upper-Rhine* this Campaign; for both Sides having made ſuch large Detachments for *Flanders*, neither of them were in Condition to undertake any Thing conſiderable.

The Duke of *Savoy* this Year made himſelf Maſter of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, which are look'd upon as the Keys of *Italy* on that ſide; and thereby he ſecured his own





The Taking
of
Port Mahone.

Hulett Sculp

Dominions againſt the Incurſions of the *French*, and obtained an eaſy Paſſage into that Kingdom; whereupon the *French* abandoned *Pigneroll*, having firſt demoliſhed the Fortifications.

As to the Affairs of *Spain*, Sir *John Leake* ſailing from *England* in *March*, arrived at *Liſbon* the 7th of *April*, and from thence ſailed for the *Streights* the 8th of *May*; and arrived on the Coaſt of *Catalonia* the 22d, where meeting with 90 Barks and *Tartans*, laden with Stores and Ammunition for the Army under the Duke of *Orleans*, he had the good Fortune to take ſixty-nine of them, which proved a very ſeaſonable Supply to King *Charles* at *Barcelona*, where the Magazines were but indifferently provided.

King *Charles* having lately married the Princeſs of *Wolfenbuttle* by Proxy, and ſhe being arrived at *Milan*, in her way to *Barcelona*, Sir *John Leake* ſailed for *Italy*, as well to convoy that Princeſs to *Barcelona*, as to bring the Troops from thence, that were to reinforce King *Charles*'s Army. The Queen came on Board the Fleet the 13th of *July*, and the Forces being all imbark'd, the Admiral ſet ſail again for *Catalonia*, where the Fleet arrived the 25th. And on the firſt of *Auguſt*, the King and Queen made a magnificent Entry into *Barcelona* from *Mataro*, whither his Majeſty went to receive her, and great Rejoicings were made on this Occaſion; but to allay their Joy about this Time, came the News of the Surrender of *Tortoſa* to the Duke of *Orleans*, after about a Month's Siege; and the Duke of *Orleans* ſoon after made himſelf Maſter of *Denia*, and the Town of *Alicant*, and block'd up the Caſtle.

On the other Side, Sir *John Leake*, having taken on Board ſome Troops at *Barcelona*, ſailed for *Sardinia*, and came before *Cagliari*, the Capital of that Iſland, the 12th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* and having ſummoned the Marquis of *Jamaica*, the Vice-Roy, to ſubmit to King *Charles*, and thrown ſome Bombs into the City, the Inhabitants compelled him to ſurrender with his Garriſon, the greateſt Part whereof entered into the Service of King *Charles*; and the Admiral had the good Fortune to meet with 2000 Horſes, which the Enemy had got together for remounting their Cavalry in *Spain*, and theſe were tranſported to *Barcelona* for the Service of King *Charles*: And the whole Iſland following the Example of *Cagliari*, the ſeveral States aſſembled, and gave Aſſurances of their Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles*, and provided 30000 Sacks of Grain for the Subſiſtance of his Troops. Sir *John Leake* afterwards ſailed to *Minorca*, where by the Aſſiſtance of a Body of Land Forces commanded by Major General *Stanhope*, that Iſland, with the ſtrong and commodious Harbour of *Port-Mahon*, were reduc'd to the Obedience of King *Charles*, by the latter End of *September*.

Commadore *Wager* had the good Fortune this Summer to meet with the *Spaniſh* Galleons off of *Carthagena*; but being ill ſeconded by Captain *Bridge* in the *Kingſton*, and Captain *Windſor* in the *Portland*, moſt of them eſcaped; however the *Spaniſh* Admiral, computed to be worth three Millions of Pieces of Eight, blew up in the Engagement, and the Commadore took the Rear-Admiral, which was very Rich; the Commadore's Share amounting to 100000 *l.* Sterling: The two Captains that were with him were tried by a Court Marſhal, for not doing their Duty, and only turn'd out; they were acquitted indeed of Cowardice, ſurely their Courage was not very extraordinary, where the Proſpect of



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ſuch immenſe Wealth could not animate to do ſomething more than ſtrict Duty required: But while Men are preferr'd by Intereſt rather than Merit, ſuch Tools will ever be found in the Fleet.

In *July* the King of *Portugal* was married by Proxy to *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria*, the Emperor's ſecond Siſter, who being arrived in *Holland* in her way to *Portugal*, was convoy'd by a Squadron of *Engliſh* Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Baker* to *Portſmouth*, where he ſtaid till the 6th of *October*, and then went on Board Sir *George Byng*, in the *Royal Anne*, and ſailed for *Liſbon*, where ſhe arrived the 27th of the ſame Month.

The *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador having had his Audience of Leave of the Queen, Mr. *Morton*, a Laceman in *Covent-Garden*, and ſome others of his Creditors, cauſed him to be arreſted, the 21ſt of *July*, as he was riding in his Coach. The Bayliffs thruſt themſelves into the Coach, took away his Sword and Cane, and carried him to a Spunging-Houſe, called the *Black Raven*: Here the Ambaſſador ſent to one of the Secretaries of State, to acquaint him with his being inſulted in that Manner, but no Secretary could be found; and only Mr. *Walpole*, an under Secretary, came to him, (as the *Czar* obſerved in his Letter) to be Witneſs to his Diſgrace; for inſtead of being diſcharged, he was compelled to put in Bail to the Action. It ſeems the Debt was but 50 *l.* and all the Debts he owed did not amount to 300 *l.* which ſtill renders the Crime more unpardonable; and after all no Puniſhment adequate to the Offence either was, (as ſaid) or could be inflicted on the Offender by the Laws of this Kingdom. The Imperial and *Pruſſian*, and other foreign Miniſters, looking upon themſelves concerned in this Affair, demanded Satisfaction for the Outrage. Indeed *Morton* and ſome others of the Creditors, with the Attorney and Bailiffs, were ſummoned before the Council, and commanded to Cuſtody for the preſent, and an Information ordered to be preferred againſt them; but when the Caſe came to be argued, the Court could not diſcover any Law they had offended.

But if our Laws be Defective in this Point, or interpreted to be ſo, (which is much the ſame thing) ſurely in this Caſe, if in any, the Legiſlature might have exerted itſelf, and made a Law for the Puniſhment of the Offence. I am not a Friend to Laws made *ex poſt facto*, which either make or declare a Fact to be criminal, which was not held or known to be ſo before: But this is a Fact, which all Mankind have held in Abhorrence, even before poſitive Laws were inſtituted; and ſuch a one as even a Tradeſman could not well be ignorant of; for how is it poſſible for Trade or Commerce to be begun, or preſerved with foreign Nations, if the Perſons of their Ambaſſadors and Miniſters be not ſacred? And what Protection muſt our Miniſters expect Abroad, if thus inſolently invaded here. Of what pernicious Conſequence would it have been to the Nation in general, if the Ships and Effects of our Merchants in *Ruſſia*, had been ſeized by way of Repriſal? For my part I can't believe our Laws ſo defective, but that on an Information or Indictment for ſuch a Miſdemeanor, where the Fact is found, they would have juſtified the Bench in inflicting any Puniſhment, ſhort of Life and Members.

Indeed this did produce an Act of Parliament, that all Suits or Proceſs againſt the ſaid Ambaſſador or his Bail, ſhould be void; and that all

all Proceſs againſt any publick Miniſter, his Servants, or Effects, for the Time to come ſhould be void.

That all Perſons convicted of ſuing forth, or Execution of ſuch Proceſs by one Witneſs, before the Lord Chancellor, or either of the Chief Juſtices, ſhould ſuffer ſuch Penalties and corporal Puniſhments, as they or any two of them ſhould judge fit.

Provided that no Perſon with the Deſcription of the Statutes of Bankrupt, puting himſelf into the Service of an Ambaſſador, ſhould have the Benefit of this Act.

Nor any Servant, whoſe Name is not regiſtred in the Secretary's Office, and tranſmitted to the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, to be hung up in the Office.

But this was not affected, till the Ambaſſador was retired in Diſguſt to *Holland*, and the Queen was forced to ſend a very ſubmiſſive Letter to the *Czar*, before ſhe could pacify him.

On the 10th of *May* this Year, there was conſtituted a new Privy Council purſuant to an Act of Parliament for rendering the Union of the two Kingdoms more entire and compleat: Whereof were ſworn the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor; *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord Treaſurer; the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident; *John* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy Seal; *William*, Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward; *James* Duke of *Ormond*; *Henry* Marquis of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain: *James* Earl of *Derby*, *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*, *Charles* Earl of *Sunderford*, Secretary of State; *Charles* Earl of *Radnor*; *Charles* Earl of *Berkley*; *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*; *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondley*; *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*; *William* Lord *Dartmouth*; *Henry Boyle* Eſq; Secretary of State; *Tho. Coke*, Eſq; Vice Chamberlain; Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; *James Vernon*, Eſq; *John How*, Eſq; *Thomas Earle*, Eſq; And on the 20th of *May* were ſworn, *Mainard* Duke of *Scomberg*; and *John Smith*, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who was alſo about this Time made Under-Treaſurer, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. On the 25th of *July*, Sir *John Holt*, Lord Chief Juſtice, was ſworn of the Privy Council. On the 6th of *October*, *James* Duke of *Queensbury*, *James*, Earl of *Seaford*, *Richard*, Earl of *Ranelagh*, and *Thomas*, Lord *Coninſby* were ſworn. On the 25th of *November*, *Thomas*, Earl of *Wharton*, *John*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, *Ralph* Duke of *Montague*, *James*, Duke of *Montroſe*, *Robert*, Marquis of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain; *Hugh*, Earl of *Loudon*, *Robert*, Lord *Ferrers*, *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; *Richard*, Earl *Rivers*, and *Algernoon*, Earl of *Eſſex*, were alſo ſworn. In *December* following, *Charles* Earl of *Mancheſter*, *John* Earl of *Pawlet*, were ſworn. The 27th of *January*, *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, was ſworn. In *January*, *John* Duke of *Argyle*, was alſo ſworn of the Privy Council; and the 3d of *March* following the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Roxborough* were alſo ſworn.

On the 6th of *October*, the Earl of *Cholmondley* was appointed Treaſurer of the Houſhold, in the Room of *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*, deceaſed; Sir *Thomas Felton*, was made Comptroller, and *Edmund Dunch*, Eſq; Maſter of the Houſhold; and in the ſame Month, Sir *James Montague*, was made Attorney General, and *Robert Eyres*, Eſq; Solicitor General.

His

His Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark* died in this Year at *Kenſington*, on the 28th of *October*, of an Aſthma, with which he had been long afflicted: He was ſeized alſo with a dropſical Humour in his Legs, and moſt Parts of his Body, about three Months before he died. Her Majeſty conſtantly attended him during his Illneſs, and was with him in his laſt Moments, that ſhe might be ſure nothing was wanting which might prolong his Life, or eaſe his Pain; She did not underſtand that unaccountable Tenderneſs, that prompt us to leave our Friends to the Mercy of Strangers, when they moſt ſtand in need of our Aſſiſtance: Whatever may be pretended, this Practice is ſo far from proceeding from a Paſſion for our Friend, that it is only in Tenderneſs to ourſelves we quit the Room: We can rejoice with them in their Health and Proſperity, but when Sickneſs or Affliction ſeizes them, when they are in the Agonies of Death, and draw near their Diſſolution, this is ſo mortifying a Sight, it ſtrikes us with Horror, we fly the melancholy Object, and endeavour to divert to ſome other Scene, and forget if poſſible that we ourſelves are mortal, and ſubject to the like Infirmities.

His Royal Highneſs was very much lamented by thoſe who knew him, and no wonder her Majeſty was inconſolable, when they had for many Years been looked upon as the happieſt Pair that ever adorned a Court. On the 11th of *November*, his Royal Highneſs's Corpſe was brought from *Kenſington* to the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, and lay in State in the painted Chamber till the 13th, when it was buried privately at *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

On the 25th of *November*, the Earl of *Pembroke* was conſtituted High-Admiral; the Lord *Somers* was made Preſident of the Council; and the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Dorſet*, was made Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, and Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports.

On the 16th of *November*, the Parliament met, and Commiſſioners were appointed to repreſent the Queen's Perſon. The Commons being ſent for up, the Lord Chancellor acquainted both Houſes with the mournful Occaſion of her Majeſty's Abſence, and directed the Commons to chuſe a Speaker; and accordingly having made Choice of Sir *Richard Onſlow*, they preſented him on the 18th, when the Lord Chancellor ſignified her Majeſty's Approbation of the Choice, and made a Speech to both Houſes in the Name of the Commiſſioners: He ſaid the extraordinary Length of the Campaign had obliged her Majeſty to defer their Meeting to this Time, that they might be informed with the greater Certainty of the State of the War, and obſerv'd, that they were brought much nearer than they were the laſt Seſſion to the End of their Undertaking the War, *viz.* The reducing the dangerous Power of *France*, and ſettling ſuch a Peace as might ſecure itſelf from being violated.

And her Majeſty believed it impoſſible, that the Repreſentatives of the *Britiſh* Nation could endure to think of loſing the Fruits of all their paſt Endeavours, and the great Advantages they had gain'd, eſpecially this preſent Year, by ſubmitting at laſt to an inſecure Peace; and that ſince nothing could hinder their Succeſs Abroad but Miſunderſtanding amongſt themſelves, ſhe conjured them to avoid all Occaſion of Diviſions.

He told the Commons, that the ſeveral Parts of War, which were provided for by the laſt Parliament, would

would require their Support in the ſame Degree; and that in *Flanders* the Enemies were ſo alarm'd by the great Advantage that they had made, that they were drawing more Troops to that Side, and therefore there the Allies muſt have a conſiderable Augmentation for preſerving and improving their Conqueſts, and then they might hope to put a glorious Period to this long and expenſive War.

He alſo put them in Mind of providing a Supply for the Repair and Increaſe of the Navy, which was impair'd by the conſtant and remote Service in the *Mediterranean:* And deſir'd a Supply for carrying on the Fortification of the Ports.

He recommended to both Houſes the preparing ſuch Bills, as might tend to the confirming and improving the Union, the Improvement of our Trade and Manufactures, and Employment of the Poor; there being nothing her Majeſty ſo earneſtly deſired, as that God would bleſs her with more Opportunities of deſiring all poſſible Good to ſo well deſerving a People ſo firm and affectionate to her Intereſt: And her Majeſty would endeavour to make her People happy to ſuch a Degree, that none (except of deſperate Fortune) ſhould enter into Meaſures for the Diſturbance of her Government, the Union, or the Proteſtant Succeſſion, without acting manifeſtly againſt their own true and laſting Intereſt, as well as their Duty.

Their Lordſhips on the 20th, drew up an Addreſs of Condolence on the Death of the Prince, which was preſented in a private manner, as being moſt acceptable to her Majeſty, by the Marquis of *Dorceſter*.

They ſaid they could not forbear condoling her Majeſty upon the great Loſs ſuſtained in the Perſon of a Prince, whoſe eminent Virtues muſt render his Memory ever dear to them, and the whole Kingdom: But they begg'd ſhe would moderate her Grief, and take Care of her Health, upon which the Hopes of her People, and the Safety of *Europe* ſo much depended.

They congratulated her Majeſty on the Succeſs of the Campaign, and promiſed her their Aſſiſtance in proſecuting the War, being convinced they ſaid that no Peace could be Safe or Honourable, till the whole Monarchy of *Spain* was reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and her own Subjects made ſuch extraordinary Efforts, they deſired ſhe would preſs her Allies, who were more nearly concerned, to ſhew an equal Vigour.

That they ſhould do every thing on their Parts for perfecting the Union, and that they would ſupport her Majeſty and the Proteſtant Succeſſion againſt all Pretenders, and all her Enemies.

The Convocation meeting the 18th, was immediately prorogued to the 25th of *February*.

The Commons alſo drew up an Addreſs of Condolence, and another of Congratulation, which were preſent to her Majeſty in a private Manner by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*.

In their Addreſs of Condolence, they bewail the Loſs her Majeſty and the Kingdom had ſuſtained in the Death of the Prince, whoſe tender Affection to her Majeſty, and Love to this Kingdom, had gain'd him the Hearts of all her Subjects.

They beſought her Majeſty not to indulge her juſt Grief, and aſſured her of their firm Reſolution to ſupport her againſt all her Enemies.

In their Addreſs of Congratulation, they tell her that thoſe ſignal

Advantages that had been ſo wonderfully obtained, and ſo vigorouſly proſecuted and improved, were repeated Inſtances, that no Difficulties were inſuperable to her great Commanders, and that no Force of the Enemy was able to ſtop her victorious Arms.

That they had ſeen ſuch Fruits of their former Zeal, that they ſhould never be wanting to give ſuch Supplies as might be moſt effectual for reducing the Power of the common Enemy, and force him to accept ſuch a Peace as her Majeſty and her Allies ſhould think Honourable and Laſting: That they would do every thing on their Parts, to improve and ſtrengthen the Union; but above all, it ſhould be their utmoſt and earneſt Care to defend her Majeſty's Perſon, to ſupport her undoubted Title to the Crown, to diſappoint the Hopes and Deſigns of the Pretender and his Abetters, and to maintain the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

In this Parliament the eldeſt Sons of the Peers of *Scotland*, were voted incapable of ſitting in the Houſe of Commons of *Great-Britain*.

The Commons alſo voted that Mr. *John Huggins*, who preſided at the Election of Members for the City of *Weſtminſter*, had in Defiance of the Law, arbitrarily and illegally refuſed to tender the Oaths of Abjuration, when required ſo to do, and thereby was guilty of a high Crime and Miſdemeanor, for which Offence he was ordered to be committed to *Newgate*.

And the Commons reſolved, that 1220000 *l.* be granted to her Majeſty as her Proportion for augmenting the Troops that were to act in Conjunction with her Allies in *Flanders*, for that Year 1709: And addreſs'd her Majeſty that ſhe would uſe her utmoſt Endeavours with her Allies, to engage them to furniſh their Proportion towards the Augmentation of their Forces for the Service of the Year 1709.

Before the Parliament adjourned for the Holy-Days, both Houſes agreed to an Addreſs to the Queen, which was preſented by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. In this Addreſs they congratulate her Succeſs in the Reduction of *Ghent*. The laſt Effort of this glorious Year, which would (they ſaid) be ever famous in Hiſtory; as well for the entire Diſappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of her Enemies, as for the many wonderful Succeſſes with which God had bleſſed her Arms. That the unuſual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, had given many Opportunities to her Majeſty's General the Duke of *Marlborough*, to ſhew his conſummate Ability, and the great Qualities neceſſary for ſo High a Truſt.

About this Time the Duke of *Ormond*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, preſented her Majeſty with a Book of Poems on the Death of the Prince of *Denmark*; as did the Duke of *Somerſet* with another, from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, of which Univerſity he was Chancellor.

At the Meeting of the Parliament after the Holy-Days, a Pamphlet was complain'd of wherein the taking off the Sacramental Teſt was propos'd: Whereupon it was voted to be a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, and tended to create Miſunderſtandings amongſt her Majeſty's Subjects; and ordered that the ſaid Libel be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman.

The Lords taking into Conſideration the State of the Nation in the intended Invaſion of *Scotland*; my Lord *Haverſham* opened the Debate with a ſet Speech, where-

in he ſays: Some perhaps might think that after ſuch wonderful Succeſs Abroad, to ſpeak of any Danger at Home, or to have the leaſt Apprehenſion from ſuch a baffled Enemy, were to expoſe the Weakneſs of a Man's own Judgment: But were not (ſaid he) *Hochſtet* and *Ramelies* as glorious Victories, and as great Mortifications, as the taking of *Liſle*, or the Reduction of *Ghent*? And yet this haughty Neighbour had the Preſumption but the laſt Year, to attempt the ſetting of a Pretender on her Majeſty's Throne: And why was he not in a Condition to inſult us now as well as then? Was he not as near us this Year as the laſt, notwithſtanding all our Conqueſts? That was an Advantage our Allies only had by them, to have their Enemy at a greater Diſtance. Had he not as many Ships, as many Friends, and as great Encouragement to renew his Attempt, as he had to undertake it? For notwithſtanding all their Enquiries, was it not as great a Myſtery to this Day as ever it was, who the Perſons amongſt us were, that were concerned in this black and unnatural Deſign?

'Twas true, ſeveral Perſons of Quality and Intereſt had been taken up, whereby others have had the Opportunity of ſupplanting them in their Intereſt and Election: He would not ſay whether this proceeded from Ill-will to ſome, or Favour to others; but had any thing been proved againſt them? So that this Way of proceeding, had rather proved Vexatious to the Subject, than any real Security to the Government: And he hoped it would make them for the future ſet a greater Value upon the Habeas Corpus Act.

It had been ſaid, that Men of Arbitrary Principles ought to be ſuſpected; and great Pains had been taken to perſuade the World, from Mens Practices in former Reigns, that they are of arbitrary Principles. But is this Nation to ſuſpect any who were at the Head of the Miniſtry, of giving this Encouragement to the Enemy? For he would be bold to ſay, if this was an Argument, it were as ſtrong againſt ſome who were at the Head of the Miniſtry, as againſt any Man he knew of, who was out of it. Another Character that had been given of ſuſpected Perſons, was their reflecting on the Miniſtry: But he took it to be very fatal to the Freedom of the Parliaments, if when any Notice was taken of wrong Meaſures, or falſe Steps in the Management of publick Affairs, it muſt be interpreted, an artful Method of leſſening her Majeſty's juſt Eſteem of her Miniſters, and ſuch Perſons marked out as dangerous to the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon and the preſent Eſtabliſhment: This muſt defeat one of the great Ends and Uſes of Parliament, namely, the Redreſſing of Grievances, and keeping great Men in Awe. That indeed the Papiſt, Jacobite, and Nonjuror, were a Party of Men divided from the reſt of the Nation: But as to others, however they might differ among themſelves in their Notions relating either to Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Policy, yet they ſeem'd all to have the ſame Regard and Concern for the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty and her Government. He would not be miſunderſtood, as if he did not think ſome of all Perſuaſions might be faulty: He knew that even among the Apoſtles themſelves, he that bore the Bag proved the Traytor: His Meaning only was, that thoſe who had taken the Teſt to the Government, might at leaſt pretend to an equal Degree of their Charity, with thoſe who never own it.

He

He thought it a great Encouragement to the *French* King to renew his Attempt, to ſee that notwithſtanding ſo many Friends as he has amongſt us, all the Methods they had hitherto taken had ſignified ſo little to diſcover any of them; and that the moſt uſual and likely Methods for ſuch a Diſcovery had not been taken, *viz.* Promiſes of Pardon and Reward: And had he not ſeen how eaſily he could ſhake the main Pillar that ſupported all their Commerce, the Bank, which was in Danger of breaking, and had not recovered the Blow to this Day? For if Men could not command the Money they had there, without being look'd upon as ſuſpected Perſons, he believed Men would be ſo wiſe as to ſecure both their Money and themſelves too from any ſuch Danger. Another Engagement he had was the weak and defenceleſs Condition of *Scotland*, notwithſtanding the certain Accounts and Knowledge they had of it: And would nothing alarm or awaken them? Muſt ſome Men's mighty Services prevent their looking into others great Miſcarriages? And muſt the Nation be eternally ſawn aſunder by the Strugglers of contending Parties? He ſaid, he had not been ſo urgent with them from the fear of any perſonal Danger, but leaſt her Majeſty ſhould be dethroned, and Popery and Slavery ſuddenly break in upon them like a Flood: And concluded with a Motion, that her Majeſty would order to be laid before them the State of *Scotland* on the Invaſion; and what Augmentation of Forces had been made there, and the Condition of their Garriſons ſince: And the Houſe concurred in an Addreſs to her Majeſty to that Effect. Notwithſtanding, when the Papers had been laid before the Parliament, the Court Party were ſo ſtrong, that both Houſes reſolved, that timely and effectual Care had been taken by thoſe imployed under her Majeſty at the Time of the intended Invaſion of *Scotland*, to diſappoint the Deſigns of her Majeſty's Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

The Commons about this Time ſent the Duke of *Marlborough* their Thanks, (as far as *Bruſſels*) for the Services he had performed this Campaign, and alſo for the indefatigable Zeal in which he ſtill perſevered for the Service of the common Cauſe Abroad.

Her Majeſty having ordered the Prayers to be left out for making her a happy Mother of Children, *&c.* that were uſed on the Day of her Acceſſion yearly: This occaſioned an Addreſs from both Houſes, that ſhe would not indulge her juſt Grief ſo much, as to decline the Thoughts of a ſecond Marriage. She thanked them for the frequent Marks they gave her of their Duty and Affection, and ſaid the Proviſion ſhe had made for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, would be always a Proof how much ſhe had at Heart the future Happineſs of the Kingdom; but the Subject of that Addreſs was of ſuch a Nature, that ſhe was perſuaded they did not expect a particular Anſwer.

A Thankſgiving for the Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, was obſerved on the 17th of *February*, but her Majeſty did not go to St. *Paul*'s.

On the 1ſt of *March*, the Duke of *Marlborough* came over from *Flanders*, when the Lords gave him Thanks for his great Services this Campaign; and it being conjectured he had brought over ſome Propoſals of Peace, both Houſes addreſſed her Majeſty on this Subject: Wherein they deſire her Majeſty, that the *French* King may be obliged to own her Title and the

Proteſtant Succeſſion, and that the Pretender may be removed out of his Dominions never to return again; and the Harbour of *Dunkirk* and its Fortifications might be demoliſhed.

This Year her Majeſty thought fit to appoint a third Secretary of State, and accordingly *James* Duke of *Queenſbury* and *Dover* was ſworn into that Office.

On the 21ſt of *April* the Lords Commiſſioners having paſſed ſeveral publick and private Acts, the Lord Chancellor in the Name of the Commiſſioners, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

BEING now by the Queen's Directions to put an End to this Seſſion, we have in Command from her Majeſty, to aſſure you her Majeſty is extreamly ſenſible of the Zeal and Affections you have for her Service, and the Good of her People, and of the Prudence and Diſpatch with which you have compleated the important Buſineſs of this Seſſion.

The Vigour and Firmneſs of your Proceedings have already had a very good Effect on Affairs Abroad, and there is ground to hope, that by God's Bleſſing on her Majeſty's Endeavours, that this will every Day appear more and more evident.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

We are to return you in particular her Majeſty's Thanks for your having provided ſo timely and effectually the Supplies found neceſſary to the Proſecution of this War, with an Augmentation of thoſe Forces, which in Conjunction with our Allies, have by God's Aſſiſtance procured us the preſent Advantage over the common Enemy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majeſty thro' the whole Courſe of her Reign, having been deſirous to ſhew all poſſible Inſtances of Goodneſs and Clemency to her Subjects, hath now, for the Strengthening of the Union, and quieting the Mind of all her Subjects throughout the united Kingdom, thought fit to grant them an Act of Grace and free Pardon in a more full and beneficial Manner, than hath been formerly uſed; not doubting but all her People will make a right Uſe of, and ſuitable Returns on their Part for ſo extraordinary an Indulgence.

Her Majeſty having alſo been graciouſly pleaſed to give the royal Aſſent to the ſeveral Bills you have preſented during this Seſſion; commands us, to obſerve to you on that Occaſion, that the Life and Benefit of all Laws, how wiſely ſoever they are framed, do chiefly conſiſt in a due and regular Execution of them; and therefore to exhort you, that when you return to your Countries, you would think it indiſpenſibly your Duty to ſet a good Example towards an impartial and ſteady Obſervation of the many good Laws which have been enacted, (eſpecially ſince the late Revolution) and which fall within your Province to execute.

It being too evident, that the Defect at preſent attending us is not ſo much the Want of new Laws, as the Neglect and Diſregarding thoſe already made.

And then the Parliament was prorogued to the 19th of *May*.

Acts paſſed in the ſeventh Year of Queen *Anne*, Parliament 4, Seſſions 1.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in Great-Britain *for the Service of the Year* 1709.

An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces, and Mariners for the Service of the Year 1709.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1709.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants.

All Perſons born out of the Queen's Ligeance, who ſhall in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or before the Lords of Juſticiary, or Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, or at the Quarter Seſſions where they inhabit, take and ſubſcribe the Oaths, and make, repeat, and ſubſcribe the Declaration in the ſixth Year of Queen *Anne*, *cap.* 23. intituled an Act to make farther Proviſion for electing ſixteen Peers in *Scotland*, &c. ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be the Queen's natural born Subjects.

Provided that no Perſon be naturalized by Virtue of this Act, unleſs he ſhall have received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in ſome Proteſtant or reformed Congregation, within this Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, within three Months before the taking the ſaid Oaths aforeſaid; and at the ſame Time produce a Certificate ſign'd by the Perſon adminiſtring the ſaid Sacrament, and atteſted by two Witneſſes.

And enacted that the Children of all natural born Subjects, born out of the Ligeance of the Queen, her Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be natural born Subjects of this Kingdom.

All Perſons may be naturaliz'd in *Ireland*, who ſhall qualify themſelves in the ſame Manner there.

An Act for explaining and making more effectual that Part of an Act paſſed in the fifth Year of her preſent Majeſty's Reign, concerning the buying and ſelling of Cattle in Smithfield, *and for giving Leave for bringing up Calves dead to* London *as formerly.*

An Act for enlarging the capital Stock of the Bank of England, *and for raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty for the Service of the Year* 1709.

An Act for continuing ſeveral Impoſitions and Duties to raiſe Money by way of Loan, and for exporting Britiſh *Copper and Braſs Wire Duty free. And for Circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer Bills, in Caſe a new Contract be made in that Behalf, and concerning the Oaths to be adminiſtred, in Relation to* Italian *Thrown Silks, and touching Oyls, and Plantations, Goods of Foreigners taken or to be taken as Prize. And concerning Drugs of* America, *to be imported from her Majeſty's Plantations; and for appropriating the Monies given in this Seſſion of Parliament, and for making out Debentures for two tranſport Ships in this Act not named. And to allow a further Time for regiſtring certain Debentures, for Relief of Perſons who have loſt ſuch Tickets, Exchequer Bills, Debentures, Callies, or Orders as in this Act are mention'd.*

An Act for giving the Commiſſioners of Sewers for the City of London,

London, *the ſame Powers as the ſame Commiſſioners for Counties have, and to oblige Collectors for the Sewers to Account.*

An Act for rendring more effectual the Laws concerning Commiſſions of Sewers.

An Act for aſcertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowances to be made for or upon the Exportation from Scotland *of Fiſh, Beef, and Pork, cur'd with Foreign Salts imported before the firſt of* May 1707, *and for diſpoſing ſuch Salt as ſhall remain in the Hands of her Majeſty's Subjects there, and for aſcertaining and ſecuring the Allowances for Fiſh and Fleſh exported, and to be exported from* Scotland *for the future.*

An Act for preferring Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and other publick Miniſters of foreign Princes and States.

The Preamble of the Act.

Whereas ſeveral turbulent and diſorderly Perſons, having in a moſt outragious Manner inſulted the Perſon of his Excellency *Andrew Antemonowitz Mattueof*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of his *Czariſh* Majeſty Emperor of great *Ruſſia*, her Majeſty's good Friend and Ally, by arreſting him, and taking him by Violence out of his Coach in the publick Street, and detaining him in Cuſtody for ſeveral Hours, in Contempt of the Protection granted by her Majeſty, contrary to the Law of Nations, and in Prejudice of the Rights and Privileges which Ambaſſadors and other publick Miniſters authoriſed and received as ſuch, have at all Times been poſſeſſed of, and ought to be kept ſacred and inviolable. Be it therefore declar'd,

And it was thereby enacted, that all Suits and Proceſs againſt the ſaid Ambaſſador, and all Recognizances of Bail and Proceedings thereon ſhould be void.

That all Writs and Proceſs hereafter ſued forth, againſt any Ambaſſador or publick Miniſter, or againſt their Servants, Goods, or Chattels, ſhall be void.

And any Perſon preſuming to ſue forth any ſuch Writ or Proceſs, their Attorneys and Solicitors, and Officers executing the ſame, being convicted thereof by Confeſſion, or the Oath of one Witneſs, before the Chancellor or Keeper, the Chief Juſtices of the *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*, or any two of them, ſhall be deemed Violaters of the Laws of Nations, and Diſturbers of the publick Repoſe; and ſhall ſuffer ſueh Pains, Penalties, and corporal Puniſhment, as the ſaid Lord Chancellor, *&c.* or any two of them, ſhall judge fit to be inflicted on them.

An Act for the Queen's moſt general and free Pardon.

An Act for the raiſing the Militia for the Year 1709, *altho' the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid.*

An Act for continuing the former Encouragement of Coinage, and to encourage the bringing Foreign Plate, to be coined, and for making Proviſion for the Mints in Scotland, *and for the proſecuting Offences concerning the Coin in* England.

An Act for making perpetual an Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom; as alſo an Act for giving the like Remedy upon Promiſory Notes, as is uſed upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange, and alſo for continuing ſeveral Acts made in the 4th and 5th Year of her Majeſty's Reign, and preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

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An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to treat vnd agree for ſuch Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as ſhall be judg'd proper to be purchas'd, for the better fortifying Portſmouth, *and* Harwich.

France being diſtreſſed by Famine, as well as by the Arms of the Allies: In the beginning of this Year, Monſieur *Rouille* was diſpatch'd to the *Hague*, with Propoſals of Peace, and afterwards M. *de Torcy*, Secretary of State to that Kingdom, was ſent thither. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*. and other Miniſters of the Allies had ſeveral Conferences with them upon that Subject, and at Length theſe forty Preliminary Articles were agreed on, *viz.*

1. Firſt, That a good, firm, and laſting Peace, ſhall be forthwith treated of, and eſtabliſhed, &c.

2. That to attain this good End, Preliminary Articles ſhall be agreed on, to ſerve as a Foundation of ſuch a Peace.

3. That the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall acknowlege King *Charles* the IIId, to be King of *Spain* &c.

4. The Treaty ſhall be finiſhed in two Months, during which Time *Sicily* ſhall be put into the Poſſeſſion of King *Charles*, and the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall evacuate *Spain*. And if the Duke of *Anjou* don't conſent thereto, within the ſaid two Months, the *French* King and the Allies ſhall enter into proper Meaſures, that our Articles may have entire Effect.

5. The *French* King ſhall within the ſame Time withdraw his Troops out of *Spain*, &c. promiſing not to aſſiſt the Duke of *Anjou* for the future with Troops, Artillery, Ammunition, or Money.

6. The Monarchy of *Spain* ſhall remain entirely in the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and no Prince of *France* ſhall ever become Sovereign of any Part thereof.

7. *France* ſhall never poſſeſs the *Spaniſh Indies*, or trade thither.

8. The *French* King ſhall deliver up *Straſburgh*, and Fort *Keil* to the Emperor.

9. He ſhall reſtore *Briſac* to the Emperor.

10. The *French* King ſhall poſſeſs *Alſace* in the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*, except *Landau*, which ſhall belong to the Emperor.

11. The *French* King ſhall demoliſh *New-Briſac*, Fort *Lewis*, and *Hunningen*.

12. *Rynfels* ſhall be poſſeſs'd by the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, till otherwiſe agreed.

13. The Cauſe concerning Religion in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, ſhall be referr'd to the Negotiation.

14. The *French* King ſhall acknowledge the Queen of *Great Britain*.

15. And the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

16. The *French* King ſhall reſtore what he is poſſeſſed of in *Newfoundland*, to *Great Britain*, and whatever either Party has taken in the *Indies*, ſhall be reſtored.

17. *Dunkirk* ſhall be demoliſhed.

18. The *Pretender* ſhall retire out of *France*.

19. A new Treaty of Commerce ſhall be ſettled with *Great Britain*.

20. The King of *Portugal* ſhall enjoy all that is ſtipulated for him by the Allies.

21. The *French* King ſhall acknowledge the King of *Pruſſia*, and not diſturb him in the Enjoyment of *Neufchattel*.

22. The *French* King ſhall deliver up *Furnes*, *Menin*, *Ipres*, *Warneton*, *Commines*, *Werwick*, *Poperinger*, *Liſle*, *Conde*, and *Maubeuge*,

beuge, for the Barrier of the States.

23. He ſhall reſtore all the Towns and Forts he has taken in the *Netherlands*, with the Artillery and Stores provided the Catholick Religion ſhall ſtill be profeſſed there.

24. None of the Cannon or Stores to be removed from thence.

25. The States as to their Commerce ſhall have what was ſtipulated at the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and the *Tariff* of 1664 only ſhall be in Force.

26. The *French* King ſhall acknowledge the 9th Electorate.

27. *Savoy*, *Nice*, and whatever has been taken from the Duke of *Savoy*, ſhall be reſtored him, and he ſhall enjoy all that has been yielded to him by the Emperor.

28. The *French* King ſhall make over to the Duke of *Savoy*, *Exiles*, *Feneſtrelles*, and *Chamont*, with the Valley of *Pragelas*, and all on this Side the Mountains for a Barrier.

29. The Pretenſions of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, referred to the general Negotiation; but the Elector of *Palatine* ſhall ſtill remain in the Poſſeſſion of the upper *Palatinate*, *&c.* the Garriſons of the State to remain in *Hay*, *Leige*, and *Bonn*, till otherwiſe agreed with the Emperor, and Empire.

30. And for removing all Doubts, touching the Execution of the ſaid Articles; it is agreed,

31. That the farther Demands on either Side ſhall not interrupt the Ceſſation of Arms.

32. And the other Allies, ſhall be at Liberty to make further Demands at the General Congreſs.

33. The Negotiation ſhall be finiſhed within two Months.

34. A Ceſſation of Arms ſhall be made.

35. Immediately after the Concluſion and Ratification of theſe Articles, the *French* King promiſes to evacuate *Namur*, *Mons*, and *Charleroye*, *Luxemberg*, *Conde*, *Tournay*, *Maubeuge*, *Newport*, *Furnes* and *Ipres*, and to raiſe the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*.

36. The *French* King promiſes within two Months after the Concluſion of the Treaty, to execute what has been ſtipulated with Reſpect to the common Allies.

37. And if the *French* King executes all that is above-mentioned, and the whole Monarchy of *Spain* ſhall be delivered up to *Charles* the 3d, as is ſtipulated within the limitted Time, then the Ceſſation of Arms ſhall continue till the Ratifications of the Peace.

38. The Ratification of theſe Preliminary Articles to be performed by the *French* King, and the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States, before the 15th of *June*, and on the Ratification hereof by the Queen and the States; the Evacuation of the Towns in the *Netherlands*, and the Demolition of *Dunkirk* ſhall be ſet about, and performed out of Hand: And what is ſtipulated in favour of the Emperor, King *Charles* and the other Allies, ſhall be ſet about as ſoon as they have ratified the Preliminaries.

39. The Congreſs ſhall begin on the 20th of *June* next, at the *Hague*, and to prevent Diſputes about the Ceremonial, no Ambaſſador ſhall take upon him his Character, till the Day of the Signing the Peace.

Theſe Preliminaries were ſign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies the 28th of *May* 1709. But the Miniſters of *France* declared they had no Directions to ſign them: The Marquis *de Torcy*, however, ſaid, he would lay them before his Maſter, the moſt Chriſtian King, and endeavour to pro-

cure his Ratification, and that he would acquaint Prince *Eugene* with his Majeſty's Reſolution before the 4th of the Month, and then he ſet out for *France*, from whence he ſent an Anſwer according to his Promiſe; wherein he told the Prince, that his Majeſty found it impoſſible for him to accept theſe Terms, and therefore ſent Orders to Monſieur *Rouille*, to notify the ſame to the Potentates engag'd in the War; and that it was hoped, that more favourable Terms would preſent for the eſtabliſhing a Peace ſo neceſſary to *Europe*.

And Monſieur *Rouille* accordingly acquainted the Miniſters of the Allies, that unleſs they would agree to ſome Alteration in the Preliminary Articles, his Maſter could not conſent to them: To which the Miniſters of the Allies anſwer'd, That they would not recede from any of the Articles agreed to; and that if his Maſter did not think fit to accept them; neither would the Allies think themſelves bound by them; and Monſieur *Rouille* immediately received an Intimation that he ſhould depart from the *Hague*, which he did on the 9th of *June* following.

Upon the breaking off of this Treaty, the *French* King ſent circular Letters to the Governors of the reſpective Provinces in his Dominions; wherein he told them, That in Order to reſtore Peace, he would have accepted Conditions very oppoſite to the Security of his Frontier Provinces; but that the greateſt deſire he had ſhewn to diſſipate thoſe Umbrages his Enemies effected to have of his Power and Deſigns, the more they multiplied their Pretenſions, and they had let him ſee, that they had no other Intention but to enlarge at the Expence of the Crown, the States bordering upon *France*, and to open to them, eaſy Ways to penetrate into the Heart of his Kingdom, as often as it would ſuit with their Intereſts to begin a new War: That they would give him but two Months to execute his Part of the Treaty, and during that time they would oblige him to deliver up the Places they demanded of him in *Alſace* and the Low Countries, and the demoliſhing thoſe they had inſiſted on, refuſing on their Part to enter into any other Engagement, than the Suſpenſion of all Acts of Hoſtility till the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, and reſerving to themſelves a Liberty of acting openly by Force of Arms, if his Grandſon refuſed to evacuate the *Spaniſh* Dominions, whereof he had for nine Years been acknowleged King. That ſuch a Suſpenſion would have been more dangerous to him than War itſelf; for ſo ſoon as the Suſpenſion had been expired, his Enemies would have attacked him under thoſe Advantages they would receive from the Towns, into which he himſelf had introduced them: And he expreſſed much Reſentment that the Confederates ſhould ſuggeſt to him the joining his Forces with theirs, to compel his Grandſon to deſcend the *Spaniſh* Throne; he ſaid the Thoughts of engaging him in ſuch an Alliance was inhuman. And altho' the Tenderneſs he had for his People was as hearty as for his own Children, and tho' he bore a Part in all the Ills his faithful Subjects underwent by the War, and had manifeſted to all *Europe* his ſincere Deſires that they might enjoy Peace; he was ſatisfied they would themſelves oppoſe the Acceptance of it, on Conditions ſo oppoſite to Juſtice and the Honour of the *French* Name.

And as he repoſed his Confidence in the Protection of God, hoping that the Purity of his Intentions

tentions would draw down the divine Bleſſing on his Arms; ſo he had wrote to excite again fervent Prayers in their reſpective Dioceſes: And he directed the ſeveral Governors to acquaint his People in the Extent of their reſpective Governments, that they would have enjoy'd Peace, if it had been in his Power to have procured them a good one, which they wiſh'd for with ſo much Reaſon, but which muſt be obtain'd by new Efforts, ſince the many Conceſſions he had made were of no Effect towards the reſtoring the publick Tranquility.

All Thoughts of Peace being laid aſide for the preſent, both Armies took the Field. The *French* poſſeſſed themſelves of a very advantageous Camp, and threw up ſuch Intrenchments, that the Allies did not think fit to attack them; but reſolved to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Tournay*, and accordingly that Place was inveſted by the confederate Troops the 27th of *June*, N. S. On the 7th of *July* the Trenches were opened, and on the 30th the Town ſurrendered, and the Garriſon marched into the Citadel, which held out till the ſecond of *September*; and then ſurrendered upon Condition that all the Officers and Soldiers ſhould retain their Swords and Baggage, and be permitted to return into *France*, upon Condition they ſhould not ſerve until a like Number of Officers and Soldiers of the Allies that were Priſoners ſhould be exchang'd for them, and that they ſhould leave their Colours and Fire Arms behind them.

One Reaſon this Citadel held out ſo long, was the Number of Mines with which it was ſurrounded. At the ſpringing of one of them no leſs then 400 of the Beſiegers were blown up and periſhed in a Moment: There ſeem'd (as one expreſſes it) to fall a Shower of ſhattered Limbs and mangled Carcaſſes; and what is ſtill more dreadful, the War was carried on in ſome Meaſure under Ground. The Miners often met, and being ſupported by the Grenadiers of each Army, fought with Piſtols and Bayonets in the Dark: In one of theſe Subterranean Encounters, the Miners ſupported by a Lieutenant and 12 Grenadiers, were at Work to pierce through a Traverſe croſs Gallery they had diſcovered, but could not proceed, the Enemy threw in ſuch Quantities of Straw, Hemp, and Powder which they ſet on Fire, and the Lieutenant and eight of the Grenadiers were actually ſuffocated.

Of all the horrid Scenes of War, this was the moſt dreadful: It was with Reluctance that the boldeſt Fellows in the Army entered upon this Service, and when they were engaged they often turned their Backs and fled. Thoſe who had ſeen Death in every Shape above Ground, were ſhock'd at thoſe Encounters: One who would contentedly have ſtood on the Top of a Mine, where he was in danger every Moment of being blown up into the Air, dreaded however the entering thoſe diſmal Caverns, where he was not only in Danger of being choak'd with Rubbiſh, and periſhing by the Sword of the Enemy, but very often by his Friends, who were not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from his Foes.

Whatever other Hazards our moſt daring Generals may have expoſed themſelves to, we never find them here; this Service is intirely left to the common Soldiers, or inferior Officers; and it is amazing that any Man ſhould be ſo hardy to undertake it. Ambition and Avarice have prompted Men to run vaſt Hazards; but that Men ſhould expoſe themſelves to

ſo

ſo many Deaths for little or no Reward, and where few or none can be Witneſs of their Bravery this is indeed very ſurprizing.

Who is there that is not diveſted of all Humanity, and has the leaſt Tenderneſs or Compaſſion left for his fellow Subjects, (if he is at all appriz'd of the numberleſs Calamities incident to War) that can without Horror think of entering into theſe bloody Diſputes, or continuing them a Moment longer than Neceſſity requires? but to return from this Digreſſion.

Tournay being reduc'd, the Allies reſolved upon the Siege of *Mons*; Marſhal *Villars* having poſſeſſed himſelf of the ſtrong Camp of *Blaugies*, it was found impracticable to form the Siege until the *French* were driven from the Poſt; whereupon happened the bloodieſt Battle that ever was fought in *Flanders*: of which the Duke of *Marlborough* gave the following Account in a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*.

SIR,

AS ſoon as I had diſpatch'd my Letter to you on *Saturday* from *Havre*, we were alarmed with the Enemies marching to attack the Prince of *Heſſe*, upon which the whole Army was immediately put in Motion; but it was next Day at Noon before all the Troops could come up. In the Morning they ſent out a Detachment of four hundred Horſe to obſerve our March, which the Head of the Prince of *Heſſe*'s Troops attack'd, and took the Colonel and ſeveral other Officers, and about fifty Priſoners. Upon Notice of our Army's lying on this Side the *Hainſe* the Enemy ſtretch'd out their Line from *Quievrain* to the Right, which they continued to do the next Day; and Yeſterday they poſſeſſed themſelves of the Wood of *Dour* and *Blaugies*, which they immediately began to intrench. This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army two Nights under their Arms, and in the Evening as ſoon as the twenty-one Battalions and four Squadrons we were expecting from *Tournay* were come within Reach, it was reſolved to attack them; and the neceſſary Diſpoſition being made, we accordingly began at Eight this Morning: The Fight was maintained with great Obſtinacy till near twelve o'Clock before we could force their Entrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood into the Plain, where their Horſe was all drawn up; and ours advancing upon them, the whole Army engag'd and fought with great Fury till paſt three in the Afternoon; when the Enemies Horſe began to give way and to retire towards *Maubeuge Valenciennes*, and part of them towards *Conde*. We purſued them to the Defile by *Bavay* with great Slaughter; all our Troops behaving themſelves with the greateſt Courage. We are now encamped on the Field of Battle. You may believe the Loſs muſt have been very great on both Sides. We have a good Number of Officers Priſoners; but as I ſend this Expreſs by Lieutenant Colonel *Graham*, who carries a Letter to the Queen, I muſt refer you to my next for further Particulars: In the mean Time I heartily congratulate you upon this great Succeſs, and am truly,

Sir, your moſt faithful

Humble Servant,

Blarengies
Sept. 11. N. S.

MARLBOROUGH.

MUSEUM S.S.B. BRITANNICUM

I had



The *BATTLE* of MALPLAQUET

Hulett Sculp

I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that we took St. *Guillain* yeſterday in the Evening, Sword in Hand, and made the Garriſon, conſiſting of two hundred Men Priſoners of War.

We afterwards received the following Account of this Action, which being much more particular, I thought it would be acceptable.

The Garriſon of the Citadel of *Tournay*, having ſurrendred the 3d Inſtant, the Army under Prince *Eugene*, and that under the Duke of *Marlborough* decamped the ſame Night from *Orchies*. The former paſſed the *Scheld* at *Calonne*, below *Tournay*, marched the 4th to *Baugnies*, the 5th to *Boloeil*, and the 6th to St. *Dennis* near *Mons*. Mean time the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, who was detach'd before with 60 Squadrons and 3000 Foot, entered near *Baugnies* the Lines the Enemy had made from *Mons* to *Jeumont* on the *Sambre*. Our Motion obliged the Enemy to quit their Camp near *Doway* and *Valenciennes*. They paſſed the *Scheld* and *Hanneau*, and encamped at *Quievrain*, the left towards the *Haiſe*, and their Right towards *Belegnies*; whereupon our Army made a Motion the 7th at four in in the Afternoon, paſſed the *Haiſne* and *Trouille*, and lay that Night in order of Battle, between two ſmall Rivulets that ran into the *Trouille*. The 8th we advanced in the Morning near the Enemy, and the *Huſſars* of Prince *Eugene*'s Army charged ſome of the Squadrons, put them to Flight, and took a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, four or five other Officers, and 100 Troopers Priſoners: But nothing farther was attempted that Day, and the Armies encamped in ſuch Manner, that the Right of Prince *Eugene* was near *Jenappe* not far from *St. Guillain*; and the left of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army near *Baugnies*; our two Armies being only ſeparated by a little Interval, whereby the Right of my Lord Duke's was in a Manner in the Centre of the Line. The 9th the Enemy appeared on the Edge of the Wood of *Sart*, between their Armies and ours, and made ſome Motions as if they would attempt ſomething upon the Left Wing of the Duke's, which obliged that Prince to draw up his whole Army in order of Battle, and advance towards the Enemy; and at the ſame time that under Prince *Eugene* was ordered likewiſe to advance. This Motion brought the Troops of the States, which made the left Wing of my Lord Duke's Army, nearer to the Enemy, and they began to canonade each other. But the advanc'd Squadrons of the *French* retreating, and the Evening coming on, he could not engage them that Night; and the next Day being the 10th, the Army continued on their Arms in Order of Battle; and in the Evening it was reſolv'd to attack them the next Day, notwithſtanding the Generals were inform'd they were caſting up Intrenchments in the Wood of *Sart*, great *Blaugies*, and others: But *St. Guillain* being a covenient Paſſage on the *Haiſne*, which might be of great Uſe in caſe of a Misfortune, it was reſolv'd to poſſeſs it; and General *Dedem* was poſted with 4000 Foot and Horſe at *Chipply* and *Mons*, and ordered to attack that Town, which he did the 10th at Night, and took it Sword in Hand with very little Loſs, taking 170 Men Priſoners of War. The 11th at Day-break our Infantry march'd according to the Diſpoſitions made the Night be-

fore, in three Lines, and the Cavalry in two Columns, advancing directly towards the Enemy to begin a Battle, which proved ſo obſtinate and bloody, that none fought ſince the Beginning of this War, is in theſe Reſpects compared to this.

The *French* were ſuperior to us in Number, and eſpecially in Infantry, and were ſo ſtrongly intrench'd, that their Intrenchments were more like a Citadel than a Camp. Their Left Wing was covered by a great and thick Wood, in which they had caſt up many Intrenchments, and poſted their Infantry therein; and theirs by another Wood and a thick Hedge which run along the ſame like a Chain; and beſides they had caſt up three Intrenchments, and had a Marſhy Ground before them, which rendered the Acceſs of their Intrenchments ſtill more difficult. The Centre was in a little Plain, and they had caſt up ſeveral Intrenchments one behind the other, all defended in convenient Places, with good Artillery, which annoy'd us very much. They had beſides cut down the Hedges behind their Lines, for the more eaſy marching of their Cavalry to ſupport their Infantry whatever Occaſion ſhould require. In this advantagious Situation we attacked the Enemy, and began to cannonade them about half an Hour paſt Eight, and they anſwered us with the like Vigour, while all our Forces marched to begin the Attack as the Generals had directed. Our Left Wing (of Prince *Eugene*'s Army) attacked the Wood aforeſaid, about that Time with all immaginable Vigour; but were receiv'd with a great deal of Bravery. We beat the Enemy from that Poſt, and they beat us again from thence; but after an obſtinate Fight of two Hours, in which abundance of Blood was ſhed on both Sides, the Soldiers killing one another with their Bayonets, and the Buts of their Muſquets, we made ourſelves Maſters of the Wood; and thereupon our whole Left-Wing marched without any Loſs of Time towards the Enemy, and began another Fight as obſtinate as the firſt Attack. As they were covered by three ſtrong Intrenchments which we were obliged to attack one after another, the Fight continued five Hours with an incredible Fury; but all this while with doubtful Succeſs, becauſe the Enemy rallied ſeveral Times, regaining with an extraordinary Valour, the Intrenchments from whence we had beaten them; during which they attempted ſeveral times to drive us from the Wood we had gained; but we maintained our Ground, and beat them from all their Intrenchments. It was about that Time that their Cavalry, which was drawn up in ſeveral Lines, ſeeing that their Infantry was beaten from their Poſt, advanced in very good order to charge our Cavalry, and regain their Intrenchments wherein we had taken Poſt, and this new Fight proved very obſtinate. They forced us ſometimes to give Ground, and were forced in their Turn to give way. The Action became then more general, and ſome Squadrons of the Right Wing of my Lord Duke's Army being repuls'd by the great Number of the Enemy, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with ſome *Daniſh* and other Squadrons of Prince *Eugene*'s Army advanced to ſupport them. The *French* Cavalry being thus vigorouſly attacked, fell ſoon into Diſorder, and were ſo much preſs'd that they could not rally again. They endeavour'd it behind the Hedge, but the Duke of *Wirtemberg* cauſed immediately

immediately the Dragoons of *Wirtemberg* to dismount to attack the Enemy on Foot behind the Hedge aforesaid; from which they were driven, and they did not form again in any Order, till they came behind a little Hill, at a pretty Distance from us, having behind them the little Town of *Bavay*, and a Morass and a Defile before; and their Infantry, by Favour of the Hedges and Woods, made for the most Part their Retreat that way, and formed themselves again near their Cavalry.

The Defile and Morass aforesaid, did not permit us to pursue them further in a Body; but two Regiments of *Hussars* and some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, were detached to annoy them as much as possible in the Retreat. The Battle ended about four in the Afternoon. We have taken several Standards and Colours from the Enemy. The Royal *Danish* Dragoons took two Standards, and the Regiment of Brigadier *Boisset* one pair of Colours. We have also taken 29 Pieces of Cannon, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, and a great Number of Prisoners. The Fight was very obstinate, and the Slaughter so great, that the slain and wounded on both Sides, are computed to be 20000. Deserters report, that the Loss of the Enemy is almost incredible; their Infantry and the Troops of the Houshold being entirely ruin'd. Among the Prisoners we have a Prince of the House of *Lorrain*, Son to the Count *de Armagnac*. We took 300 wounded Officers in *Bavay*. Prince *Eugene* received a slight Wound in his Head, which did not hinder him from giving the necessary Orders during the whole Action.

This Battle was no sooner over, but *Mons* was invested. The Trenches were opened on the 21st of *September*, and upon the 21st of *October* following the Town surrendred upon honourable Terms, after which the Armies separated, and went into Winter Quarters.

The Elector of *Hanover* commanded upon the *Rhine* this Campaign, but great Detachments having been made to *Flanders*, as well by the Imperialists, as the *French*, nothing considerable was attempted on that Side, unless it were, that Count *Mercy* being detached with 6800 Men, to make a Diversion in the upper *Alsace*, was surprized by the Count *de Bourg*, and defeated.

Nor was there any thing done this Campaign upon the Side of *Savoy*, his Royal Highness refusing to take the Field, upon a Misunderstanding that happened between him and the Emperor, concerning Dependencies of the *Milaneze*.

On the Frontiers of *Portugal*, there happened an Engagement, between the Marquis *de Bay*, and the Earl of *Galway* on the Banks of the River *Caya*, where the *Portugueze* Cavalry running away, as they did at *Almanza*, left the Foot expos'd to the Enemy's Horse; and besides those that were killed and wounded, a whole Brigade of the *English* were made Prisoners.

The Castle of *Alicant* had been blocked up by the Enemy, most part of the preceding Winter, and the *Spaniards* finding it impossible to reduce it any other way, were resolved to blow it up by a great Mine, in which they lodged 1200 Barrels of Powder. They summoned the Governor, and acquainted him with his Danger, and propos'd, that two of his Officers should come out and view the Mine, which made an incredible Noise, but had no great Effect upon the Castle; only the Governor, Major General

General *Richards*, and Col. *Syburg*, happening to be a little too near the Place where the Mine was, were unfortunately burried in the Ruins, with ſeveral other Officers. The Command devolving upon Lieutenant Colonel *D'Albon*, reſolved to hold out till he was relieved, and to that End, reduced his Men to ſhort Allowance. And on the 15th of *April* Sir *George Byng*, and Major General *Stanhope* appeared at *Alicant*, with a Squadron of Men of War, and 4000 Land Men on Board; but the *Spaniſh* Army being reinforced, and the Coaſt very tempeſtuous, it was not thought adviſeable to land; and they contented themſelves with ſending a Flag of Truce aſhore, and capitulating to withdraw the Garriſon from the Caſtle, and deliver it up; which the *Spaniards* agreed to; and purſuant to this Capitulation, the Garriſon conſiſting of about 500 Men marched out the 18th of *April*, N. S. with all their Pieces of Cannon, and all other Marks of Honour, and embarked on Board the Fleet.

In *Catalonia*, King *Philip* being upon the Defenſive, Count *Staremberg* paſſed the *Segra*, and attacked *Balaguer*, the Garriſon of which Place conſiſting of 900 Men, after a very faint Reſiſtance, ſurrendered Priſoners of War: After this, there happened no farther Action on that Side, but both Armies went into Winter Quarters.

This Year on the 27th of *June* O. S. was fought the famous Battle of *Poltowa*, which gave ſuch a remarkable Turn to the Affairs of the North, that I could not avoid mentioning it, tho' it has no immediate Relation to the Subject I am upon.

The King of *Sweden*, who till now had been ever Victorious, whether inſpired by Ambition or Revenge, marched ſo far into his Enemies Country, that he was ſurrounded by the *Czar*'s numerous Troops, and all Communication cut off with his own Country; and being thus deprived of all Means of ſupplying his Army with Proviſions, he was reduced to a Neceſſity of fighting upon very unequal Terms. In this Battle one half of his Army were cut in Pieces or made Priſoners, and with the other making 16000 Men, he retired ſome Leagues from the Field of Battle; but being deſtitute of all Manner of Neceſſaries, they were alſo compelled to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners the next Day. The Night before, the King, with about 300 Horſe, having croſs'd the River *Boriſtheanes*, they retired in the *Turkiſh* Territories, where he long was detained in a Sort of Captivity at *Bender*.

Before the King of *Sweden* left his Army, he made them the following Speech.

The King of *Sweden*'s Speech to his Soldiers.

Children and fellow Soldiers,

'TIS with extreme Sorrow, I find myſelf obliged to abandon you to the Mercy of a victorious Enemy. If in this our common Danger, the Sacrifice of my Perſon were able to ſave you, I ſhould expoſe it the more chearfully, being ſenſible, that all my Blood were not ſufficient to reward the Zeal, Fidelity, and Valour of ſo many faithful Subjects and brave Soldiers: But I think it rather ſuits with the Intereſt of our dear Country, that I ſhould go, and endeavour to find out Means to reſcue you as ſoon as poſſible from the Captivity, into which I foreſee you muſt fall. In this

Neceſſity

Neceſſity wherein I am forced to leave you, I have commanded General Leuenhaupt, *not to expoſe you to the Fury of the Conquerors, but to preſerve Lives which I value as much, nay above my Crown, hoping from his Ability, and the Affection he has for you, that he will procure you the beſt Treatment you can expect, in ſo unfortunate a Conjuncture.*

The Misfortune of this Prince gave new Life to King *Auguſtus*'s Affairs, who ſoon found Means to aſcend the Throne of *Poland* again, from which he had been depoſed. The King of *Dnnmark* alſo propoſed to make great Advantages by this Defeat of the *Swedes*. But having confin'd myſelf to ſuch Tranſactions as the Queen was more nearly concerned in, I leave the Proſecution of theſe Matters to thoſe who write the Hiſtory of *Europe*.

But to return to *England*; this Summer were brought over from *Holland*, ſix or ſeven Thouſand poor People, who were recommended as great Objects of Charity, having been driven out of their Country, as they ſaid by the *French*, and in order to excite the Charity of well diſpoſed People, they were called Proteſtants, tho' many of them afterwards appeared to be Papiſts. Theſe poor Wretches had certainly received great Encouragement from the then Miniſtry, to come over hither, and were accordingly provided for by the Government. Tents were delivered them out of the Tower, and they encamped on *Black-Heath*, and in a large Field near *Camberwel*; where the compaſſionate Citizens made them many Charitable Viſits, and afterwards a Brief was procured to raiſe Money for them, which moſt of the Biſhops by their circular Letters, exhorted the People in their reſpective Dioceſſes to give liberally to. But it ſeems the Murmurs of our own Poor grew ſo loud, that it was thought convenient afterwards, to ſend ſome of them back again, and others to *Ireland* and the Plantations.

I ſhall here take an Opportunity of giving an Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of *Ireland* the preceding Summer.

The Earl of *Wharton* having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, ſet out for that Kingdom, and arrived at *Dublin* the 21ſt of *April*. On the 5th of *May* the Parliament met, and his Excellency made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein he recommended to them, the conſidering of ſome new Bills to prevent the Growth of Popery, and the cultivating a good Underſtanding among the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, of whatever Denomination; and he told them, as the Queen had nothing ſo much at her royal Heart as the bringing to paſs and perfecting the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; ſo ſhe look'd upon her Succeſs in that Undertaking, to equal, if not exceed any other of the Glories of her Reign; and her Majeſty with the ſame Hopes of Succeſs recommended to them a perfect Union and Friendſhip among themſelves.

The Commons waited on his Excellency the next Day with an Addreſs, aſſuring him they would conſider of ſuch further Laws as ſhould be neceſſary to ſecure them againſt Popery, and ſhould uſe their Endeavours to cultivate a good Underſtanding with the Diſſenters, and make them eaſy.

The Commons alſo preſented an Addreſs of Condolence to her on the Death of the Prince of *Denmark*, whoſe many eminent Virtues, they ſaid, made him univer-

ſally belov'd, and whoſe tender Affection to her Majeſty, engaged the Hearts of all her Subjects, and whoſe appearing in Perſon in the Deliverance of that Kingdom, muſt render his Memory particularly more eſteemed by them.

The Lords alſo waited on his Excellency with an Addreſs, wherein they ſaid they ſhould with all poſſible Readineſs, join in any new Bills to enforce the Laws againſt Popery, and improve a good Underſtanding amongſt Proteſtants; but they humbly repreſented it to his Excellency, that they could not but eſteem the Church as by Law eſtabliſhed, to be the beſt Bulwark of the Proteſtant Intereſt in that Kingdom, againſt all the Attempts and Deſigns of Papiſts; and humbly conceived, that all their fellow Subjects were treated with ſo much Tenderneſs under her Majeſty's moſt gracious Government, that they hoped they never would have juſt Reaſon to complain of any Uneaſineſs; but find it their true Intereſt to join in ſupporting their happy Conſtitution in Church and State.

That her Majeſty did with Juſtice account the Union one of the greateſt Glories of her Reign, and on this Occaſion they begg'd leave to hope, her Majeſty would perfect that great Work in due Time, by bringing her Kingdom of *Ireland* alſo into the Union; and that they depended upon his Excellencies Goodneſs, that as he had been ſo conſiderable an Inſtrument in effecting the one, ſo he would contribute his Endeavours to accompliſh the other.

His Excellency told them, he did not doubt their Readineſs to do every thing to hinder the Growth of Popery, and improve a good Underſtanding among Proteſtants; but as to what they mentioned of bringing that Kingdom into the Union; he had no Directions from her Majeſty to ſay any thing upon that Subject.

In this Parliament the Lords having adjourn'd themſelves to a Holiday, the Biſhop of *Rapboe* entered a Proteſt againſt it, for that he conceived it was againſt the Laws of the Church, and a late Act of Parliament to ſit upon a Holiday, as being a Hindrance to the Divine Service required on thoſe Days; and the Biſhop refuſing to withdraw his Proteſt, he was committed to the Cuſtody of the Black Rod.

The Convocation I perceive was uſed much after the ſame Manner in *Ireland* as in *England*; they were not permitted to ſit at all, or if they were permitted to ſit, whenever they entered upon the Conſideration of the State of Religion, they were immediately prorogued; and as it happened about this Time when the Lord Lieutenant ſent his Orders to prorogue them to the 5th of *October*, tho' the Parliament continued to ſit ſeveral Months.

The Lord Lieutenant came to the Houſe of Peers the 30th of *Auguſt*, and having given the royal Aſſent to an Act, for explaining and amending the Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery; and an Act to encourage the Improvement of their Hempen and Flaxen Manufacture, and ſeveral other Acts; his Excellency made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein he told them, that they could not but be ſenſible of her Majeſty's infinite Goodneſs, in having given her Approbation of ſuch Bills as had been tranſmitted to her, and that he was directed to lay this before them, as an Inſtance of her Majeſty's Good-will and Affection towards them.

That he made no Queſtion but they ſo well underſtood the true

Intereſt

Intereſt of the Proteſtant Religion in that Kingdom, as to endeavour to make all Proteſtants as eaſy as they could; and that he was directed to declare it as her Majeſty's Reſolution, that as ſhe would always maintain and ſupport the Church, as by Law eſtabliſhed, ſo it was her royal Will and Intention, that Diſſenters ſhould not be perſecuted or moleſted in the Exerciſe of their Religion. And then the Parliament was prorogued to the 13th of *March*.

This Year the Plague being at *Dantzick*, and ſeveral other Towns in the *Baltick*; an order of Council was publiſhed for all Ships coming from thoſe Seas to *England* to perform Quarentine; and Grain being exceſſive dear this Year, occaſioned chiefly by a wet Seaſon, a Proclamation was iſſued for putting the Laws in Execution againſt Foreſtallers and Regraters, dated the 24th of *October* 1709.

On the 5th of *November*, Dr. *Sacheverell* preached the Sermon which gave ſuch Offence to the Houſe of Commons and the Miniſtry, before Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, at the Cathedral of *St. Paul*'s; for which his Lordſhip returned the Doctor thanks, and ſaid he hoped to ſee it in Print: But when it was in a formal Manner propos'd to the Court of Aldermen to return the Doctor Thanks, and deſire him to print the Sermon, the Motion was not comply'd with; however the Doctor thought fit to print it, with a Dedication to the Lord Mayor, which occaſioned that Proſecution againſt him, of which I ſhall give a farther Account hereafter.

In the beginning of this Month, the Earl of *Orford*, Sir *John Leak*, *George Doddington*, Eſq; and *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; were appointed Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, in the room of the Earl of *Pembroke*, who had a Penſion of 3000 *l.* a Year granted him out of the Poſt-Office.

Matthew Aylmer, was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet: The Lord *Durſley*, Vice Admiral, and *Charles Wager*, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Red; Sir *John Jennings*, Admiral, and Sir *Edward Witaker*, Vice Admiral of the White; Sir *John Norris*, Admiral, and *John Baker*, Vice Admiral of the Blue.

And on the 13th of *November*, Dr. *Thomas Manningham* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.

The Parliament met on the 15th of this Month, and the Queen being come to the Houſe of Peers, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, that I am able to give you ſo good an Account of the Progreſs of the War ſince the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

In the beginning of this Year our Enemies made uſe of all their Artifices, to amuſe us with all Appearances, and deceitful Inſinuations of their Deſire of Peace, in hopes that from thence, means might be found to create ſome Diviſions or Jealouſies among the Allies, but they were entirely diſappointed in their Expectation, and ſuch Meaſures were taken upon that Occaſion, as made it impoſſible for them long to diſguiſe their Inſincerity. The Operations of the War were not delay'd, and the Campaign, which notwithſtanding the Backwardneſs of the Seaſon, immediately followed, had been at leaſt as glorious for the Allies, as any of thoſe which have preceded it.

God Almighty has been pleaſed to bleſs

bleſs us with a moſt remarkable Victory, and with ſuch other great and important Succeſſes, both before and after it, that France *is thereby become much more expoſed and open to the Impreſſion of our Arms, and conſequently more in need of a Peace than it was in the beginning of this Campaign.*

However, the War ſtill continuing, I find myſelf obliged again to deſire you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, to grant me ſuch Supplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary for the aſſiſting our Allies in all Parts, and the Vigorous Proſecution of our Advantages, that we may put the laſt Hand to this great Work, of reducing that exorbitant and oppreſſive Power, which has ſo long threatned the Liberties of Europe.

I aſſure you, that all you give ſhall be carefully applied to the uſes of the War, if it continues, or to the leſſening the Debts it has neceſſarily occaſioned, in caſe of a Peace; which tho' the many Wants and Diſtreſſes of our Enemies may naturally lead us to expect, yet our own late Experience may fully convince us, it is not to be depended upon any other way, than by being in a Condition to compel them to ſuch Terms as may be ſafe and honourable for all the Allies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think it proper to take Notice to you, that the great Dearth and Scarcity under which our Neighbours Abroad have ſuffered this Year, begins to affect us of our Corn, while it bears ſo high a Price in Foreign Parts.

This occaſions many Complaints from the Poor, for whoſe Sake I earneſtly recommend to you to take this growing Evil into your Conſideration, having not neglected any thing on my part towards the remedying it that the Law would allow.

I cannot conclude without obſerving to you, of what Advantage it will be at this Time to that End, if we all promiſe to ourſelves, that the greateſt Diſpatch be given to the neceſſary Preparations for carrying on the War.

On the 17th of *November* the Lords attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, wherein they ſaid, They could not conceal the Joy and Satisfaction which fill'd their Hearts in ſeeing her Majeſty ſitting on the Throne again, after that Misfortune which had deprived them of her Preſence during the laſt Seſſion: Nor could they forbear returning her Majeſty their Thanks for her Speech; whereby it appeared how readily her Tenderneſs for her People inclined her Majeſty to hearken to Propoſals of Peace; how wiſely and ſteadily ſhe proceeded in the firſt Steps of the Treaty, snd how juſtly ſhe reſented the Artifices and Inſincerity of the Enemy.

They congratulated the continual Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, whoſe Conduct they ſaid, was worthy of the Chief Command in ſo juſt a War, and whoſe Valour was equal to the Bravery of her Troops: And they aſſured her, they would to the utmoſt of their Power, ſupport her Majeſty to carry on the War, and improve the Advantages ſhe had gain'd, till *France* was compelled to ſubmit to the Terms of a ſafe and laſting Peace for them and all their Allies.

The Commons attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs the Day following, wherein they congratulated her Majeſty on the Succeſs of the Campaign: They ſaid, ſince the Publick Credit had been ſo well ſupported, ſince her Councils had been ſo ſteady, and Allies ſo firm, that

that no *French* Artifices could create Jealouſies or Diviſions among them; and ſince her Arms had been ſo powerful, that no Entrenchments or Fortifications could withſtand: Her faithful Commons under ſuch Encouragements would by ſpeedy and effectual Supplies, enable her Majeſty to carry on the War in ſuch a Manner, as ſhould oblige the common Enemy to accept a Peace, upon ſuch Terms as ſhould be a laſting Security to her Majeſty and her Allies.

The Commons alſo returned the Duke of *Marlborough* Thanks for his Services this Campaign, and congratulated him on his Return to *England*.

The Commons having given the greateſt part of the Supplies for the enſuing Year, fell upon the Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul*'s on the 5th of *November*, by Dr. *Sacheverell*, and came to a Reſolution, that the ſaid Sermon preached at St. *Paul*'s, and another preached at the Aſſizes at *Derby* by the Doctor the 15th of *Auguſt* before were malicious, ſcandalous, and ſeditious Libels, highly reflecting upon her Majeſty and her Government, the late happy Revolution, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſhed and both Houſes of Parliament, tending to alienate the Affections of her Majeſty's good Subjects, and create Jealouſies and Diviſions among them; and ordered that Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, and *Henry Clements*, ſhould attend at the Bar of the Houſe.

Accordingly the 14th of *December*, the Doctor went to *Weſtminſter*, with Dr. *Lancaſter*, Vice Chancellor of *Oxford*, in his Coach, and was met by a Hundred of the moſt eminent Clergymen in the Town, in the Court of Requeſts, to give him the greater Countenance: For tho' there were Expreſſions in the Doctor's Sermons that might have deſerved ſome Animadverſion; yet it being apprehended that this Proſecution was deſign'd rather to diſcountenance and depreſs the Church itſelf, than to correct the Doctor: The greateſt Men amongſt the Clergy, and even the Queen's own Chaplains, never fail'd to attend and aſſiſt the Doctor in his Defence, for which they too were reflected upon as falſe Brethren, by one of the Managers for the Commons, which did not a little confirm them in their Suſpicions.

The Commons being acquainted that Dr. *Sacheverell* and *Henry Clements*, his Bookſeller, attended at the Door of the Houſe, the Doctor, was called in and examined. He own'd the preaching, printing, and publiſhing the Sermon preached the 5th of *November* and the Dedication of it, and acquainted the Houſe with the Encouragement he received from the Lord Mayor of *London* for the printing it: He own'd alſo the Epiſtle Dedicatory to the Sermon, preached at the Aſſizes at *Derby*. And then being withdrawn, it was demanded of the Lord Mayor, who was a Member of the Houſe, if he commanded Dr. *Sacheverell* to print his Sermon, as ſuggeſted in the Dedication, and now inſinuated: But the Lord Mayor denied he ever deſired, ordered, or encouraged the printing the Sermon. This, 'tis ſaid, he was frighted into by St. *Peter*, who repreſented to him what a dreadful thing it was to fall under the Diſpleaſure of the Houſe of Commous; and thus the timerous Gentleman was induced to deſert his Counſellor to ſave himſelf. This was a great Point gain'd by the Commons, for they knew that the Doctor's Diſciples were pretty numerous in the City already, and ſhould they have fallen upon their

chief Magiſtrate, they would poſſibly have been ſtill more conſiderable. But had his Lordſhip bravely ſtood by his Friend, and own'd his Conſent to the printing the Sermon, 'tis very probable, the Commons had contented themſelves with burning it. The Doctor being thus deſerted by his Lay-Friend, and ſupported only by his Brethren of the Clergy, whoſe Power and Influence was at that Time not to be dreaded, nor their Office much eſteemed; they proceeded to take the Doctor into Cuſtody, and impeach him at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.

Mr. *Clements* acknowledging that he had the Copy from Dr. *Sacheverell*, was diſmiſs'd without farther Proſecution.

The Commons at this Time took Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley*'s Merits into Conſideration, and reſolved, *that he having often ſtrenuouſly juſtified the Principles, on which her Majeſty and the Nation proceeded at the Revolution, had juſtly merited the Favour and Recommendation of that Houſe: And that an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to beſtow ſome Dignity of the Church upon him, for his eminent Services to Church and State.* To which her Majeſty anſwered, *She would take a proper Time to comply with their Deſire.* Whether her Majeſty upon farther Conſideration, was of Opinion that this Gentleman's Principles tended rather to the Deſtruction both of Church and State, I can't determine; but 'tis very certain he never was preferr'd by her.

On the 17th the Doctor preferred a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring he might be bailed; but upon a Diviſion of the Houſe, it was carried he ſhould not, tho' he was charg'd only with High Crimes and Miſdemeanors: Which Proceeding would heretofore have been look'd upon as Arbitrary, and an oppreſſive Deſtruction of the Liberty of the Subject, *&c.* Thus the Doctor remained in Cuſtody, while a Committee ſat *de die in diem*, at Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*'s Houſe, to hammer out Articles of Impeachment againſt him. However the Doctor being delivered over to the Black Rod on the 13th of *January*, when the Articles were exhibited againſt him; upon his Application to the Houſe of Peers, they were pleaſed to admit him to bail on the 14th, Dr. *Lancaſter*, and Dr. *B*---- being his Sureties.

In the Preamble of the Articles of Impeachment, it is recited, That whereas his late Majeſty King *William* III. had undertaken a glorious Enterprize for delivering this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power; and was aſſiſted by divers Subjects, of this Realm, well affected to their Country; which Enterprize God was pleaſed to crown with Succeſs; and the late happy Revolution did take Effect: And whereas this Enterprize had been approved by three ſeveral Acts made in the firſt Year of the ſaid late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and the Actings of the ſaid well affected Subjects, in Aid and Purſuance of the ſaid Enterprize, was declared to have been neceſſary; and that the ſame ought to be juſtified: And whereas the bleſſed Effects of the ſaid Revolution were the Enjoyment of our Religion and Laws, &c. the uniting her Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, by a legal Indulgence or Toleration; the Settlement of the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and the Union of the two Kingdoms: And whereas the Lords and Commons had paſſed a Vote, That the Church eſtabliſhed

eſtabliſhed (which was reſcued from the extreameſt Danger by the late King *William*) was now in a ſafe and flouriſhing Condition under her Majaſty, and that whoever ſhould ſuggeſt the Church was in Danger, was an Enemy to the Queen, the Church and Kingdom; and had addreſſed her Majeſty to take effectual Meaſures for publiſhing the ſaid Vote, and puniſhing the Authors of ſuch ſeditious and ſcandalous Reports: And her Majeſty had iſſued her Proclamation accordingly. Yet the ſaid *Henry Sacheverell* had preached a Sermon at the Aſſizes held at *Derby* the 15th of *Auguſt* 1709, and afterwards publiſhed the ſame in Print, with a Dedication: And had alſo preached another Sermon at St. *Paul*'s before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, *&c.* on the 5th of *November*, which he publiſhed in Print, with a Dedication to Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Bart. Lord Mayor of the City of *London*; with a wicked, malicious, and ſeditious Intention to undermine and ſubvert her Majeſty's Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion; defame her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, aſperſe the Memory of his late Majeſty, to traduce and condemn the Revolution, arraign the Reſolution of both Houſes of Parliament, to create Jealouſies and Diviſions, and to incite the Subjects to Sedition and Rebellion.

Articles of Impeachment.

Article I. THAT the ſaid *Henry Sacheverell*, in the ſaid Sermon preached at St. *Paul*'s, did ſuggeſt and maintain, that the neceſſary Means uſed to bring about the Revolution were odious and unjuſtifiable: That his late Majeſty in his Declaration, diſclaimed the leaſt Imputation of Reſiſtance; and that to impute Reſiſtance to the Revolution, was to caſt black and odious Colours upon his late Majeſty and the ſaid Revolution.

Article II. That in his Sermon preached at St. *Paul*'s, he did ſuggeſt and maintain, that the Toleration was unreaſonable, and the Allowance of it was unwarrantable: And aſſerted, that he is a falſe Brother with Relation to God, Religion or the Church, who defends Toleration and Liberty of Conſcience: That Queen *Elizabeth* was deluded by Archbiſhop *Grindal*, whom he calls a falſe Son of the Church, and a perfidious Prelate, to the Toleration of the *Genevian* Diſcipline; and that it was the Duty of ſuperior Paſtors to thunder out their Eccleſiaſtical Anathema's againſt Perſons entitled to the Benefit of the ſaid Toleration, and inſolently dares and defies any Power on Earth to reverſe ſuch Sentences.

Article III. That in his Sermon at *St. Paul*'s he did falſely and ſeditiouſly ſuggeſt and aſſert, That the Church of *England* was in a Condition of great Peril and Adverſity, under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration: And in order to arraign and blacken the Reſolution of both Houſes, approv'd by her Majeſty, he did in Oppoſition thereto ſuggeſt the Church to be in Danger; and as a Parallel, mentions a Vote, that the Perſon of King *Charles* the Firſt, was voted to be out of Danger, at the ſame Time that his Murderers were conſpiring his Death; thereby wickedly and maliciouſly inſinuating, That the Members of both Houſes, who paſſed the ſaid Vote, were then conſpiring the Ruin of the Church.

Article IV. That in his ſaid Sermons and Books, he did falſly and maliciouſly ſuggeſt, that her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, both in Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Affairs

tended to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution: And that there are Men of Characters and Stations in Church and State, who are falſe Brethren; and do themſelves weaken, undermine, and betray, and do encourage, and put it in the Power of others who are profeſſed Enemies, to overturn and deſtroy the Conſtitution: And charges her Majeſty and thoſe in Authority under her, both in Church and State, with a general Male Adminiſtration: And as a publick Incendiary, he perſuades her Majeſty's Subjects to keep up a Diſtinction of Factions and Parties; inſtills groundleſs Jealouſies, foments deſtructive Diviſions among them, and excites and ſtirs them up to Arms and Violence: and that his malicious and ſeditious Suggeſtions may make the ſtronger Impreſſion, he did wickedly wreſt and pervert ſeveral Paſſages of Holy Scripture.

On the 25th of *January* the Doctor put in his Anſwer to the Articles of the Impeachment exhibited againſt him, which was to this Effect.

He ſays, he admits that he did preach the ſaid Sermon, at the Aſſizes held at *Derby*, and the ſaid other Sermon mentioned to be preached at St. *Paul*'s, and that he cauſed them to be printed: But denies that it was with any malicious or ſeditious Intent, having been induced to print the *Derby* Sermon at the Requeſt of the Grand Jury of that County, and the Sermon at St. *Paul*'s, at the Requeſt of the Lord Mayor.

Anſwer to the Firſt Article.

HE denies that he ſuggeſted, That the neceſſary Means, uſed to bring about the Revolution, were odious and unjuſtifiable; and ſays, That he was ſo far from reflecting on his late Majeſty, that he had endeavoured to clear them from the black and odious Colours, which their greateſt Enemies had endeavoured to caſt upon both.

He admits he did ſuggeſt, That his late Majeſty diſclaimed the leaſt Imputation of Reſiſtance; but ſays, That he meant ſuch a Reſiſtance, as tended to Conqueſt, which his late Majeſty in his Declaration did actually diſclaim: And he conceived that ſuch Suggeſtions deſign'd in Honour of the late King, could not be deem'd any Reflection on him or be any Crime, or Miſdemeanor in him. And for his Juſtification, he begs leave to recite a Paſſage in the ſaid Declaration, wherein his Majeſty ſays, That this Expedition was intended for no other Deſign, but to have a free Parliament aſſembled, and that he brought over his Forces, to defend him from the Violence of evil Counſellors. That the Perſons he deſcribes in the Sermon, as caſting black and odious Colours on the Revolution, were not thoſe who impute Reſiſtance to the Revolution, (of whom he affirms nothing, and teach that the People, are the Fountain and Original of Power, and may cancel their Allegiance at Pleaſure, and call their Sovereign to an Account for High Treaſon againſt his Subjects, and dethrone and murder him for a Criminal, and who urge the Revolution in Defence of ſuch Principles. Unleſs therefore thoſe who impute Reſiſtance to the Revolution, be the ſame with theſe new Preachers, and new Politicians, who advance thoſe Antimonarchical Doctrines, he affirms nothing concerning them.

As for his aſſerting the Illegality of Reſiſtance to the Supreme Power, upon any Pretence whatſoever, he apprehends he has the Authority of the Church of *England* for this Aſſertion; and that the

Church does teach, and inculcate this Doctrine, as founded on the Word of God, particularly in the ſecond Part of the Sermon of Obedience, in the former Book of *Homilies*, ſet forth in the Time of *Edward* VI. That this Book of *Homilies* is affirmed in the thirty-nine Articles, to contain a godly and wholeſome Doctrine, and ordered to be read in Churches; and by an Act of Parliament, in the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*, is enacted, That no Perſon ſhall be admitted to a Benefice with Cure, except he firſt ſubſcribe the ſaid Articles. And by an Act of the 15th of Queen *Anne*, it is enacted, That the ſaid Act of the 13th of *Elizabeth* ſhould be in full Force for ever, and is declared to be a fundamental and eſſential Part of the Union of the two Kingdoms.

And the ſaid *Henry Sacheverell* further inſiſts, that the aforeſaid Aſſertion is agreeable to the common and ſtatute Law of this Realm; that the Illegality of Reſiſtance, on any Pretence whatſoever, has been the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, ever ſince the Reformation; that it was taught in the Univerſity, whereof he was a Member; that it had been often with Approbation of both Houſes of Parliament, preached and printed in Terms of greater Force, by the Reverend Fathers of our Church, both Dead and Living: That he was the rather induced to preach againſt the Doctrine of Reſiſtance, on the 15th of *November*, becauſe on that Day, we commemorate our Deliverance, from the traiterous Attempts of Rebellious Papiſts: And ſays that the Doctrine of Reſiſtance was originally a Popiſh Doctrine, and for that Reaſon he conceived the Rubrick had appointed one of the ſix *Homilies* againſt Rebellion, to be read that Day (if there was no Sermon.) He therefore humbly Hopes that he ſhall not ſuffer for aſſerting the Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance. But if this Doctrine ſhould be declared Erroneous, and it pleas'd God he ſhould ſuffer for aſſerting it, he truſted God would enable him to ſhew his ſteady Belief of this Doctrine, by a meek and patient Reſignation to whatever ſhould befall him on that Account.

Anſwer to the Second Article.

He ſaith, That he hath been able to inform himſelf that a Toleration had been granted by Law. He admits indeed, that an Act did paſs for exempting Proteſtant Diſſenters from the Penalties of certain Laws; which Exemption he no where ſuggeſted to be unreaſonable, or the Allowance of it unwarrantable; and hoped he had prevented ſuch a Miſapprehenſion, by declaring in his Sermon, that he did not intend to caſt the leaſt invidious Reflections upon that Indulgence the Government had conſented to give them, which he was ſure all who wiſh'd well to the Church, were ready to grant to Conſciences truly ſcrupulous. Let them enjoy it in their full Limits the Law has preſcribed them. And therefore if there were any other dubious Expreſſions in his Sermon concerning Toleration, he hoped they would not be applied to the Exemption granted by Law. That he did, indeed ſuggeſt it to be one Part of the Character of a falſe Brother, upon all Occaſions to defend Toleration and Liberty of Conſcience; and to excuſe the Separation, lay the Fault upon the true Sons of the Church, for carrying on Matters too high; and theſe he conceived to be juſtly blameable, and if Members of the Church, to be falſe Brethren: But

he did not deſign to extend this Reflection, to all thoſe who defend the Exemption granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters, but to ſuch only, who at the ſame time they defend univerſal Toleration and Liberty of Conſcience, do alſo excuſe the Separation, and lay the Fault thereof upon true Sons of the Church.

As to his aſſerting, that Queen *Elizabeth* was deluded by Archbiſhop *Grindal* to the Toleration of the *Genevian* Diſcipline, he conceives he had good Authority from Hiſtory for that Aſſertion; but however ſuch an Aſſertion was no Proof of his Maintaining that the Exemption granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters was unreaſonable, or the Allowance of it unwarrantable; for he thought there was a manifeſt Difference between a Toleration of the *Genevian* Diſcipline, and an Exemption of Proteſtant Diſſenters, from the Penalties of certain Laws; between a Toleration granted by a Regal Power, and an Exemption by Act of Parliament.

As to his calling Archbiſhop *Grindal* a falſe Son of the Church, and a perfidious Prelate, would be excus'd, and the rather becauſe he had permitted Innovations to be obtruded on the Church, and thereby incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of ſo pious a Princeſs as Queen *Elizabeth*, who cauſed him to be ſuſpended till the Day of his Death. However he preſum'd that Words ſpoke of an Archbiſhop, one Hundred and twenty Years after his Death, would not in Law amount to a High Crime and Miſdemeanor.

That he had no where maintained, That it was the Duty of ſuperior Paſtors to thunder out Eccleſiaſtical Anathema's againſt Perſons intitled to the Benefit of the Toleration; but if that Expreſſion by him unapplied to any, muſt be determined of any one Sort of Perſons, he conceived that the Connection of his Diſcourſe would determine it to thoſe ſchiſmatical and factious Perſons, who take Permiſſion for Power, and advance Toleration immediately into an Eſtabliſhment; and ſuch Perſons he apprehended were not the Perſons intitled to the Benefit of the Act of Exemption, which was deſigned only for ſcrupulous Conſciences. And as for his defying any Power on Earth to reverſe ſuch Sentences, he intended only ſuch Sentences as are ratified in Heaven, and ſuch he ſtill affirms to be irreverſible by any Earthly Power; and hopes it would not be inſolent in him to affirm, what it would be Blaſphemy in any one to deny: And he acknowledges he does believe, that ſome Sentences pronounced by the Paſtors of the Church, are ratified in Heaven; and that ſome Perſons exempted from Puniſhment, by the Law of the Land, may yet by the Laws of Chriſt be juſtly liable to ſuch Sentence: And that a cauſeleſs Separation from the Church, expoſes the Perſons, guilty of it, to the Cenſures of the Church.

Anſwer to the Third Article.

As to his aſſerting, that the Church was in great Peril and Adverſity, *&c.* he denies that he ſuggeſted it was ſo under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration. He acknowledged indeed in his Sermon to ſuggeſt Danger ariſing to the Church and Kingdom, from Vice and Infidelity, and this he preſum'd was not oppoſite to the Vote of both Houſes, or tending to Sedition; it having been declared by an Act of the 10th of *William* III. for the ſuppreſſing Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs, that many blaſphemous and impious Opinions, contrary to the Doctrines and Princi-

ples of the Chriſtian Religion, had of late been publiſhed, which might prove deſtructive to the Peace and Welfare of the Kingdom: And he conceived that ſince the paſſing of that Act, the deteſtable Crimes it prohibited were greatly encreaſed: And he apprehends thoſe Suggeſtions he made of Dangers ariſing to the Church from Vice and Infidelity, were not more contrary to the Vote of the two Houſes, than that Prayer of the Church frequently uſed before the Houſes of Parliament. That he would give us Grace, ſeriouſly to lay to Heart the great Dangers we are in by our unhappy Diviſions, *&c.*

And he ſaith, he hath not drawn any Parallel, (as is charged) between the Vote concerning King *Charles*'s being out of Danger, and the late Vote of the two Houſes in his Sermon: But had he aſſerted one Vote to be parallel to the other, he would not hereby have wickedly and maliciouſly inſinuated, that the Members of both Houſes, who paſſed the late Vote, were then conſpiring the Ruin of the Church; but had only intimated, that as ſome Perſons were conſpiring the Murder of the King, whilſt others no way Privy to their Intentions, voted his Perſon out of Danger, under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, there might be others, who were conſpiring the Ruin of the Church.

Further, That the Vote of the two Houſes four Years ago, could only affect thoſe, who then inſinuated the Church was in Danger under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; but could not be extended to thoſe who now ſuggeſted the Chriſtian Faith to be endangered by thoſe atheiſtical and irreligious Principles, that were daily from the Preſs propagated amongſt us: And notwithſtanding the Act againſt Blaſphemy and Profaneneſs, he thought he might ſtill with Truth affirm, as he did in his Sermon at *Derby*, that there never were ſuch outragious Blaſphemies againſt God, and all Religion, natural as well as revealed, vented publickly with Impunity in any Chriſtian Church or Kingdom in the whole World as at preſent in our own. Of which Aſſertion he was ready to produce ample Proof if required.

Anſwer to the Fourth Article.

He ſays he obſerves with Comfort, that he is not in this as in the former Articles, accuſed of maintaining or aſſerting any Thing, but with bare Suggeſtion or Inſinuations; which he hop'd by their Lordſhips, who were the great Guardians of our Laws and Liberties, would be adjudged inſufficient to involve an *Engliſh* Subject in the Guilt and Puniſhment of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.

But he ſays, he is ſo far from ſuggeſting that her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, in Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Affairs, tends to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution; that among the reſt of the ineſtimable Bleſſings, owing to our Deliverance commemorated on the 5th of *November*, he reckons this to be one, that her Majeſty, the pious Relick of the Royal Family, now ſits upon the Throne of her Anceſtors; and profeſſes, that what he ſpoke proceeded from a tender Concern for her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

That as to his ſuggeſting there were Men of Characters and Stations in the Church, who were falſe Brethren; he ſays the falſe Brethren deſcribed by him, are either thoſe who propagate falſe Doctrines, or who gave up the Diſcipline and Worſhip of the Church, or who

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are for the Neutrality in Religion, or who wiſh well to the Church of *England*, and are ready to ſacrifice their Perſons and Eſtates in her Vindication, but do not ſhew their Zeal in the Communion of the Church as well as for it in obeying her Precepts. And if he had ſuggeſted, that there were Men of Characters and Stations, in Church and State, to whom ſome of thoſe Deſcriptions of a falſe Brother did belong, (tho' his Words could by no means be reſtrained to Men of the higheſt Characters and Stations) he hop'd ſuch a Suggeſtion would not be deem'd highly Criminal.

And where he ſpeaks of thoſe who weaken, undermine, and betray, and encourage and put it in the Power of our profeſſed Enemies, to overturn and deſtroy the Conſtitution; there Men of Characters and Stations, are not mentioned by him: And where he mentions Men of Characters and Stations, twelve Pages after, there is nothing of weakening, undermining, *&c.* And he hopes he ſhall not be anſwerable for a ſuppoſed Reflection, which depends upon the Conjunction of Paſſages, ſo widely diſtant, and ſo little relating to each other; and that upon a candid Examination of thoſe Paſſages, the Weakneſs, Underminers, and Betrayers of our Conſtitution, to whom this Sermon refers, will appear to be either, firſt, ſuch as endeavour to ſubvert the Foundations of our Church and State. Or, ſecondly, ſuch who are for a Latitudinarian, Heterogeneous Mixture of all Perſons of what different Faith ſoever, uniting only in Proteſtancy, and who would let into her Bowels thoſe who neither believe her Faith, own her Miſſion, or comply with her Liturgy. Or Thirdly, thoſe occaſional Conformiſts, who have ſo far eluded the Corporation and Teſt Acts by their Hypocriſy, that they have endanger'd the Government, by filling it, (as far as they could) with its profeſſed Enemies, that is with themſelves: Theſe and their Encouragers, he confeſſes himſelf ro have ſuggeſted, that do in his Opinion weaken, undermine and betray the Conſtitution; but he has no where ſuggeſted, that any ſuch were Men of Characters and Stations in Church or State.

And he is ſo far from charging her Majeſty or thoſe in Authority under her, with Male-Adminiſtration, as this Article charges, that he abhors the Thoughts of it, and has never mentioned her Sacred Majeſty, but in Terms of the profoundeſt Duty and Reſpect; and amongſt the Writings he has publiſhed, one of them was an avow'd Defence of her Title to the Crown, and Juſtification of her entering into a War with *France* and *Spain*; and he has therein expreſs'd himſelf with the moſt hearty and loyal Zeal for her Majeſty's Perſon, Government, and Adminiſtration.

And whereas this Article charges him as a publick Incendiary, and endeavouring to keep up a Diſtinction of Factions and Parties, he is ſo far from it, that in his Sermon he invites the Separatiſts to renounce their Schiſm, and complains of thoſe who have villainouſly divided us, with the Knaviſh Diſtinction of High and Low Churchmen; and that he is ſo far from inſtilling groundleſs Jealouſies and Fears into the People, that he rebukes and condemns thoſe, who by raiſing groundleſs Jealouſies and Fears, embroil the Publick, and bring it into Confuſion; and inſtead of inciting the People to take up Arms as this Article charges; he had aſſerted the utter Illegality of reſiſting the ſupreme Power upon any Pretence whatſoever; which he

conceives to be the chief, if not the only Ground of the Charge exhibited againſt him in the firſt Article.

And he hopes that Expreſſion in the Dedication of the *Derby* Sermon, That there are not wanting ſome to preach the Truth, and others to ſupport it at the Expence of their Lives and Fortunes, will not be conſtrued, an exciting the People to Sedition and Rebellion, ſince the Truth, he commends ſome for Preaching, and other for Supporting, is oppos'd to the Attempts of thoſe who run down the Principles and Intereſts of our Church and Conſtitution; and ſince he there commends the High Sheriff for his Loyalty and Zeal to ſerve her Majeſty, for which he had been ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed.

That he did indeed in his Sermon at *St. Paul*'s excite Chriſtians to put on the whole Armour of God, *&c.* but he had learned from *St. Paul*, that the Arms of Reſiſtance taken up by Subjects againſt the higher Powers, were no part of that ſpiritual Armour; and that the Principalities and Powers mentioned by him, were ſo plainly diſtinguiſhed from Fleſh and Blood, that they could not be ſo far miſinterpreted, as to be underſtood of earthly Potentates: And he ſaid, That having no malicious or ſeditious Suggeſtions to impreſs on the Peoples Minds, he could not be intent to wreſt any Paſſages of Scripture to that wicked Purpoſe.

And hard, he ſaid, was the Lot of the Miniſters of the Goſpel, if when they cited the Word of God in their general Exhortations to Piety and Virtue, *&c.* the Paſſages cited by them, ſhould be ſaid to have been meant of particular Perſons and Things, and ſhould be conſtrued in the moſt criminal Senſe, and be made by ſuch Conſtruction one Ground of an Impeachment for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors. And as to all other Matters contained in the ſaid Articles, he ſaith he is not guilty, *&c.*

To this Anſwer the Commons put in a Replication, wherein

They obſerve, there are many Things in the Doctor's Anſwer, reflecting on the Honour of the Houſe of Commons, for which they might demand their Lordſhips immediate Juſtice; but deſiring to avoid all Occaſions of Delay, they ſay they do aver their Charge againſt the ſaid *Henry Sacheverell* to be true, and ſhall be ready to prove it at ſuch convenient Times as ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe.

On the 30th of *January*, being the Anniverſary of King *Charles*'s Martyrdom, the Clergy boldly aſſerted their Principles of Paſſive Obedience and Non-Reſiſtance, notwithſtanding the Proſecution again the Doctor.

The Managers appointed to make good the Articles of Impeachment againſt Doctor *Sacheverell*, were Sir *John Holland*, Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold; Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Smith*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; Sir *James Montague*, Attorney General; *Robert Eyres*, Eſq; Sollicitor General; *Robert Walpole*, Treaſurer of the Navy; Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Thomas Parker*; Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of the City of *London*; Sir *John Holles*, the Lord *William Pawlet*, the Lord *Conningsby*, Mr. *Cowper*, Mr. *Thompſon*, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope*, Lieutenant-General *Mordaunt*, Mr. *Compton*, and Sir *David Dalrimple*. The Commons reſolved to be preſent at the Tryal,

as a Committee of the whole Houſe, and a Place was prepar'd for them accordingly in the Hall.

The 27th of *February*, being the Day appointed for the Tryal, the Lords about Noon went down from their Houſe to the Court erected in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the Managers, and the Committee of the Commons having taken their Places, the Serjeant at Arms made Proclamation for the Doctor to appear, and ſave his Bail, *&c.* Whereupon Dr. *Sacheverell* came to the Bar, and kneel'd; his Council, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Mr. *Dodd*, Mr. *Dee*, and Dr. *Henchman*, ſtanding near him: Then the Lord Chancellor having commanded the Doctor to riſe, Proclamation was made for the Proſecutors to make good their Charge againſt him.

Then the Lord Chancellor intimated to the Doctor, that it was needleſs to give him any Directions as to his Defence, the Lords having aſſign'd him Council: That they had alſo made an Order for ſummoning his Witneſſes, and had admitted him to Bail, upon the firſt Application that he might be the better able to provide for his Defence, and that he had all the Time he deſired to prepare himſelf, and ought ever to remember their Lordſhips Indulgence to him.

The Articles being read with the Anſwer, and the Replication of the Commons, the Managers proceeded to open the Charge, and to ſpeak in Maintenance of the firſt Article. Wherein the Doctor is charged with maintaining the utter Illegality of reſiſting the Prince on any Pretence whatſoever, which Aſſertion it was urg'd was intended as a Reflection on the Revolution; and this being the grand Point (the other Articles being only added by way of Aggravation) I ſhall preſent my Reader only with the Effect of the Arguments upon this Head.

In Maintenance of the Doctrine of Reſiſtance, it was ſaid, that as the Law is the only Meaſure of the Prince's Authority, and the People's Subjection, ſo that Law derives its Being and Efficacy from common Conſent.

That as the Doctrine of unlimitted Non-Reſiſtance was implicitly renounced by the Nation in the Revolution, ſo they had ſince expreſs'd that Renunciation, by ſeveral Acts of Parliament; and by one of them, the Declaration, *That it is not lawful upon any Pretence whatſoever, to take up Arms againſt the King was taken away*; the Deliverance by the Prince of *Orange* is ſtil'd Glorious, the neceſſary Means us'd to bring about the Revolution is juſtified, and an Indemnity provided for thoſe who acted in that Reſiſtance: And in the Prayers for the 5th of *November*, we thank God for the Prince of *Orange*'s ſafe Arrival; *and making all Oppoſition fall before him, till he became our King and Governor.*

And yet notwithſtanding all this, they ſaid, Dr. *Sacheverell* had condemned the Reſiſtance, by which that Deliverance was wrought; and though he pretended that the Prince of *Orange* diſclaim'd all Reſiſtance; he was ſo far from it, that he avow'd it, and exhorted the Subjects of this Kingdom to join in that Reſiſtance: And the Parliament were ſo far from diſowning any Reſiſtance at the Revolution, as the Doctor had aſſerted, that when they ſettled the Crown upon King *William*, they choſe to uſe the Word abdicated, rather than deſerted; for that it implied Male-Adminiſtration, which the Word deſerted did not.

That the Doctor therefore knowing there was Reſiſtance, uſed at the Revolution, and the late King and Parliament had avow'd that Reſiſtance, and yet aſſerting that they who ſay there was any Reſiſtance in it, caſt black and odious Colour on the late King and the Revolution; conſequently he condemn'd the Reſiſtance, us'd to bring about the Revolution, which was the Matter of the firſt Article.

That the Doctor in his Anſwer indeed denied he maintain'd, that the neceſſary Means uſed to bring about the Revolution were odious and unjuſtifiable; or his affirming any thing concerning the neceſſary Means by which the Revolution was odious and unjuſtifiable; or his affirming any thing concerning the neceſſary Means; but if Reſiſtance was neceſſary, and the Means by which the Revolution was effected, and he had it down, that all Reſiſtance was odious and unjuſtifiable, tho' he had done it in other Terms: And his ſaying he meant only that the King diſclaimed a Reſiſtance that tended to Conqueſt, was a meer Shift and Evaſion; for the Queſtion was ſtated upon Reſiſtance in any Caſe, or upon any Occaſion was lawful? And he had aſſerted, that the leaſt Imputation of it was ſolemnly diſclaim'd and diſavow'd; and if there was any manner of his fundamental Doctrine was ſhaken.

That if the Doctrine of the utter Illegality of Reſiſtance, upon any Pretence whatſoever, was true, it would ſhake the Authority of that Act of Parliament, whereby the Crown was ſettled upon her Majeſty: For if the Reſiſtance at the Revolution was illegal, and the Revolution is founded on that Reſiſtance, then that Act had no greater Force than an Act paſſed under an Uſurper.

But it could never be ſuppos'd they ſaid, that the Laws were made to ſet up a deſpotick Power to deſtroy themſelves, and to warrant the Subverſion of a Conſtitution they were intended to eſtabliſh; and it appeared in the Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, that at the Time of the Revolution, there was a total Subverſion of the Conſtitution of Government both in Church and State, which was a Caſe that the Laws of *England* could never ſuppoſe, provide, or have in View: And the ſame Anſwer might with equal Reaſon, be applied to the general Doctrine of the Church expreſs'd in her Homilies.

That indeed the Laws concerning Obedience were very expreſs and poſitive, and the Fathers of the Church both dead and living, did alſo inforce the Duty of Obedience in general Terms; but it did not follow, that there was no Exception to theſe general Rules in the Conſcience: That the Law which enjoins the Obſervation of the Sabbath, commands us to do no manner of Work, and yet the Neceſſity makes an allow'd Exception to that general Law; and ſo in Government, theſe general Rules of Obedience, might upon a real Neceſſity, admit a lawful Exception; and ſuch an Exception they aſſerted the Revolution to be: And that it was with this View of Neceſſity only, abſolute Neceſſity of preſerving their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, they deſired to be underſtood when they ſpoke of Reſiſtance in general.

That it was not very material, what the Opinions of ſome Divines had been, concerning Non-Reſiſtance; it was ſufficient to know what the Church of *England* had been, when it found itſelf oppreſs'd; and they might appeal to the Practice of all Churches

and

and Nations in the World, how they found their civil and religious Conſtitutions when invaded and oppreſſed by Tyranny.

That there was not that Government in the World but had its Beginning in Reſiſtance or Compact: And if Compact was admitted, there muſt be admitted likewiſe a Right to defend thoſe Rights accruing by ſuch Compact.

That *Grotius* in his Treatiſe *de Jure Belli & Pacis*, Book 1. Chap. 4. Sect. 13. ſays, *If a King have one Part of the Supreme Power, and the other Part is in the Senate or People; when the King ſhall invade that Part that doth not belong to him, it ſhall be lawful to oppoſe a juſt Force to him, becauſe his Power doth not extend ſo far. Which Poſition I hold to be true, even tho' the Power of making War ſhould be veſted only in the King; which muſt be underſtood only to relate to Foreign War; for at Home, it is impoſſible for any to have a Share of the Supreme Power, and not to have likewiſe a Right to defend that Share.*

Now that the Lords, the Commons, and every Subject of *Great-Britain* had Rights, could not be denied; and to ſay, that when a Prince ſhall invade all theſe Rights at once, the whole collective Body of the Nation, has no Way to vindicate thoſe Rights, it was ſo inconſiſtent and contrary to Reaſon, that 'twas to be wonder'd, it could ever enter into the Mind of Man: That it might be evinc'd both from *Forteſcue* and *Hooker*, that the Conſtitution of *England* was founded upon Compact; and that the Subjects of this Kingdom have, in their ſeveral publick and private Capacities, as legal a Title to what are their Rights by Law, as the Prince to the Poſſeſſion of the Crown.

That the Principles broach'd by the Doctor, well enough became profeſſed Jacobites; and had they been confined to their own Conventicles, it might have been conſiſtent with the Indulgence of the mildeſt Government to ſuffer them to enjoy the Toleration, how deſtructive ſoever their Principles were to the Publick: But when they ſhould vent their Treaſons Abroad, and occaſionally conform, and take the Oaths to the Government, the better to deſtroy it; when they ſhould abjure the Prince of *Wales*, but not forget him; and when the Pulpit, even of our Metropolis, ſhould be proſtituted and polluted, by venting Sedition againſt the beſt of Queens, it was high Time to animadvert upon it.

That the Doctor's Aſſertion of the Illegality of Reſiſtance to the ſupreme Power, on any Pretence whatſoever, in general Terms, without expreſſing any Exception, was alſo warranted by the Authority of the Church, and was agreeable to the Laws of *England*: That the Doctor was by Law obliged to read the Homilies, in which this Duty was preſs'd in much ſtronger Terms without any Limitation or Exception: And was it criminal for a Man to preach that Doctrine which 'twas his Duty to read?

That had this ſlaviſh Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance been firſt branded, with its indelible Mark of Infamy, as the Right and the indiſpenſable Duty of Reſiſtance plainly ſhew: Had all the ſlaviſh Notions of the common Law diſperſed in our Law Books, which gave Countenance to this Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance been firſt weeded, out, and ſome new Acts of Parliament entirely agreeable with this ſlaviſh Doctrine firſt repealed; had the People been ſet Right in the Notions of their Obedience, and the Miniſters of the Goſpel inſtructed by an Act of Parliament

what Doctrine they ought to preach, and what not, and the Doctor had afterwards erred: Their Lordſhips might then have look'd upon him as an obſtinate Offender.

But as this Doctrine of the Illegality of Reſiſtance on any Pretence whatſoever, was the Doctrine of the Church; it had alſo been confirmed by the Legiſlature, without making any particular Exception: And whatever Meaſures might have been taken by the People in Caſes of the laſt Neceſſity, to preſerve their Liberties; yet in no Age could an Inſtance be given, no not in the Reigns of thoſe Princes, who had been depoſed, That this Doctrine of the Right of Reſiſtance, was ever permitted to be aſſerted by any particular Perſons: But on the contrary, in the Reign of *Edward* II. when an Act of Parliament paſſed for the Baniſhment of the two *Spencers*, the Reaſon of their Baniſhment, is recited to be for, *That they had affirmed and publiſhed in Writing, that Homage and Allegiance was due more by Reaſon of the Crown, than by Reaſon of the Perſon of the King: And that if the King did not demean himſelf according to Reaſon in the Exerciſe of his Government, his Subjects might remove him: And that ſince that Removal could not be by Courſe of Law, they might therefore remove him by Force.* And my Lord *Coke* in his Reports in *Calvin*'s Caſe, ſtiles this Opinion of the *Spencers*, a damn'd Opinion. Here many Acts of Parliament were recited that condemned Reſiſtance, and particularly, the Act for the Attainder of the Regicides, wherein it is declared, *That by the undoubted and fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, neither the Peers of this Realm, nor the Commons, nor both together in Parliament, or out of Parliament; nor the People collectively, or repreſentatively, nor any other Perſons whatever, have, hath or ought to have any coercive Power over the Kings of this Realm.* And by the 13th of *Car.* II. *Seſſ.* 2. *cap.* 1. all Officers in Corporations are required to ſwear, *That it is not lawful upon any Pretence to take Arms againſt the King.* And by the 13th and 14th *Car.* II. *Cap.* 4. ſeveral Officers and Eccleſiaſtical Perſons are requir'd to ſubſcribe the Truth of this Aſſertion: And tho' it might be objected, that this Oath was now diſpenſed with, the Act was not yet repealed; and if it was, the Propoſition was nevertheleſs true, becauſe it was not ſworn; if it was true when it was ſworn, the Propoſition was equally true before and after: And ſince that Oath had been taken by ſo many of the Peers and Commons, no Man would pretend to queſtion the Truth of the Propoſition.

As to that Part of the Charge, that King *William* in his Declaration had ſpoken improperly, yet he had ſpoken innocently: For the Reſiſtance the Doctor mentions his late Majeſty to have diſclaim'd, could have no ſuch Meaning as they would put upon it: He was a Sovereign Prince, and might reſiſt whom he pleaſed; and the Doctor elſewhere ſhews, he meant Conqueſt by Reſiſtance: And that the Words, caſting black and odious Colours, were ſo far from referring to his late Majeſty's diſclaiming the Imputation of Reſiſtance, that they conclude the Sentence that went before it.

The Managers having gone thro' the Charge contained in the other Articles, and the Doctor's Council having offered what they had to ſay in his Defence; the Doctor was permitted to ſpeak for himſelf.

Whereupon Dr. *Sacheverell* ſaid, that his Council having made ſo

full a Defence, he ſhould not have added to their Lordſhips Trouble, could he have been ſilent where the Doctrine of the Church, the Dignity of his ſacred Order, and the common Intereſt of Chriſtianity were ſo nearly concerned.

For altho' he was deemed an inſignificant Tool of a Party, his Trial appeared to be of the greateſt Moment; ſince it was deſign'd by that, to fix an indelible Brand of Infamy, in a parliamentary Way, on all thoſe who maintain the Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance, and the Clergy were henceforward to be directed what Doctrines they ſhould preach.

And ſince he was the unfortunate Occaſion of bringing theſe Matters in Judgment, it behov'd him to ſay ſomething to clear the Innocence of his Intentions, and remove that Load of Infamy that might be laid upon him, if their Lordſhips ſhould be of Opinion (as he truſted in God they would not) that the Articles had been made good.

He obſerved that the Charge was very high and heinous; but then it required the clearer Proof; and this had not, he ſaid, been ſupported by plain, direct, and expreſs Paſſages out of his Sermons; but by Intendments, unneceſſary Implications, and ſtrained Conſtructions; by piecing broken Sentences, and independent Paſſages, in order to make him ſpeak what he never thought.

And he conceived there could not be a clearer Indication, that he was not guilty of having aſſerted what he was charged with, than that ſo many Hours Learning and Eloquence had been ſpent in endeavouring to prove it; for had he really affirm'd thoſe Propoſitions, they might have been referr'd to, and read with the ſame Eaſe his Council read thoſe Paſſages out of the Fathers of the Church, who taught the Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance in much ſtronger Terms than he maintained it. That no Arguments, no Colours were us'd to prove thoſe Paſſages, becauſe none were neceſſary: Whereas great Art and Induſtry was us'd to perſuade their Lordſhips, that ſuch Aſſertions were contained in his Sermons; that where his Words bear a doubtful Senſe, the worſt Conſtruction was made of them; and where they were plain and expreſs, he was accuſed of meaning the quite contrary; and when he preſs'd the Duty of Allegiance to the Queen, it was ſaid, He meant the Pretender; that his very Silence was made Criminal; and 'twas urged that he had omitted to ſay ſome Things out of Deſign.

That no Allowances were made to a Miniſter of the Goſpel diſcharging his Duty; whoſe honeſt well-meant Zeal, might poſſibly lead him into an unguarded Expreſſion. And he could not but take Notice alſo, That during the Courſe of his Proſecution, he had been ſtyl'd a Criminal, and treated as ſuch with a Degree of Scorn and Indignity; from which he hoped a Regard to his ſacred Profeſſion, and this awful Judicature, might have ſcreen'd him; but he ſhould lay aſide his Complaints, and make ſome Obſervations on the Charge.

Dr. Sacheverell's *Defence.*

AS to the firſt Article, he ſaid, he had neither expreſly applied his Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance in the Caſe of the Revolution; neither had the leaſt Thoughts of including the Revolution under his general Aſſertion. That he expreſs'd this Doctrine in the ſame general Terms it was delivered by the

the Apoſtles and the Right Reverend Fathers of the Church; and that it was perfectly agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom. That he did not apprehend he ſhould have been impeached as an Aſperſer of the Memory of the late King, for preaching a Doctrine which had been preached before him, her preſent Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament, with Approbation.

That this Doctrine was agreeable to the whole Tenor of the Homilies, which were eſtabliſhed by the Thirty Nine Articles, and thoſe Articles confirm'd by an Act of Parliament, which was made a fundamental Point of the Union of the two Kingdoms; and he left it to their Lordſhips Conſideration, whether the condemning him for that Doctrine, might not tend to diſſolve the Union.

As to the ſecond Article he ſaid, he had no where ſhewn the leaſt Diſlike of the Indulgence granted by Law to the Diſſenters; but declared his Approbation of it, in the moſt expreſs Terms; that he might poſſibly with ſome Warmth have blamed the Abuſes which Men of no Conſcience made to the legal Exemption granted to Conſciences truly ſcrupulous; which he did not think could have drawn upon him the Diſpleaſure of one ſincere Chriſtian; being levelled againſt Hypocrites, Socinians, Deiſts, and ſuch as under the Umbrage of that Act, thought themſelves at Liberty to be of no Proteſtant Congregation, or of any Religion at all; tho' he confeſſes he had alſo an Eye to thoſe Diſſenters, who did not obſerve the Qualifications preſcribed by that Act; and who erected Seminaries for educating Youth, in Principles oppoſite to thoſe of the Church of *England*. Whereas that Act was intended for the Eaſe of thoſe, whoſe Minds were by an unhappy Education already eſtranged from the Church, and not (as he conceived) to indulge Men in taking the moſt effectual Methods to propagate and perpetuate their Schiſm.

Nor did he think he had betray'd any Want of Chriſtian Moderation, in affirming, that this Act which relieved ſome Diſſenters from legal Puniſhment, had not altered the Nature of Schiſm, or extinguiſhed the Obligations to Church Communion; that the Guilt of Schiſm might ſtill reſt upon their Souls and Eſtates. Human Laws could not make that void which God had commanded. That he did not in Terms maintain, that it was the Duty of ſuperior Paſtors to thunder out their Anathema's againſt Perſons entitled to the Toleration; nor did the Connection of his Diſcourſe require that Senſe, or eaſily admit it. That when he ſpoke of thoſe Cenſures, he mentioned Men of lewd and immoral Practices, Hereſies and Blaſphemies, of which a black Catalogue had been diſplay'd before their Lordſhips; and Anathema's would be well imploy'd againſt ſuch Perſons, and he doubted not would be ratified in Heaven, and therefore would by any Power on Earth be irreverſible.

As to Archbiſhop *Grindal*, he thought he had good Authority for what he charged him with; but whether that glorious Princeſs Queen *Elizabeth*, or he ſhould bare the Blame of his Diſgrace he ſubmitted to their Lordſhips.

As to the Third Article he ſaid, altho' he had not ſuggeſted, nor did believe the Church to be in Danger from her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; he hop'd he might ſay, it was in Danger from other Cauſes; for beſides that Deluge of Prophaneneſs and Immorality that over-ſpread the Kingdom, and

thoſe Hereſies and Schiſms that weakened and divided us, never were the Miniſters of Chriſt ſo abuſed and villified, the Divine Authority of the Scriptures ſo arraigned and ridiculed; never were Infidelity and Atheiſm ſo impudent and bare-faced, from the Foundation of Chriſtianity to this Day: And he hoped their Lordſhips would pardon him, if the Apprehenſion of the ſad Conſequences of ſuch crying Abominations had forced from him ſome Expreſſions, which upon a leſs Occaſion might ſeem too harſh and vehement; and might he become an Inſtrument of putting a Stop to that over-flowing of Ungodlineſs, and Blaſphemy, which as yet, no Laws or Proclamations could reſtrain, he ſhould think himſelf happy, whatever might befall him.

Nor might he forget, tho' it was forgotten by the Managers, another Danger mentioned in his Sermon, ariſing to the Church from Popiſh Emiſſaries, who ſwarm'd about this City in Defiance and Contempt of the Laws. This he had not been called upon to prove, nor had it been reckoned among his falſe Inſinuations of the Church's Danger. He prayed God the Church might be in no Danger on this Account; but he hop'd, he did not exceed the Limits of his Function, if when he was called to preach before Magiſtrates, he exhorted them to prevent thoſe Dangers by putting the Laws in Execution.

And juſt he ſaid would have been the Indignation of the Commons, and their Lordſhips Reſentments; if he had attempted a Parallel between the Vote of the two Houſes, as to the Safety of the Church, and the Vote about the King's Safety. But he thought he had ſufficiently purged himſelf of this, by obſerving that the Parallel aſcribed to him implied, that thoſe who voted King *Charles* out of Danger, and thoſe who conſpired his Death were the ſame Perſons. Whereas it was very certain they were not; for the Vote about the King's Safety was paſſed by the Lords and Commons a Year and half before the King's Murder, which was perpetrated by a pretended Ordinance of a ſmall Remnant of the Houſe of Commons, when the Reſt were impriſoned and ſecluded; and without the Concurrence of the Peers; and therefore he could not poſſibly mean by any odious Parallel to inſinuate, that the Members of both Houſes, who paſſed the Vote, concerning the Safety of the Church, were then conſpiring its Ruin.

As to the Fourth Article, the Commons had not ſhewn what Miniſter of State he had reſted on, directly or indirectly; or where he had by Suggeſtion charged her Majeſty or thoſe in Authority under her, with a general Male Adminiſtration; or perſuaded her Subjects to keep up a Diſtinction of Parties and Faction; and it was plain, he had on the contrary, reproved thoſe who divided us by Knaviſh Diſtinctions, and perſuaded his Fellow Subjects to forget them. Nor was his Preaching up the Illegality of Reſiſtance, on any Pretence, conſiſtent with the Charge of ſtirring up the People to Arms and Violence.

Indeed a Manager had offer'd his charitable Aſſiſtance to reconcile this Inconſiſtence, and had done it by ſuppoſing his Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance was deſigned in favour of the Pretender, and ſo might be very conſiſtent with his ſtirring up the People to Arms and Violence againſt the Queen. But he called God to Witneſs, that he utterly

utterly deteſted any ſuch traiterous Intentions; and had he caſt ſo black and groundleſs an Imputation upon another, who had given all poſſible Evidence of his Duty and Affection to the preſent Government, he ſhould be unworthy the Name of a Chriſtian: And how true a Zeal and Affection he bore to her Majeſty's Perſon and the preſent Government, he deſired Leave to ſhew, by repeating ſeveral Paſſages out of his own Works in Print. (Here he repeated abundance of Expreſſions diſperſed in his Sermons, full of Duty and Reſpect to her Majeſty, and of Affection to the Conſtitution:) And theſe he conceived would ſufficiently declare his Innocence, and refute the Charge contained in this Article.

He ſaid, he had upon all Occaſions aſſerted theſe Principles of Loyalty, and Subjection to the ſupreme Power; and this *Magdalen-College*, whereof he was an unworthy Member (and which had contributed as much towards the late happy Revolution as any Society in the Kingdom) could teſtify; and he would appeal alſo to a Right Reverend Lord upon the Bench of Biſhops for the ſame Character.

That if it was neceſſary he could produce numerous Evidences of his hearty Affection to the preſent Government, from the Gentlemen he had bred up; and the Congregations to which he had preached: And had his Principles any Tendency towards Diſloyalty, ſome favourable Expreſſions towards the Pretender, ſome Indications of his Diſlike to the preſent Settlement, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, ſurely would have been ſhewn, in order to have made good this Charge of Sedition againſt him. And with Pleaſure he obſerved, that from the whole Courſe of his Actions, no one Inſtance of this Kind was pretended to be given.

If he was guilty of wickedly wreſting the Scripture, as had been charged, there was another Tribunal to which he was accountable for it; but in the mean Time, he hoped that thoſe whoſe particular Profeſſion and Studies qualified them to be the moſt competent Judges of theſe Matters, would abſolve him in this Particular; and upon the whole he might apply to his own Caſe, the Words of the bleſſed Apoſtle, whoſe Doctrine he defended, *viz.* Neither againſt the Law, nor againſt *Cæſar* have I offended any Thing at all.

What he had hitherto offered, he ſaid, related to his Words and Actions; and as to the Thoughts and Intentions of his Heart, he called the Searcher of Hearts to Witneſs, in the moſt ſolemn and religious Manner, that he had no ſuch wicked, ſeditious, or malicious Intentions as he was charged with. That he had no Intention to aſperſe the Memory of his late Majeſty; to traduce or condemn the late happy Revolution; or to arraign the Reſolution of both Houſes of Parliament; and he was ſo far from deſigning to undermine and ſubvert her Majeſty's Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, that it was his ſincere Intention to exert his beſt Endeavours for their Security; to perſuade the People to lay aſide all Diſtinctions, and be obedient to their Governors; and he was from the bottom of his Soul zealouſly and affectionately loyal to her Majeſty, and perſuaded, that the Church was in no Danger from her.

And altho' his Diſcourſe did not lead him to ſpeak of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in that Sermon, he gladly took this Opportunity of declaring, that it was his ſincere and hearty Prayer, that God would

prolong the Life of her Majeſty, and that her Reign might exceed that of her renown'd Predeceſſor Queen *Elizabeth* in Length as well as Glory; and when the Inheretrix of the bleſſed Martyr's Crown and Piety ſhould full of Years and Honour, be gathered to her Fathers, and exchange her temporal for an immortal Crown, (ſince we were deprived of that Prince, her Royal Offspring, whoſe Loſs was inconceivable) he earneſtly beſought God, in Default of future Iſſue of her Majeſty, to perpetuate the Succeſſion of the Crown, as it was eſtabliſh'd in the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*; which he look'd upon next to Providence, the beſt Guard we had againſt Popery and Arbitrary Power. And how the Doctrine he preached, tended to weaken this Eſtabliſhment; or how the Doctrine of Reſiſtance, which brought her Majeſty's Royal Grandfather to the Block, came now to be preſs'd and inculcated, as a neceſſary, indiſpenſable Duty, under the moſt mild and gracious Adminiſtration of the beſt of Queens, he could not imagine: For his Part, he was ſo far from having any malicious or ſeditious Deſigns, that his Intentions were to inſtil Principles of Loyalty and Obedience into the People; and withal to put a Stop to that Torrent of Lewdneſs, Irreligion and Atheiſm, of which he had given their Lordſhips ſuch flagrant Teſtimonies.

Thoſe outragious Inſults upon God and Goodneſs, he ſaid, might excuſe ſome Heat and Severity of Expreſſion in a Miniſter of Chriſt; (who tho' Meekneſs itſelf, could not but ſhew the utmoſt Indignation at the Prophaning of the Houſe of God.) Nor was this to rail, but to rebuke; and thoſe who ridicul'd or cenſur'd them for it, had not a right Notion of the Dignity of their Office; they did not conſider them as the Ambaſſadors of Chriſt, who were commanded in his Name, to exhort and rebuke with all Authority; and that their Authority was derived from him, who ſaid, He that deſpiſeth you, deſpiſeth me, and he that deſpiſeth me, deſpiſeth him that ſent me. That if any Expreſſions therefore had ſlipp'd from him, which might ſeem to carry a Senſe he never intended: (as he muſt be a happy Speaker, whoſe Words were Unexceptionable.) He hop'd ſuch Provocations might plead his Excuſe, at leaſt, that they ſhould not be deem'd High Crimes and Miſdemeanours; eſpecially, ſince he could have no temporal Intereſts to ſerve by theſe Doctrines.

And he humbly hop'd, That what he had already ſuffered, as a ſuppos'd Criminal, would be thought Puniſhment ſufficient; that it was no ſmall Affliction to lie under ſo heinous a Charge, tho' he ſhould be acquitted: It muſt caſt a Blemiſh upon his Holy Character, and leave a Scar upon his good Name, which was to all Men dear, but much more ſo to thoſe, whoſe whole Capacity of doing good in the World depended upon it.

That as the Matter of his Charge was highly Criminal, it was couched in ſuch general and uncertain Terms, as made it almoſt impoſſible to defend himſelf. That he had been under a long and cloſe Confinement; and been put to an Expence very unproportionable to his Circumſtances; and he look'd upon it, not as the leaſt of his Sufferings, that he was debarr'd from taking care of his Flock, over which the Holy Ghoſt had made him Overſeer, for ſince he had been admitted to Bail, he was forced to avoid appearing in Publick, leſt

leſt it ſhould occaſion a Tumult; as his Attendance on their Lordſhips had been thought unhappily to have done, tho' without any Encouragement from him, and which he profeſſed, in the Preſence of God, he abhorred.

Theſe Circumſtances conſidered, as alſo his ſtanding before ſo auguſt a Judicature from Day to Day, to hear himſelf reviled, and repreſented as a Papiſt in Diſguiſe, as a Rebel and Enemy to her Majeſty, and a Favourer of the Pretender, tho' he had abjured him, and conſequently charged as the worſt of perjured Villains. To be called an inſignificant Tool of a Party on one hand, and a dangerous Incendiary on the other, nay, an Angel, that is, a Devil detach'd from the infernal Regions, he ſhould not eſcape without being a conſiderable Sufferer, tho' their Lordſhips ſhould acquit him. Yet he could not but reflect with Comfort, that he anſwer'd for himſelf, before the moſt illuſtrious Aſſembly in the World, the whole Body of the Nobility of *Great-Britain*, who were not to be ſway'd by Hope or Fear, nor miſled by any falſe Prejudice or Paſſion, but would decide his Cauſe with the ſtricteſt Impartiality, Equity, and Honour.

And when he conſidered he was judg'd for a Doctrine receiv'd from the Apoſtles of Chriſt, one of thoſe eternal Truths, which their Lordſhips the Biſhops were ſolemnly commiſſioned to teach, and earneſtly contend for, which the Primitive Martyrs maintained, even in the midſt of Flames; and ſo many Biſhops and Confeſſors recommended to Poſterity in their immortal Writings, as the diſtinguiſhing Badge and Glory of the Reformation: And which my Lords the Biſhops had themſelves ſupported with inconteſtable Reaſon and Authority; it was no ſmall Satisfaction, that my Lords the Biſhops were to be his Judges, and he hoped they would be his Advocates; for what Guilt as well as Diſgrace, muſt it devolve upon the Clergy, to recede from a Principle of our excellent Church, ſo long retained and boaſted of, as her peculiar Character? By abandoning which they muſt relapſe into the worſt of Popiſh Doctrines, and render themſelves the moſt contemptible, as well as inconſiſtent Church in the World.

That it was a Doctrine, which the Clergy were obliged, both by Subſcription and Oath, to avow and defend; and how hard were their Circumſtances, if they muſt be puniſhed in this World, for doing that, which if they did not, they muſt be heavily puniſhed in the next. Then they might truly ſay, If in this Life only they had Hope in Chriſt, they were of all Men moſt miſerable. But juſtly he ſaid might they be reproached, and ſeem to deſerve the Cenſures ſo plentifully poured upon them in theſe licentious Times, were they not ready to practiſe Doctrines they preach; and for his Part, he was not only ready to be bound, but to die, could he by that do Service to the Queen, his Church and Country; neither did he count his Life dear, ſo that he might finiſh his Courſe with Joy, and the Miniſtry he had receiv'd of the Lord Jeſus; and he pray'd God ſo to direct their Lordſhips, that thro' him a Wound might not be given to the Doctrines of the Scriptures, and the Church of Chriſt.

But whether he was acquitted or condemned, he ſaid he ſhould always pray for the Queen his Sovereign, their Lordſhips his Judges, and the Commons his Accuſers; and concluded with beſeeching God to deliver them all from falſe Doctrine, Hereſy and Schiſm; from

from Hardneſs of Heart, and Contempt of his Word; from Envy, Hatred, and Malice, and all Uncharitableneſs.

The Managers in their Reply to the Doctor's Defence, took Notice of the Conceſſions made by his Council, *viz.* 1. That Neceſſity creates an Exception to the general Rule of Submiſſion to the Prince. 2. That this Exception was underſtood or imply'd in the Laws that require ſuch Submiſſion. And 3. That the Caſe of the Revolution was a Caſe of Neceſſity: they ſaid theſe Conceſſions fully anſwered the Commons Meaning, and they could not forbear Congratulating them upon the Succeſs of their Impeachment; that in full Parliament this erroneous Doctrine of unlimitted Non-Reſiſtance was given up and diſclaimed: But tho' the Doctor, for fear of impending Puniſhment, had tolerated his Council to make theſe unwilling Conceſſions, yet ſince he himſelf did not expreſsly come into theſe Conceſſions, they thought they ought not to avail him.

That he was not impeached for preaching the general Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance, as his Council ſuggeſted; but for preaching againſt an excepted Caſe, after he had ſtated the Exception: This was not preaching the Doctrine of Non-Reſiſtance in the general Terms us'd by the Apoſtles and Fathers of the Church, where Caſes of Neceſſity might be underſtood to be excepted by a tacit Implication, as his Council allow'd: But 'twas preaching directly againſt the Reſiſtance uſed at the Revolution, and muſt be deſign'd to bring an Odium upon the Revolution, and thoſe who were concerned in it; he would otherwiſe have ſhewn, that the Reſiſtance us'd at the Revolution was abſolutely neceſſary, and Means left to revive the Conſtitution: But inſtead of this, he denied there was any Reſiſtance in the Revolution; and ſaid, *They were the greateſt Enemies to it, who caſt ſuch black and odious Colours upon it.*

Therefore the Security of the Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, the undeceiving of the People, the quieting the Minds of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, the vindicating the Honour of the late Revolution, and the Glory of their great Deliverer, and to baniſh Sedition from the Pulpit, which ought to be Sacred to Divine Purpoſes; theſe Things did require the Commons to demand their Lordſhips Judgment on this Offender.

Nor was his Puniſhment as the Doctor obſerved, all they aim'd at; but what they expected from their Lordſhips Juſtice was the ſupporting the Eſtabliſhment, and the preventing all Attempts to ſap its Foundation for the future.

The Lords being adjourned to their Houſe, it was propounded to the Judges, whether by the Law of *England*, and conſtant Practice in all Proſecutions, by Indictment, or Information for Crimes and Miſdemeanors, by Writing, or Speaking, the particular Words ſuppoſed be Criminal muſt not be expreſly ſpecified in ſuch Indictment or Information; and the Judges unanimouſly declared, 'That the particular Words, ſuppoſed to be 'Criminal, ought to be ſpecified 'in ſuch Indictment or Information.

However, it was carried by a Majority in the Houſe of Peers, 'That by the Law and Uſage of 'Parliament, in Proſecutions by 'Impeachments for High Crimes 'and Miſdemeanors, by Writing or 'Speaking, the particular Words ſuppoſed

'ſuppoſed to be Criminal were not 'neceſſary to be expreſſly ſpecifi-'ed in ſuch Impeachments.'

Againſt this Reſolution, ſeveral Peers proteſted for the following Reaſons.

1. BEcauſe we conceive the Law of the Land is as much the Rule of Judicature here, as it is in inferior Courts of Juſtice; and ſince by the Opinions of all the Judges in all Proſecutions by Information or Indictment, for Writing or Speaking the particular Words ſuppoſed to be Criminal, muſt be expreſly ſpecified in ſuch Information or Indictment, and that this is the Law of the Land, confirmed by conſtant Practice, we conceive that there is the ſame Reaſon and Juſtice, for ſpecifying in Impeachments the particular Words, ſuppoſed to be Criminal; for otherwiſe a Perſon who is Innocent, and ſafe by the Law out of Parliament, may nevertheleſs be condemned in Parliament.

For we conceive, That ſome Reaſons of Law and Juſtice, why the Words, ſuppoſed Criminal, muſt be ſpecified in Informations and Indictments, may be, that the Party accuſed may certainly know his Charge, and be thereby enabled to defend his Innocence; that the Jury may know it too, and be enabled thereby the better to apply the Evidence given by the Witneſſes to the Matter of ſuch Charges; and that the Judges themſelves may the better judge of the Nature of the Crime, and of a Puniſhment adequate to it, which in Caſes of Miſdemeanors which are indefinite, and innumerable, muſt extremely vary according to the Heinouſneſs of the Offence. And finally, That the Houſe of Lords, upon Complaint to them, may alſo judge whether the Fine which is uſually one of the Puniſhments for Miſdemeanors, do not exceed the Demerit, eſpecially ſince by the Bill of Rights, exorbitant Fines are declared to be illegal; which Reaſons ſeem to be fully as ſtrong in the Caſe of Impeachments, as Indictments and Informations; for the particular Words, are as neceſſary to enable the Lords to determine uprightly and impartially, as the Jury or Judges, and as neceſſary for the Defence of the accuſed here, as in the Courts below; and if there were to be a Difference, it ſeems more neceſſary in this high Court, for the weightier the Proſecution is, the more need has an unfortunate Man of Indulgence, and all lawful Favour; and ſurely there cannot be an heavier Load upon Man, than an Accuſation by all the Commons of *Britain*. We do not remember any Precedent inſiſted on, for the Maintenance of this Reſolution, ſave only the Caſe of Dr. *Manwaring*, which we conceive could warrant this Reſolution; for firſt, the Words charged upon him by the Commons Declaration, were not compared with the Sermon, tho' it was deſired, and conſequently no Lord could ſay, they were not the Words of the Sermon; and therefore upon ſuch Uncertainty, we conceive we could not ground a poſitive Reſolution.

The Charge upon him taken out of his Sermon on the fourth of *May*, ſeems to be the very Words by him ſpoken, for they were atteſted by Ear Witneſſes, who ſurely never were or could be admitted to atteſt their own Conjectures, of the Scope of a Sermon, and not ſpecify the very Words, for that would be to make the Witneſſes to be the Judges.

Beſides in ſuch a Caſe as this, where the Party did not inſiſt upon any legal and juſt Exceptions, of

he might have taken Advantage, if he had made his Defence, which he did not, but ſubmitted and begged Pardon; this ought not to be looked upon as a Precedent, for Authority to juſtify the Illegality of the Form of that Impeachment.

But altho' this Precedent were full, and expreſs to the Point reſolved; we humbly conceive that one Precedent is not ſufficient to ſupport a Law and Cuſtom of Parliament, nor conſequently a Reſolution declaring it; for ſurely there is great Difference between a ſingle Inſtance, and a Law and Cuſtom.

Since we conceive that in all the Precedents, at leaſt all that have appeared to us, for four hundred Years of the Proſecutions in Parliament, the particular Words charged as Criminal, have been conſtantly expreſſed in the Articles of Declarations of Impeachment.

Upon the whole therefore, we humbly conceive, that ſo great a Number of Precedents is ſufficient to outweigh the ſingle Inſtance of Dr. *Manwaring*'s Caſe, how oppoſite ſoever it may ſeem to be to the preſent Caſe; which for the Reaſons we have mentioned is far from being plain and clear, or having the full Authority of a Precedent; and the Law and Cuſtom of Parliaments, as we conceive, is to be determined by conſtant Courſe and Practice, and not one Precedent occaſioned by ſo odious Doctrines as thoſe of Dr. *Manwaring*; nor can the contrary Aſſertion to the above-ſaid Reſolution, be of any Conſequence to Impeachments by the Commons, becauſe 'tis eaſy for them to ſpecify the Words which offended them, but extreamly difficult for the accuſed to defend himſelf without knowing them; and as all who are charged criminally, have leave to make their Defence; ſo they ſhould alſo have allowed to them all lawful Means for it.

Jo. Ebor. Scarborough, Northampton, N. Dureſme, W. Ceſtriens, Jerſey, Suſſex, Stawell, North and Grey; Scarſdale, Conway, Willoughby, Br. Plymouth, Guildford, Craven, R. Ferrers, Lempſter, Oſborne, Beaufort, H. London, Howard, Denbigh, Leeds, Guernſey, Yarmouth, Thanet, Nottingham, Rocheſter, Angleſey, Berkſhire, Weymouth, Abingdon.

The Queſtion being put in the Houſe, *That the Commons had made good their firſt Article of Impeachment*, as alſo the ſecond, third and fourth, it was as to every Article, reſolved in the Affirmative.

On *Monday* the 20th of *March*, the Lords being come down to the Court, erected in the Hall; the Queſtion was again put to every Peer, beginning with my Lord *Pelham*, and having delivered their reſpective Opinions, the Lord Chancellor numbered them, and declared, that there were one hundred and twenty of their Lordſhips preſent, of whom ſixty-eight had found Dr. *Sacheverell* Guilty of the High Crimes and Miſdemeanors charged on him by the Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, and fifty-two had found him not Guilty.

Then the Doctor was brought to the Bar, and kneel'd till the Lord Chancellor bid him riſe: When he moved in Arreſt of Judgment, 1. That no entire Clauſe, Sentence, or Expreſſion contained in his Sermons, was particularly ſet forth in the Impeachment. 2. That the Articles were ſaid to be only by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, leaving out Commiſſioners of Shires and Boroughs, which was neither agreeable to the

Impeach-

Impeachment, nor to the Title of the Houſe of Commons ſince the Union.

Then the Lords adjourned to their Houſe: And on the 23d of *March*, the Commons came up with their Speaker to the Houſe of Lords, to demand Judgment; and the Doctor being brought to the Bar, kneel'd ſtill the Lord Chancellor bid him ſtand up; and Mr. Speaker of the Commons having demanded Judgment.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Doctor, that his Exceptions in Arreſt of Judgment had been over-ruled, and then proceeded to Pronounce the following Judgment, *viz.*

That you Henry Sacheverell, *Doctor in Divinity, ſhall be, and you are hereby enjoin'd not to preach during the Term of three Years next enſuing: That your two printed Sermons referr'd to by the Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be burnt before the* Royal-Exchange *in* London, *between the Hours of one and two o'Clock, on the 27th of this Inſtant* March, *by the Hands of the common Hangman in the Preſence of the Lord-Mayor of* London, *and the Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex. And the Doctor being withdrawn, an Order was made, directed to the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs to ſee the Sentence executed.

This favourable Sentence was look'd upon by the Doctor's Friends, rather an Acquittal than a Condemnation, and as a certain Indication of the Impotence of his Enemies. And that Night ſeveral of the Streets of *London* and *Weſtminſter* were illuminated, and Bonfires made, where every one that paſſed by was compelled to drink the Doctor's Health.

The Lord-Mayor inſiſted, That as he was a Member of the Houſe of Commons, he was excus'd from attending at the burning of the Sermons, purſuant to their Lordſhips Sentence, and ſo left the Execution of the Sentence to the Sheriffs.

During the Tryal the Doctor was daily attended from the Temple to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, by vaſt Multitudes of People huzzaing, and praying for his Deliverance; and many that were not much his Friends, were obliged to pull off their Hats, and huzza with them as the Coach went by, among whom were ſeveral Members of Parliament; and as the Queen was one Day going to *Weſtminſter* in her Chair, the People gathering about her, cry'd out: *God bleſs your Majeſty and the Church, we hope your Majeſty is for Dr.* Sacheverell. For the People generally look'd upon this Proſecution as an Attempt to overturn the Church and eſtabliſh the Diſſenters. And at the Revolution, when they thought their Religion to be in Danger from the Papiſts, they pulled down ſeveral Maſs-houſes, and others, whoſe Owners were marked as Zealots of that Perſuaſion: So now when they look'd upon the Church to be in imminent Danger from the Fanaticks, they in like manner expreſs'd their Reſentment againſt the Diſſenters, and particularly on the firſt of *March*, when they reſorted to Mr. *Burgeſs*'s Meeting-Houſe, with more Zeal than Devotion, and having pulled down the Pulpit, Pews, Wainſcot, and all that was combuſtible, they carried them into *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, and made a Bonfire of them, crying out: *High Church and* Sacheverell. Several other Meeting-houſes alſo ſuffered by their Hands: And 'tis ſaid they began to threaten the Houſes of ſome Whig Patriots, particularly the Lord-Chancellor's, the Earl of *Wharton's*, the Biſhop

of *Sarum*'s, Mr. *Dolbin*'s, Mr. *Hoadley*'s, *&c.* But if they had any ſuch Intentions, they were prevented, being diſperſed by a Detachment of the Guards; and the Guards were afterwards doubled, and the Trained-Bands commanded to their Arms, while the Trial laſted, in order to prevent further Miſchief.

But to return, the *French* having made ſome new Overtures of Peace at the *Hague*, during the Time of the Trial, both Houſes addreſſed her Majeſty to ſend the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Holland*, where his Preſence, they ſaid, would be equally neceſſary to aſſiſt at the Negotiations of Peace, and haſten the Preparations for an early Campaign, which would moſt effectually diſappoint the Artifices of her Enemies, and procure a ſafe and honourable Peace; and the Duke was accordingly diſpatched to *Holland*.

This Winter was almoſt as ſevere as the great Froſt. It begun to freeze on *Chriſtmas-Day* in the Evening, and ſoon after there fell a very great Snow. The Weather was for the moſt part dark and gloomy, and the Froſt laſted, with ſome ſmall Intermiſſions near three Months. The *Thames* was froze over, and in the Beginning of *January*, Booths were built upon the Ice, where every Thing almoſt was expoſed to Sale. This ſevere Winter ſpoiled the Fruit, and did ſome Miſchief to the Grain, but not ſo much as might have been expected.

On the 5th of *April*, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts, ſhe made the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction that I come hither at this Time, to return you my hearty Thanks for the many Marks of my Duty and Affection, which you have given me through the whole Courſe of this Seſſion.

And I am to thank you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, in a very particular Manner for the great Diſpatch which you have made, in providing ſo early in the Year, ſuch great and effectual Supplies for the publick Service. This cannot but make me very deſirous to repeat the Aſſurances I gave you at the opening of the Seſſion, that they ſhould be very carefully applied to the Uſes for which you have deſigned them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot ſufficiently expreſs to you my great Concern, that you have had ſo neceſſary an Occaſion of taking up a great Part of your Time, towards the latter End of this Seſſion.

I am confident no Prince that ever ſat on the Throne has been more really and ſincerely kind to the Church than myſelf; nor ever had a more true and tender Concern for its Welfare and Proſperity, than I have, and always ſhall continue to have.

The ſuppreſſing Immorality, Profane, and other wicked and malicious Libels is what I have always earneſtly recommended, and ſhall be glad of the firſt Opportunity to give Conſent to any Laws that might effectually conduce to that End. But this being an Evil complained of in all Times, it is very injurious to take a Pretence from thence to inſinuate, that the Church is in any Danger from the Adminiſtration.

I could heartily wish that Men would study to be quiet, and do their own Business, rather than busy themselves in reviving Questions and Disputes of a very high Nature; and which must be with an ill Intention, since they can only tend to foment, but not to heal our Divisions and Animosities.

For my own Part, as it had pleased God to give Success to my Endeavours for the Union of my two Kingdoms, which, I must ever esteem as one of the greatest Blessings of my Reign: So I hope his Divine Goodness will continue favourable, and make me the happy Instrument of that yet more desireable Union of the Hearts of all my People, in the Bonds of mutual Affection, that so there may remain no other Contention among you, but who shall exceed the other in contributing to advance our present Happiness, and secure the Protestant Succession.

Finding by the Advices from Abroad, that our Army has not yet taken the Field, and that the Plenipotentiaries of France *are still in* Holland; *I think it proper at present, to make the Prorogation but for a very short Time.*

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 18th Instant.

Acts passed in the eighth Year of Queen *Anne*, Parliament 1, Session 4.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a Land Tax in Great-Britain *for the Service of the Year* 1710.

An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flower, Bread, Biscuit, and Low Wines, Spirits, Worts, wash'd and drawn from malted Corn.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry for the Service of the Year 1710.

An Act for continuing Part of the Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cinders; and granting new Duties upon Houses having twenty Windows or more, to raise the Sum of 1500000 *l. by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year* 1710.

An Act to continue the Act for recruiting her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines; for the Service of the Year 1710.

An Act for employing the Manufactures, by encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk, and Mohair Yarn.

An Act for granting to her Majesty new Duties of Excise; and upon several imported Commodities; and for establishing a yearly Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means to raise 900,000 *l. by Sale of Annuities, and (in default thereof) by another Lottery; for the Service of the Year* 1710.

An Act for cleansing, preserving and maintaining the Harbour of Cat-Water, *lying near* Plymouth, *in the County of* Devon; *and for cleansing and keeping clean the* Pool, *commonly called* Sutton-Pool, *lying in* Plymouth *aforesaid.*

An Act for laying certain Rates upon Monies to be given with Clerks and Apprentices, towards raising her Majesty's Supply for the Year 1710.

An Act to continue the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act to explain so much of the Act for prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuits, Starch, and Low Wines, Spirits, Worts, and Wash, drawn from malted Corn; by which Act the said Commodities are admitted to be carried from the Isle of Wight, *to several Markets; and*

giving Liberty to export certain Quantities of Oat-Meal, for the Uſe of the Britiſh *Hoſpitals beyond the Seas,*

An Act for making a convenient Dock or Baſon at Liverpoole, *for the Security of all Ships trading to and from the ſaid Port of* Liverpoole.

An Act for continuing ſeveral Impoſitions, additional Impoſitions, and Duties upon Goods imported, to raiſe Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the Year 1710; *and for taking off the over Sea Duty on Coals, exported in* Britiſh *Bottoms; and for better preventing Frauds in Draw-backs upon certificate Goods; and for aſcertaining the Duties of Corants, imported in* Venetian *Ships; and to give further Time to foreign Merchants, for Exportation to foreign Goods imported; and to limit a Time for Proſecutions upon certain Bonds, given by Merchants: And for continuing certain Fees of the Officers of the Cuſtoms; and to prevent Imbezelments by ſuch Officers; and for appropriating the Monies granted her Majeſty, and for replacing Monies paid, or to be paid, for making good any Deficiencies on the Annuity Act; and for Encouragement to raiſe Naval Stores in her Majeſty's Plantations, and to give further Time for regiſtring Debentures.*

An Act for explaining and enlarging an Act of the Sixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

All Perſons who ſhall be admitted into any Office Civil or Military, in *Scotland*, within three Months after his Admittance to ſuch Office, ſhall in the Courts of Seſſions Juſticiary, or Exchequer in *Scotland*, or at the Quarter Seſſions, where he inhabits; or in any other Court where the Oaths have been uſually taken there; or the Courts of Chancery, Queen's-Bench, Common-Pleas, or Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, take and ſubſcribe the Oath of Allegiance, and ſubſcribe the Aſſurance in the Words following, *viz.*

Oath of Allegiance.

I. A. B. do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to her Majeſty Queen *Anne*.

So help me God.

Aſſurance.

I *A. B.* do in the Sincerity of my Heart, aſſert, acknowledge and declare, That her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, is the only lawful and undoubted Sovereign of this Realm as well *De Jure*, that is of Right, Queen, as *De Facto*, that is the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of the Government; and therefore I do ſincerely and faithfully promiſe and engage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend her Majeſty's Title and Government, againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales* and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or ſecret Attempts ſhall diſturb or diſquiet her Majeſty in the Poſſeſſion or Exerciſe thereof.

And it is enacted, That whoever takes the ſaid Oath in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, ſhall within three Months tranſmit to the Courts of Seſſion, or Juſticiary, or Exchequer in *Scotland*, or to any of the principal Clerks of the Seſſion, the principal Clerk of the Juſticiary, or the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, the Certificate of his having taken the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* in the ſaid Courts.

Provided,

Provided, that whoever ſhall preſume to execute an Office, not having taken the ſaid Oaths, *&c.* ſhall incur the Pains, Diſabilities and Forfeitures in the Act made *Sexto Annæ*, *For the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*.

Provided alſo, That if any Officer neglect three Months to tranſmit his Certificate from the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, to the ſaid Courts in *Scotland*, he ſhall forfeit his Office, and 100 *l.* to him that will ſue for the ſame Summer Proceſs in the ſaid Court of Seſſion.

And Perſons imploy'd in any Office in *Scotland*, may take the Oath *De Fideli*, or for the due Execution of their Offices, before one of the Judges of *England*, which ſhall be as effectual as if taken before any Judge in *Scotland*.

An Act for the diſcharging the Attendance of Noblemen, Barons, and Freeholders, upon the Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits in that of Great-Britain *called* Scotland; *and for aboliſhing the Method of exhibiting criminal Informations by the porteous Roll.*

An Act for explaining and making more effectual an Act for the better enabling the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of Trinity-Houſe, *to rebuild the* Light-Houſe, *on the* Ediſtone Rock.

An Act for the better Security of Rents, and to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants.

An Act to regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread.

An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of printed Books in the Authors, or Purchaſers of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.

An Act for raiſing the Militia, for the Year 1710; *although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

An Act for veſting certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in Truſtees; for the better fortifying and ſecuring the Harbour and Docks at Portſmouth, Chatham, *and* Harwich.

The laſt Winter new Overtures of Peace were made by the Court of *France*; and the two Houſes of Parliament addreſſed the Queen (as hath been ſaid) to ſend over the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *Hague*, to take Care of the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*: However that Negotiation was left entirely to the Management of the *Dutch* Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, who tranſacted the Affair with the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Gertrudenbergh*, excluſive of the Miniſters of the other Allies, tho' the Miniſters of the Emperor could never be brought to acquieſce in carrying on the Treaty in this Manner.

What was the Reaſon this Negotiation met with no better Succeſs, is not eaſy to diſcover, it having been managed in that ſecret and clandeſtine Manner.

The *French* made great Complaints of the barbarous Uſage they received from the *Dutch*, and the *Dutch* exclaim no leſs at the Inſincerity of the *French*.

I ſhall relate what each of them thought fit to publiſh to the World; and from the Facts that are agreed on both Sides, leave the Reader to judge which of the Parties were moſt liable to Cenſure.

The Project of Peace which the *French* made in *January* 1709-10. by Monſieur *Petticum*, was as follows:

1. As for *Spain*, an authentick Promiſe

Promiſe on the King's Part, to acknowledge, immediately after the Signing of the Peace, the Arch-duke *Charles* of *Auſtria* in Quality of King of *Spain*, and in general of the Territories depending on that Monarchy, as well in the old as new World; excepting only the States and Countries, which the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, have by their Treaties concluded with the Emperor and his Allies, agreed to diſmember; and excepting alſo the Places, which the Arch-duke has engaged to leave to the States General of the united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

A like Promiſe not only to withdraw all the Succours his Majeſty has been able to give the King his Grandſon; but alſo not to lend him for the future any Aſſiſtance, to maintain himſelf upon the Throne, of what kind ſoever, directly or indirectly; and for a Pledge of the Performance of this Promiſe, his Majeſty is willing to intruſt the States General with Four of his Places in *Flanders*, which they ſhall chuſe to be delivered into their Hands, and to be by them kept till the Affairs of *Spain* are terminated, as Hoſtages and Security of the Word which he ſhall give them, not to concern himſelf, directly or indirectly with the Affairs of that Monarchy.

He will likewiſe promiſe to forbid his Subjects, under ſevere Penalties, to liſt among the Troops of his Catholick Majeſty; obliging himſelf to have ſuch a ſtrict Regard to the Obſervation of ſuch his Prohibition, than none ſhall act contrary thereto.

His Majeſty is pleaſed alſo to conſent, That neither the Monarchy of *Spain*, nor any Part of it, ſhall be ever united to the Monarchy of *France*; and that no Prince of the Houſe of *France*, may either reign, or acquire any Thing in the Extent of the Monarchy of *Spain*, by any of the Methods which ſhall be ſpecified. The *Spaniſh Indies* ſhall be comprehended in all that ſhall be ſaid with reſpect to the Monarchy of *Spain*, as making a principal Part thereof; and the King will promiſe, That no Veſſel of his Subjects ſhall go to the ſaid *Indies*, either to traffick, or under any other Pretence.

2. As for the Emperor and Empire, the King will reſtore the Town and Citadel of *Straſburgh*, in the ſame Condition they are now in. Fort *Kehl* ſhall be likewiſe reſtored, with the Artillery ſpecified in the 8th Artile of the Preliminaries; the Town of *Straſburgh* to be hereafter re-eſtabliſhed in the Prerogatives and Privileges of an Imperial Town; and enjoy the ſame as it did before it was under his Majeſty's Government.

He will likewiſe conſent to reſtore to the Emperor the Town of *Briſac*, with its Diſtrict, and the Artillery ſpecify'd in the 9th Article of the Preliminaries; to content himſelf with the Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and the 10th and 11th Articles of the Preliminaries; to leave to the Empire the Town of *Landau*, with Liberty to demoliſh the Fortifications thereof; and laſtly, to raiſe thoſe he has cauſed to be built upon the *Rhine*, from *Bazil* to *Philipſburgh*, all which ſhall be ſpecified.

He will conſent, that the Town of *Rhinfelds* be delivered up to the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, and that the 14th Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick* be diſcuſſed in the Conferences. He will acknowledge the Elector of *Brandenburgh* in Quality

lity of King of *Pruſſia*, promiſing not to give him the leaſt Diſturbance in the Poſſeſſion of *Neufchattle* and *Valengin*, and he will alſo acknowledge the 9th Electorate, erected in favour of the Duke of *Hanover*.

3. As for *England*, he will acknowledge the Princeſs *Anne*, in Quality of Queen of *Great-Britain*; and the Order of the Succeſſion of that Crown, as it is ſettled in the Proteſtant Line, according to Acts of Parliament. His Majeſty will yield the Iſle of *Newfoundland* to that Crown; and agree to a mutual Reſtitution of all that has been taken in the *Indies*, as well on the Part of *France* as on that of *England*, during the preſent War. His Majeſty will cauſe all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be razed, and the Harbour to be demoliſhed; promiſing that they ſhall never be repaired. He will likewiſe conſent to the Deſign which the King of *England* has formed to quit *France*, as ſoon as the Peace ſhall be made; provided he has entire Liberty to retire, and go whither he pleaſes, and live there in perfect Safety.

4. As for the States-General of the United Provinces, the King will yield to them for a Barrier, all the Places named in the 22d Article of the Preliminaries; to wit, *Furnes*, *Fort-Knoque*, *Menin*, *Ypres*, *Liſle*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, and *Maubergh*, with the Dependencies, upon the Conditions that are ſpecified in the ſame Article. As for the Places in the *Netherlands*, which do ſtill belong to the King of *Spain*, the King withdrawing his Troops out of them, will cauſe them to be deliver'd up to the Arch-duke immediately after the Signing of the Peace. His Majeſty will confirm what he has offered to the States-General, with Reſpect to their Commerce; and the 25th Article of the Preliminaries ſhall be punctually obſerv'd.

5. As for the Duke of *Savoy*, the King is willing to grant the Demands which that Prince's Allies have made for him by the 27th and 28th Articles of the Preliminaries: But his Majeſty likewiſe demands, that the Elector of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*, be reſtored to their Eſtates and Dignities; and their Miniſters admitted in the Conferences of Peace, to take Care of their Intereſts therein.

Laſtly, Coming to a Treaty of Peace, and not to a Truce; the Time appointed for the Execution of theſe Conditions ſhall be according to the ordinary Cuſtom of Treaties, after the Ratifications are exchanged.

'Tis upon this Foundation, that the King again propoſes to ſend Plenipotentiaries to treat of Peace; and to make Uſe of the Space of Time, which the Winter affords for that Purpoſe before the Opening of the next Campaign comes on.

If the Offers which his Majeſty is pleas'd to make are not accepted, he declares, That he is far from any Engagement; and that there will be no Cauſe to attribute to him the Prolongation of War, in which ſo much more Chriſtian Blood will be ſpilt.

At the Treaty which enſued upon theſe Propoſals, the *French* inſiſted on ſome Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy for King *Philip*; but came ſo low in their Demands at length, that they would be contented with *Sicily* and *Sardinia* for him; and if that Prince ſhould not acquieſce in theſe Propoſals, tho' the *French* King, they ſaid, could not conſent to declare War againſt

againſt his Grandſon, he would however furniſh a Sum of Money towards the Charge of the War to be continued againſt him, till he had ſurrendered *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

But the *Dutch* declared they would be ſatisfied with nothing leſs, than that the *French* King ſhould ſtipulate for King *Philip*'s relinquiſhing the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; for the Allies intended the Peace ſhould be general, and would not be brought under a Neceſſity of continuing the War with King *Philip*, who might they ſaid be under Hand ſupported by *France*, notwithſtanding any Precautions they could take.

The Conferences having been continued with ſome Intermiſſions, from the beginning of *January*, till the middle of *July*, were then intirely broke off: And on the 20th of that Month, the *French* Plenipotentiaries, Marſhal *de Uxelles*, and the Abbot of *Polignac* ſent the following Letter to the Penſionary *Heinſius*,

Dated *July* 20, 1710.

SIR,

YOU know that we have agreed to whatever Meſſieurs the Deputies have propoſed to us; and it cannot be ſaid, that we have varied upon any Point whatſoever; much leſs, that we have retracted the Offers we had made by Order of the King our Maſter, with Intention to procure a Peace, ſo neceſſary to all *Europe*.

Meſſieurs the Deputies have taken the Matter otherwiſe: You have not forgotten what was paſſed between them and us from the beginning of the Negotiation. Give us leave, Sir, to lay before you the Propoſals newly invented, unjuſt, and impoſſible to be executed; which thoſe Gentlemen, for a final Anſwer to ours, made to us in the laſt Conference. They told us,

That the Reſolution of their Maſters and their Allies, was to reject abſolutely all Offers of Money, on the Part of the King to aſſiſt them to maintain the War in *Spain*; whatever the ſame might be, and whatever Security his Majeſty would give for the Payment.

That the Republick and her Allies pretended to oblige the King our Maſter, to make War ſingly againſt the King his Grandſon, to compel him to renounce his Crown; and that without uniting their Forces to thoſe of his Majeſty, they would have that Monarch diſpoſſeſſed of *Spain* and the *Indies*, within the Term of two Months.

That this Term expiring without the Catholick King's being actually driven from the Throne, the Truce to be agreed between the Allies, and the King our Maſter ſhould ceaſe; and they would reſume their Arms againſt his Majeſty, tho' he ſhould have performed all the other Conditions contained in the Preliminary Articles.

That before Signing of thoſe Preliminaries, they were willing upon the Condition above-mentioned, to explain themſelves poſitively, as to the Partition which they would conſent to leave to the King of *Spain*. And that they would likewiſe facilitate an Agreement upon the further Demands to be made.

Laſtly, That they might be willing to permit, as a Favour, that the Troops they have in *Portugal* and *Spain*, ſhall act jointly in Concert with thoſe of *France*, during the Space of two Months, to facilitate the Conqueſt of *Spain* and the *Indies*, which his Majeſty ſhould be obliged to make, in Favour of the Arch-duke: But that immediately upon the Expiration of

of that Term, thoſe Troops of the Allies ſhould ceaſe ſo to act, and that the Truce ſhould break off.

We repreſented to Meſſieurs the Deputies, that theſe Propoſitions were contradictory, as well to thoſe they had all along made to us, as to the 4th and 5th Articles of the Preliminaries; whereto the 37th Article, which 'twas our Buſineſs to regulate, related as to the manner of ſecuring to the Allies *Spain* and the *Indies*.

They anſwered, That the Conceſſion of a Partition, on which they would explain themſelves afterwards, and which they have not yet declared, gave them a Right to inſiſt now upon more than the 4th and 5th Articles import.

We replied to this, with an unanſwerable Argument, demanding of them, whether in all our Conferences a Partition had not been the Matter in Queſtion: And whether upon that Foundation, they had ever required any Thing elſe of us, than the taking of Meaſures in Concert, and the Union of Forces.

Meſſieurs the Deputies did not deny it, for they could not: But they ſaid, that if they had propoſed the taking of Meaſures by Concert, and the Union of Forces they would do it no more. That they had Orders to declare it in the Name of the Allies, and to tell us, That they pretended in a Word whether the Partition were accepted, or whether it were not, to receive from the Hands of the King our Maſter, the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*; leaving to him alone the Care of employing ſuch Means, either of Perſuaſion, or of Compulſion, as he ſhould judge moſt effectual, to put the Arch-duke into the actual Poſſeſſion of his Dominions within the Space of two Months.

So formal a Diſclaiming of all the paſt Proceedings, and of all the Demands made on the Part of the Allies; as alſo the rejecting whatever was poſſible to be done on our Part, ſufficiently diſcover, Sir, a formed Deſign to break off all Negotiation.

'Twas needleſs to allow us the Term of 15 Days, for our procuring the Anſwer of the King our Maſter to theſe Demands altogether new, and till now unheard of, the Performance of which is out of his Power.

His Majeſty has long ſince intimated, That for the Sake of a definitive and ſecure Peace, he would yield to ſuch Conditions as he himſelf could execute; but he will not promiſe what he knows impoſſible for him to perform: If by the Injuſtice and Obſtinacy of his Enemies he be deprived of all Hopes of obtaining Peace, then truſting in the Protection of God, who is able, when he pleaſes to humble thoſe whom unhop'd for Proſperity elevates, and who make no account of the publick Calamity, and the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood; he will leave it to the Judgment of all *Europe*, even to the Judgment of the People of *England* and *Holland*, to diſtinguiſh who are the true Authors of the Continuance of ſo bloody a War.

On one Hand, they will ſee the Advances which the King our Maſter has made, the Conſent he has given to the hardeſt Propoſals, and the Engagements into which his Majeſty yielded to enter, for removing all Diffidence, and forwarding the Peace: On the other Hand, they may obſerve a continual Affectation to ſpeak obſcurely; there might be always room to form Pretenſions, beyond the Conditions agreed; inſomuch that we had no ſooner yielded to one Demand, and ſuch as ſeemed to be

the utmoſt that could be aſked; but it was receded from, to ſubſtitute another more exorbitant in its Place.

They will likewiſe perceive a Variation, ſolely regulated, either by the Events of War, or by the Facilities which the King our Maſter ſhewed for Peace. It appears by the Letters written to us by Meſſieurs the Deputies that they themſelves do not deny this.

Laſt Year the *Dutch* and their Allies look'd upon it as an Injury, that Men ſhould think them capable of demanding of the King, to unite his Forces to thoſe of the Confederacy, to oblige the King his Grandſon, to quit his Crown: They appealed even to the Parliamentaries, which ſpeak only of taking Meaſures by Concert. They have ſince made no Difficulty to inſiſt peremptorily upon it.

They would now have his Majeſty undertake it ſingly; and they have the Aſſurance to ſay, That if they would have formerly contented themſelves with leſs, which they now better underſtand, induces them not to be content with it any longer; ſuch a Declaration, Sir, is a formal Rupture of all Negotiation, and 'tis what the Chief of the Allies wiſh for.

Should we continue longer at *Gertruydenburg*, ſhould we ſpend whole Years in *Holland*, our Stay would be to no Purpoſe, ſeeing thoſe who govern the Republick are perſuaded, that 'tis their Intereſt to make the Peace depend upon an impoſſible Condition: We do not offer to perſuade them to prolong a Negotiation, which they have a Mind to break; and in ſhort whatever Deſire the King our Maſter has to procure Quiet to his People, it will be leſs grievous to them to ſupport the War, an End which they know his Majeſty would purchaſe by ſo great Sacrifices, againſt the ſame Enemies with whom he has been fighting ten Years, than to have him add the King his Grandſon to theſe Enemies, and imprudently undertake to conquer *Spain* and the *Indies* in two Months, in a certain Aſſurance, when that Term is expired, to find his Enemies ſtrengthened by the Places he muſt yield to them, and by Conſequence in a Condition to turn againſt himſelf the new Arms he ſhould put into their Hands.

This, Sir, is the poſitive Anſwer which the King has ordered us to make to you, upon the new Propoſitions of Meſſieurs the Deputies: We do it at the End of ſix Days, inſtead of fifteen, they had allowed us as a Favour. This Diſpatch may ſerve at leaſt to ſatisfy you; and that if we have frequently deſired Conferences, 'twas not to multiply them to no Purpoſe, but to omit nothing that might conduce to a Peace.

We paſs over in Silence the Proceedings towards us in contempt of our Character: We ſay nothing to you of the injurious Libels full of Falſhood and Calumny, which have been ſuffered to be printed and diſpers'd during our Stay, with Deſign to inflame the Minds of thoſe whom we are labouring to reconcile. We do not even complain, that in Breach of the publick Faith, and in Contempt of our ſo oft repeated Complaints, all the Letters which we have received, or written, have been opened, from which, however this Advantage reſults to us, that the Pretext made uſe of to palliate thoſe Indignities was diſcovered to be ill grounded. None can reproach us with having attempted any of the leaſt Practices contrary to the Laws of Nations, which were violated towards us. And 'tis poſſible that by binding any from making Viſits to us, in our

Kind of Priſon; the thing moſt feared was, our diſcovering ſuch Truths as were induſtriouſly kept concealed.

We deſire you will pleaſe, Sir, to return an Anſwer by our Expreſs whom we have order'd to wait for it; or if you will not anſwer, to give him a Certificate of your Receipt of this Letter.

We are intirely, Sir,

Your moſt Humble

and moſt Obedient Servants,

Huxelles, *the Abbot* de Polignac.

On the other hand the *Dutch* Miniſters anſwered, that the breaking off the Negotiation, and the Continuance of the War, could not be imputed to them; for the aboveſaid Letter was full of Abuſes, Accuſations, and odious Expreſſions, as if they demanded Things new, unjuſt, and impoſſible to be executed, the Fault lay wholly on the Enemy, who had departed from the Foundation, on which the Negotiation was begun, and ſtudied Pretences to evade the capital Point, *viz. The Reſtitution of* Spain *and the* Indies. That before the Allies entered into a Treaty of Peace, they inſiſted on the Reſtitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, which was granted by *France*; and therefore no Perſon could think it ſtrange, they ſtill inſiſted on that capital Point. That the Propoſitions *France* made, of giving the Allies cautionary Towns in the *Netherlands*, nor to aſſiſt *Spain*, could not be accepted, becauſe the Allies might thereby be ingaged in a ſeparate uncertain War, while *France* would enjoy Peace. And had they conſented that King *Philip* ſhould have enjoy'd *Sicily* and *Sardinia*; yet it appeared that *France* would not even in that Caſe, have ſtipulated for the Reſtitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*. That the Allies had a Right to demand for the Houſe of *Auſtria* the Reſtitution of them, not only of the Duke of *Anjou*, but principally of the King of *France*, as the Perſon who contrary to a Renunciation and ſolemn Treaties, got Poſſeſſion of them. Nor was there any Thing in that pretended Impoſſibility of deliverying up the Dominions of *Spain* as was alledged, for 'twas not to be ſuppoſed that his Majeſty's Grandſon, who had no other Support than what he afforded him, dare undertake to keep Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*, if his ſaid Majeſty would *Bona Fide* and ſincerely ſignify his Will to him on that Subject. And how otherwiſe could the moſt Chriſtian King promiſe the Reſtitution of *Spain* and the *Indies*, even before the firſt Negotiation begun? Either his Majeſty very well knew his Grandſon's Intention, then to give up *Spain* and the *Indies*, or knew how to compel him to it, if it were neceſſary: Or elſe his Majeſty did from the firſt deſign to amuſe the Allies, and cajole them, by promiſing them ſo eſſential a Thing, that he neither had in his Will or Power to effect.

That 'twas manifeſt from the whole Conduct of *France* in this Buſineſs, that the Propoſition of a Partition, and their other Demands, were made with no other View, than to create a Jealouſy and Diſunion among the Allies, thereby the more eaſily to gain their Ends: Namely to keep *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, notwithſtanding the Reſtitution of them was agreed for the firſt Foundation of the Negotiation.

That as to the Complaints of the Plenipotentiaries, relating to the Contempt of their Character, the

Publication of abuſive Libels, the opening their Letters, and hindering Perſons viſiting them, there was no Manner of Foundation for theſe Complaints; and that ſeeing the Enemy had thus broken off the Negotiations, nothing remain'd but to continue and puſh on the War with Vigour.

Reflections on the breaking off this Treaty.

FROM either of theſe Relations it appears, that the *French* King had agreed to acknowledge King *Charles*, and that he would not only not aſſiſt his Grandſon, but he would contribute a Sum of Money towards compelling him to quit the *Spaniſh* Throne, if he refuſed to do it at his Inſtance; and that he would deliver four ſtrong Towns in the *Netherlands* to the Allies, as a Security for what he ſtipulated: And as to all the other Preliminary Articles, ſuch as acknowledging the Queen; the Barrier demanded for the Empire, *Holland*, the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. theſe he made no Scruple of granting: And after this, will it not be difficult to aſſign a ſubſtantial Reaſon for continuing this Bloody War.

How long would *Spain* have been able to have reſiſted the United Arms of the Allies, without the Aſſiſtance of *France*. If it could be ſuppoſed that King *Philip* would have refuſed to comply with what his Grandfather had ſtipulated for him, and hazarded loſing even *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, as well as his other Dominions; beſides the Barrier Towns that were agreed to be delivered up to the Emperor and the *Dutch*, were what would have required ſome Years to conquer; and had the *French* been never ſo inſincere, as was pretended, the Allies would have gained ſuch an Addition of Strength by them, as would have rendered *France* much leſs formidable than it had been; and let it be conſidered further, had it been our own Caſe, and the Fortune of War had reduced us to a Neceſſity of abandoning King *Charles*, and the *French* King had inſiſted, that the Allies ſhould not only not aſſiſt him, but turn their Arms againſt the Prince they had ſet up; would it not have been thought a moſt extravagant Demand? And if it would, was it not much more unreaſonable to deſire the *French* King, to enter into a War with King *Philip*, to whom he was ſo nearly allied by the Ties of Blood, as well as other Engagements?

We had indeed ſo long talk'd of the boundleſs Ambition, and exorbitant Power of *France*, that we affected to have a Dread of it, even after that Kingdom was reduced ſo low, that our own Generals gave out, they could not make Head againſt us another Year. Every Propoſal that was ſaid to come from *France*, was ſtill condemned as unreaſonable, before it was examined: And if the Reaſonableneſs of it was ſo conſpicuous, that it could not be denied, then we were taught to exclaim againſt their Inſincerity.

In ſhort, ſome of the Powers engag'd in the Grand Alliance, were ſuch Gainers by the War, the Charge whereof was born by their Neighbours, whoſe Miniſters were in their Intereſt, that any Peace whatever muſt have been to their Diſadvantage. And therefore it is not to be thought ſtrange, if they talk loudly of the Enemy's Inſincerity, and rejected all their Propoſals, the daily Acquiſitions of new Dominions at the Expence of others, poſſibly put ſuch a Biaſs on their

their Judgment, that they might in ſome Meaſure believe what they affirmed: We have ſeen whole Nations ſubmit their Underſtandings, and even reſign their paternal Eſtates to graſp a Shadow: The very Appearance of Gain has diſtracted the Wiſeſt, and 'tis no Wonder, if real Acquiſitions have had the ſame Effect on others.

Having brought the Negotiations of Peace to a Period, we ſhall next relate the Succeſs of the Campaign.

It being determined that Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould act in Concert again this Campaign in the *Netherlands*; They marched towards the *French* Lines, which they entered the 21ſt of *April*, N. S. without any Reſiſtance, the Troops that guarded them retiring on their Approach.

On the 23d of *April*, the Confederates inveſted *Doway*, in which was a Garriſon of 16 Battalions, beſides ſeveral Squadrons of Dragoons and other independent Companies, and three Battalions more in Fort *Scarp*; The whole commanded by General *Albergotti*, a brave and experienced Officer. The Night between the 4th and 5th of *May* the Trenches were opened at two Attacks, on the North-ſide of the *Scarpe*, between the Gates of *Ocre* and *Eſquerchien*, the reſt of the Town being cover'd by Inundations.

In this Siege the Town made ſeveral briſk Sallies, and kill'd the Allies Abundance of Men. And on the 29th of *May*, the Marſhal *Villars* paſſed the *Scarpe*, and advanced towards the Allies, with a Reſolution to fight them as he gave out: Whereupon 20 Battalions from the Siege, and 11 more from the Intrenchments between *Dechey* and *Fierin*, joined the Grand Army, and all other neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made to receive them: But Marſhal *Villars* having continued for ſome Time within Muſket-ſhot of the Confederate Army, thought fit to retire, and the Troops returned to the Siege. The Town held out till the 25th of *June*, N. S. and they beat a Parley, and agreed to ſurrender the Place, together with Fort *Scarp*, upon honourable Terms, having held out a Siege of two Months, againſt an Army of 100,000 Men; and the Allies, according to their own Account, had above 8000 Men killed and wounded in the Siege, beſides what they loſt by Sickneſs and other Accidents.

On the 15th of *July*, N. S. the Allies invaded *Bethune*, and on the 23d the Trenches were opened at two Attacks. Marſhal *Villars* was ſo far from attempting the Relief of this Place, that he intrenched himſelf in a very ſtrong Camp, from whence he frequently ſent out Parties to diſturb them from coming to the Confederate Army, and ſometimes fell upon their Foragers. In one of theſe Rencounters, on the 24th of *Auguſt*, a great many Men were killed, and as both Armies ſent freſh Re-inforcements to ſupport their Friends, they were very near coming to a general Engagement, but at length the *French* drew off their Men, and retired to their Camp.

Bethune having no hopes of Relief on the 28th of *Auguſt* beat a Parley, and ſurrendered the next Day upon honourable Terms, and the Garriſon, conſiſting of about 2000 Men, were conducted to *St. Omers*.

On the 6th of *September*, the Towns of *Aire* and *St. Venant*, were inveſted by the Allies: The *French* ſurprized a great Convoy of Ammunition, that was coming up the *Lys* ſtrait from *Ghent*, on the

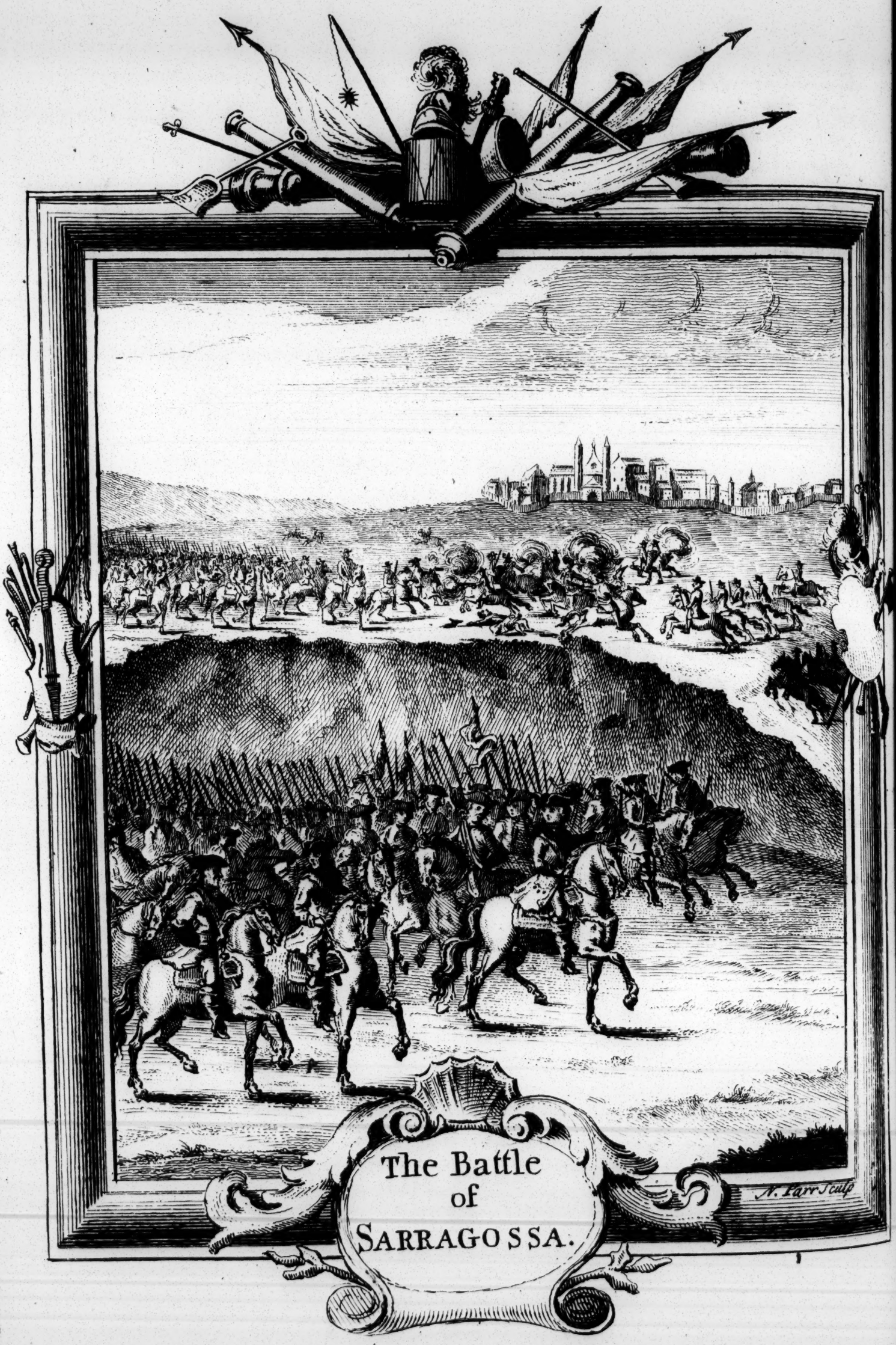
the nineteenth kill'd 200 of the Guard, and made 600 Priſoners, which Loſs very much retarded thoſe two Sieges. However, *St. Venant* ſurrendered on the 30th of *September*, N. S. upon honourable Terms, and the Garriſon was conducted to *Arras*. *Aire* made a brave Defence, and it was the 8th of *November*, before they beat a Parley, when they obtained honourable terms, and the Garriſon was conducted to *St. Omers*. During theſe Sieges, the *French* formed a Deſign of Surprizing the Confederate Generals in their Quarters, and a thouſand Horſe were detached for that Purpoſe, but the Guard received them ſo warmly, that they gave an Opportunity to the Picquet of the Army to come to their Aſſiſtance; and the Enemy were beaten off with a very great Loſs, 450 of them being killed upon the Spot; and 220 mounted Troopers made Priſoners. There was in *Aire*, at the Beginning of the Siege, 15 Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of Dragoons, which when they marched out, were reduced to 3628 effective Men, beſides 1500 wounded, that were left behind. Nor was the Loſs of the Confederates in this Siege leſs than in that of *Doway*. As ſoon as the *French* had evacuated the Place, the *Dutch* appointed Count *Naſſau Wondenburgh* to be Governor, who took Poſſeſſion of it, with eight Battalions. The *Engliſh* contented themſelves with the Conqueſt. The Fruit of all their Toil and Hardſhips was always reſerved for their good Friends the *Dutch*: No *Engliſh* Officers was ſo unreaſonable, to hope to be rewarded with a Government. *England* had ſo inconſiderable a Share in the War, and their Troops of ſo little Importance, that they could not with any Aſſurance demand the Government of one Town in the *Netherlands*, when the *Dutch* with their uſual Modeſty, ingroſs'd all that their united Forces had acquired.

This Campaign, tho' not ſo bloody as ſome others, did not coſt the Allies leſs than 25000 Men, upon a modeſt Computation; and if I ſhould ſay, it coſt them ten Millions of Money, I might ſpeak within Compaſs. At this Expence we added to the Dominions of the *Dutch* and the Imperialiſts, the Towns of *Doway* and *Aire*, *Bethune* and *St. Venant*: The two firſt are of ſome Note, the other two not ſo conſiderable. But the principal Deſign of the Allies againſt *Arras* miſcarried: That Town being ſo covered by the *French* Army, that they had no Opportunity of inveſting it.

Poſſibly it may be conſiſtent with good Policy, to ſupport the *Dutch*, ſo as to prevent their being over-run by their potent Neighbours; but whether it may be equally Politick to conquer Towns and Kingdoms for them, till we have put them into a Condition to rival us in Power, as they do in Trade, and make them wholly independent of *England*, may deſerve Conſideration. And yet this was all the Advantage we could propoſe to ourſelves, from that immenſe Expence of Blood and Treaſure we yearly ſubmitted to, after their Frontiers were ſecured.

The Forces on both Sides were ſo weakened upon the *Rhine* by Detachments to the *Netherlands*, that neither of them were capable of entering upon any conſiderable Action. Whereupon the Elector of *Hanover* reſigned his Command of the Forces of the Empire, and was ſucceeded by Count *Gronſfelt*.

The Confederate Forces in *Piedmont* were commanded this Cam-


The Battle
of
SARRAGOSSA.
N. Parr Sculp

paign by Count *Thaun*, and thoſe of the Enemy, by the Duke of *Berwick*; but their Strength being pretty equal, theſe Generals were too cautious to hazard a Battle or a Siege, ſo that there happen'd no manner of Action on that Side.

In *Spain*, the Armies were more active. King *Charles* indeed was forced to be upon the Defenſive, till his Recruits arrived from *Italy*. But they were no ſooner landed, than he advanced to give his Rival Battle: He came up with the Enemy on the 27th of *July* in the Evening near *Almenara*, and engaged their Cavalry and defeated them; but it growing dark, their Foot retreated by the favour of the Night. In this Action Count *Francis* of *Naſſau - Averquerque*, one of the Generals of the Allies, was killed by a Shot from their Cannon, and the Earl of *Rochfort*, another of their Generals, received his Death's Wound by a Sword: King *Philip* after his Defeat, retired under the Cannon of *Lerida*; but being unable to ſubſiſt long there, he retreated to *Saragoſſa*, near which City, King *Charles* engaged him a ſecond Time, and obtained an entire Victory, of which the Government received the following Account by Colonel *Harriſon*, Adjutant General of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*, viz.

On the 16th Day of *Auguſt*, N. S. at ſix of the Clock in the Evening, his Catholick Majeſty drew up his Army, in order of Battle, within Cannon-ſhot of the Enemy; Marſhal *Starembergh*, accompanied by the reſt of the Generals, went to obſerve their Diſpoſition, and found them poſted with the *Ebro* on the Left, the Town of *Saragoſſa* in their Rear, and their right Wing of Horſe drawn up upon the Brow of a ſteep Hill, with a Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon in their Front. The Day being far ſpent, and a great part of our Foot not coming up, it was thought fit to defer the Attack till the next Day. On the 20th at break of Day both Armies plaid their Cannon, and General *Stanhope*, who commanded our Left Wing, diſcovered that the Enemy had marched moſt of their Horſe from their Left Wing to their Right, upon which he obtained of Marſhal *Staremberg* four Battalions of Foot, which he placed at the Left of our Horſe; and ſix Squadrons of *Portugueze* Horſe, which were brought from our Right, he drew up beyond the four Battalions, in order to ſtretch our Left Wing as far as poſſible, towards the Extent of their Right. It is to be obſerved that the Enemy lay in an oblique Line from the *Ebro* up the Hill, ſo that their Troops on the Hill lay much nearer to us, than thoſe on the Deſcent from it, and on the Plain. At twelve a Clock at Noon, our Signal of Battle was made, and our whole Army being drawn up in two Lines, marched at once to attack the Enemy in full Front, except the four Battalions, which General *Stanhope* had interlined with the Horſe, whom he ordered to advance, and take Poſt on the Brow of the Hill; by which Means he gained Time for his Wing of Horſe to form, after they were got up. Our Left Wing from their Situation coming firſt to the Enemy, began the Battle, which increaſed towards the Centre, and continued to the Right, 'till the whole were engaged; but notwithſtanding a Diſpoſition ſo properly made, and the Goodneſs of our Troops, the Enemies with their ſuperior Numbers and Advantage of Ground, ſeemed at firſt to have the better of the Day, which probably they would have maintain'd, if all our Generals commanding on the Left

had not ſeaſonably led on freſh Troops to ſupport and rally ſuch as they ſaw puſhed or diſorder'd; by which the Advantage ſoon began to incline to the Arms of his Catholick Majeſty. While the Affair was obſtinately diſputed on the Left, our Foot being engaged, made a great Slaughter of the Enemy: And at the ſame Time their Left Wing of Horſe making little Reſiſtance, within the Space of two Hours we gain'd a compleat and glorious Victory. We have taken all their Cannon, and moſt of their Colours, ſo that out of forty Battalions, not above four Thouſand eſcaped; and of ſixty Squadrons, about the like Number; all the reſt being killed or taken Priſoners.

The King during the whole Action, gave the neceſſary Orders, and with his Royal Preſence continued to encourage the Troops. His Majeſty entered the Town of *Saragoſſa* the ſame Night, where he was received with the Acclamations of the People, and all imaginable Expreſſions of Joy. The ſame Night the Citadel of *Saragoſſa* capitulated, and the Garriſon ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War.

This Victory coſt the Allies 2000 Men, and the Enemy at leaſt 3000, as was given out, beſides 5 or 6000 that were made Priſoners. The Allies alſo took 72 Colours and Standards, two and Twenty Pieces of Cannon, and part of the Enemies Baggage. King *Philip* made all the haſte he could to *Madrid*, where he arrived the 24th of *Auguſt*; and notwithſtanding this Misfortune, the *Caſtilians* gave him ſtill freſh Proofs of their Loyalty and Affection: But apprehending the Allies would bend their March that Way, he thought fit to ſend the Queen and the Prince of *Aſturia's* to *Valadolid*; whither all the Grandees and Officers of State attended them, tho' he offered to diſpenſe with their Attendance; ſuch were the Affections of the *Caſtilians* towards that Prince at this Time; to which nothing had more contributed than King *Charles* abandoning them to the Mercy of their Enemies, when they had made their Submiſſion, and declared for him, on his firſt taking Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*.

King *Charles* having ſtaid ſome Time at *Saragoſſa*, to refreſh his Troops, ſet out for *Madrid*, and on the 20th of *September*, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Alcalladede Henares*, and the next Day General *Stanhope*, with a Detachment of the Army, took Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*. On the 28th, King *Charles* made his triumphant Entry into that City, and having performed his Devotions at the Church of *Neuſtra Signora d'Attocha*, his Majeſty took up his Quarters at a Country Seat belonging to the Conde *d'Aquilar*; the City of *Madrid* having agreed to furniſh his Majeſty with a Subſidy of 40,000 Crowns a Month, for the Subſiſtance of his Army: A Detachment was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of *Toledo*, which lying upon the *Tagus*, was looked upon as an advantageous Poſt, for facilitating the intended Conjunction with the *Portugueze*: But that People having had ſuch ill Succeſs in their former March to *Madrid*, could never be brought to march that way again, as appears by the following Relation from one of the Miniſters of the Allies at *Liſbon*, viz.

After the Battle of *Saragoſſa*, the Count *d'Aſſumar*, Ambaſſador of *Portugal*, with King *Charles* the Third, and the Count *d'Attalaya*, General of the *Portugueze* Troops in the Army of his Catholick Majeſty, ſent hither an Expreſs, to repreſent to the King, of how

how great Importance it was to the common Cauſe, that his Majeſty's Army ſhould advance towards *Caſtile*, and ſecond the Efforts of King *Charles*. Whereupon our General the Count *de Villaverde*, was ordered to take the Field, which he did, and in his March wrote to the Army of his Catholick Majeſty, that he would move to join them by the way of *Menda* and *Truxillo*: He march'd firſt to *Barcarota*, and then to *Xeres de los Cavelleros*, the laſt of which Places being of no Defence, he poſſeſſed himſelf of it. That done without attempting any Thing further, he retired to our Frontiers, and 'twas given out he was obliged ſo to do by 4000 of the Enemy's Horſe, tho' indeed it does not appear the Enemy had any ſuch Forces on that Side, as might reaſonably give him the leaſt Solicitude. At the ſame Time came Letters again from the ſaid Counts of *Aſſumar* and *Attalaya*, ſoliciting that our Army might advance to the Bridge of *Almaraz*. And theſe Letters were accompanied by others from General *Stanhope*, to the Earl of *Galway*, preſſing to be joined by him at *Almaraz*, where the ſaid General would be with 4000 Horſe. He alſo repreſented in the moſt urgent Terms, that this Junction was of the greateſt Importance, his Catholick Majeſty having been obliged to weaken his Army very much by leaving Bodies of Troops in divers Places, ſo that 'twas judg'd neither ſafe nor proper for him to purſue the Duke of *Anjou*, who had retired precipitately into the *Old Caſtile*, to draw together what Forces he could. Upon the Arrival of theſe Sollicitations and Remonſtrances, all the Miniſters of the Allies here met together, and agreed to make their joint Application to the King, That he would be pleaſed forthwith to cauſe his Army to march and join that of his Catholick Majeſty. But the Miniſters of this Court anſwered them: That the Junction propos'd was utterly impracticable, not only becauſe of the Perplexity given them by the Enemies 4000 Horſe on the Frontiers; but likewiſe, becauſe the *Portugueſe* Cavalry was in no Condition for Service, wanting all Neceſſaries. Another Letter came from General *Stanhope*, in which he deſired, that at leaſt he might be joined by the Forces in *Portugal*, that are in the Pay of the Queen of *Great-Britain*. Whereupon the Miniſters of the Allies renewed their Sollicitations, arguing the indiſpenſable Neceſſity of ſending to *Almaraz*, the Troops in her Majeſty's Pay, and preſſing this Court to reinforce them by only 1000 Horſe, and 3000 Foot; likewiſe Monſieur *le Fevre*, who ſince the Departure of the Earl of *Galway*, reſides here as Secretary of the Embaſſy of *Great-Britain*, offered to ſupply on the Account of the Queen his Sovereign, the Proviſions and Money neceſſary for the ſaid March. To procure the ſpeedier Anſwer, the ſaid Miniſters of the Allies went all in a Body to the Secretary of State, and had a Conference with him, and other the *Portugueze* Miniſters; but notwithſtanding all the Arguments they could uſe, the *Portugueze* Miniſtry refuſed abſolutely to comply with their Deſires, excuſing themſelves from undertaking that their Army ſhould do any more than make ſome Siege on the Frontiers. However, the Miniſters of the Allies not giving over yet, have made freſh Application, and delivered in Writing a moſt earneſt Remonſtrance, to induce this Court to reſolve upon the Junction propos'd. And thus this Affair ſtands at preſent: God preſerve his Catholick Majeſty and the Common Cauſe

Cauſe of the Allies, from the ill Conſequences that are to be feared from this unlucky and unſeaſonable Refuſal of the *Portugueze* to to join ſo brave and victorious an Army: For General *Stanhope* intimates ſufficiently in his Letters, that notwithſtanding the Meaſures taken by his Catholick Majeſty, and the Generals for carrying the Point this Time, be as well concerted as poſſible; yet a Diſappointment of the Aſſiſtance expected from *Portugal*, may fruſtrate all their Deſigns and Efforts.

But ſince the Loſs of *Spain* is imputed to the Obſtinacy of the *Portugueze*, in refuſing to join the confederate Army: it will be but fair to give that Relation, which they publiſhed in their own Juſtification, which was dated, *Liſbon*, *November* the 10th, 1710. and is as follows:

Our General the Count *de Villaverde*, having paſſed the *Guadiana* with the Forces under his Command, came on the ſecond of laſt Month to *Barcaroto*, and ſummoned the Caſtle; but the Commander refuſing to Surrender, it was carried by Aſſault, and the Commander and 50 private Soldiers were made Priſoners: Of our Side, General *Dumeiroles*, and a few common Soldiers were kill'd. From thence we marched to *Xeres de los Cavalleros*, which ſurrendered the next Day after we inveſted it, the Garriſon remaining Priſoners of War; it conſiſted of 3 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 33 Subalterns and 700 private Centinels. From thence we deſign'd to march to *Merida*; but our Horſe being mightily fatigued by the exceſſive Rains which fell continually, for almoſt three Weeks, and wanting all manner of Forage; and the Enemy having a Body of 4000 Horſe, with four Regiments of Foot, and 7 Companies of Grenadiers, ready to obſerve us, and intercept all our Convoys from *Portural*: It was reſolved to march back by the Mountains of *Olor*; the Ways in the level Lands being rendered ſo deep by the Rains, that it was found impracticable to paſs them with our heavy Artillery: In our Retreat through thoſe Mountains it was, that our General received the firſt Letters from the Count *de Aſſumar*, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to King *Charles*, deſiring him, that ſeeing his Catholick Majeſty had been obliged to weaken his Army much, by the ſeveral Detachments he had left in the Poſts he had taken, to ſecure his Communication with *Arragon*, he ſhould advance to *Almaraz*, upon the *Tagus*, and ſecure the Bridge; it being abſolutely neceſſary that both Armies ſhould join, and keep open the Communication with *Portugal*; becauſe they had certain Advice that the Duke of *Anjou*'s Army did increaſe daily; and that he expected great Reinforcements from *France*: Hereupon our General immediately called a General Council of War, wherein it was unanimouſly reſolved by all the General Officers, as well *Portugueze* as Foreigners: That conſidering the bad Weather, the want of all manner of Proviſions, and the ill State our Horſe were in, ſuch a long March was altogether impracticable, in View of an Enemy, whoſe Cavalry was in a much better Condition than ours, and almoſt double the Number. Upon this we continued our March back to *Olivenſa*, where we laid up our Train of Artillery, and having repaſſed the *Guadiana*, we ſeparated into our Winter Quarters.

In the mean Time *Pedro Maſcaregnas*, who commands our Troops in the Province of *Tarlos Montes*, invaded the Kingdom of *Leon*; and having firſt taken the

Caſtle of *Carvajales*, he inveſted *Alcaniſes*, a fortified Town, and forced it to capitulate on the 17th of laſt Month.

At the taking of this Town, Letters were received from King *Charles*'s Army on the 17th of *September*, and 1ſt of *October*, with Advice that the Prince and General *Starembergh* had come to a Reſolution, after the Battle of *Saragoſſa*, not to advance for the preſent into *Caſtile*; but to poſſeſs themſelves firſt of *Navarre*, and ſecure the Paſſes of *Biſcay*, and *Guipuſcoa*, together with the Ports of *Bilboa*, and Paſſage, whereby they ſhould not only cut off all Communication between *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*; but ſhould thereby facilitate the receiving of all manner of Succours and Supplies from the Maritime Powers; and at the ſame Time, preſerve their Communication with *Arragon* and *Catalonia*, which was of the utmoſt Conſequence; becauſe they had ſtill in their Rear the Towns of *Jaca*, *Monſan*, *Lerida*, *Mequinenſa*, and *Tortoſa*, all ſtrongly garriſon'd by the Enemy: That notwithſtanding this Reſolution, whilſt they were at the Camp of *Utebo* in *Arragon*, a certain Foreign General Officer, made ſuch preſſing Inſtances to his Catholick Majeſty, to march towards *Madrid*, in hopes that the Grandees, and People of *Caſtile*, would ſide with him; that they over perſuaded him to alter his firſt Deſign, and advance towards that Capital, where he entered the 23d of *September*; but finding none of the Grandees, except the old Marquis of *Manſera*, and the Count *de Paredes*, he quitted it the next Day, and retired to *Pardo*, a Country Palace belonging to the King of *Spain*. The Count *de Aſſumar* ſent alſo Advice, that at *Alcala* he had received Letters from the Count of *Villaverde*, giving Notice that he had taken the Field, and deſign'd to advance to *Merida* and *Truxillo*, if the Seaſon did permit it; and deſiring, that continual Intelligence might be ſent to him of the Motions of his Catholick Majeſty, that he might regulate his own thereby.

After the taking of *Alcaniſes*, a Detachment was made of our Foot and Horſe, to inveſt *la Puebla*, which was done accordingly; and having erected a Battery, the Commander beat a Parley, and promiſed to ſurrender in three Days if not relieved; which being accepted, the Garriſon marched out on the third Day, with Marks of Honour, conſiſting of 150 regular Soldiers, and two Companies of Militia: This Town is of great Conſequence; becauſe it not only ſecures the Blockade of *Miranda*, but in a manner cuts off the Communication between *Gallicia* and all that Part of *Spain*. The Marquis of *Riſburgh*, who commands in *Gallicia*, and the Marquis of *Quelus*, who commands at *Zamora*, gathered ſome Troops and made a Show as if they intended to relieve the Place; but thought it not convenient: But this laſt by way of Diverſion, marched with ſix Battalions of Foot, and two Regiments of Horſe, to *Carvajales*, in order to ſurprize it; he ordered it to be aſſaulted on all Sides, and after two Hours Attack, was ſhamefully repuls'd, leaving all his ſcaling Ladders behind him, and 80 Men kill'd, among whom were ſix Officers, beſides 300 which he carried off wounded; among which was Brigadier *Palomino*, two Lieutenant Colonels, who died the next Day, ſix Captains of Grenadiers, and two Lieutenants. Of our Side, only one Captain of Foot and twelve

common Soldiers were killed, and a Lieutenant of Horſe, and about twenty private Men wounded.

Much about this Time, General *Stanhope* writ two Letters to Monſieur *le Fevre*, who ſince my Lord *Galway*'s Departure, manages the Affairs of *England* at this Court; wherein he urged the abſolute Neceſſity of both Armies joining, and that without it, they muſt infallibly fall ſhort of thoſe great Advantages, which they might in all Reaſon expect from ſo great a Victory. Monſieur *le Fevre* communicated theſe Letters immediately to the other Miniſters of the Allies, who in a Body applied to his Majeſty, alledging the Danger his Catholick Majeſty was in, and that that Prince had abandoned the Enterprize upon *Navarre*, and advanced into *Caſtile*; induc'd by a Promiſe made him by the Count of *Villaverde*, that he would come and join him; and that there were no Forces of the Enemy in *Eſtramadura* to oppoſe him.

Tho' this Matter had been feaſible in itſelf, as in reality it was not; yet this Application being grounded upon three falſe Suppoſitions, it could not make that Impreſſion, which otherwiſe it might have made: For firſt the Count of *Villaverde* neither did, nor indeed could make ſuch a Promiſe, of joining the Forces of his Catholick Majeſty, without Orders from the King of *Portugal* his Maſter. In the next Place, the Reſolution of coming to *Madrid*, was taken at the Camp of *Uturbo* in *Arragon*, and his Catholick Majeſty was come within four Leagues of *Madrid*, when the Count of *Aſſumar* receiv'd the firſt Letters from the Count of *Villaverde*: And in the laſt Place, it is moſt certain that the Enemy had by that Time 14 Regiments of Horſe in *Eſtramadura*, which having been reviewed by the Marquis *de Bay*, at his Camp at *Aldea de Conde*, on the 19th of laſt Month, were found to be 4000 compleat.

Yet notwithſtanding all this, our Court being ſenſible how advantageous this joining of both Armies might prove to the common Cauſe, would have ſent immediate Orders for their March; but that the Seaſon being ſo far advanced, and the Paſſes of *Almaraz* and *Porto Mirabete*, which are thirty long Leagues from our Frontiers, both in the Enemy's Poſſeſſion; and the Duke of *Anjou* himſelf, with the main Body of his Army at *Placentia*: Beſides that, conſidering the bad Condition our Cavalry was in, we might run the Riſque of having our Retreat into *Portugal* cut off, as it happen'd once before, if the Duke of *Anjou* ſhould receive the Succours which he daily expects from *France*.

King *Philip* having ſent a Detachment of his Troops to take Poſſeſſion of *Almarez*, and thereby rendered the Conjunction of the *Portugueze* and the Confederates impracticable, General *Stanhope* rejoining the Confederate Army, who had been employ'd in fortifying *Toledo*, deſigning to have taken up Winter Quarters in *Caſtile*; but King *Philip*'s Army being reinforced from all Parts, and become ſuperior to that of the Allies, it was thought adviſeable to retreat to *Arragon*; and King *Charles* taking with him a Regiment of Dragoons, and another of Foot, marched away a little before the Army decamped, to *Barcelona*, in order to obſerve the Motions of the *French*, on the Side of *Rouſſillon*. His Majeſty arrived at *Barcelona* the 16th of *December*, and a few Days after he underſtood that the Duke *de Noailles* had laid Siege to *Girone*.

The Army under General *Starembergh*

rembergh in their Retreat out of *Caſtile*, marched in ſeveral Bodies, the better to find Subſiſtance for the Troops, which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of ſurpriſing eight Battalions, and as many Squadrons, under the Command of General *Stanhope*, in the Town of *Briheuga*, who were all made Priſoners of War, and occaſioned another ſharp Engagement, not much to the Advantage of the Allies; of which General *Starembergh* gave them the following Relation, in a Letter to King *Charles*, dated the 12th of *December*, viz.

SIR,

YOUR Majeſty has been informed by the Captain of the Catalonia *Guard, of what paſſed at the Army ſince your Majeſty left it; and the want of Proviſion had obliged us to come nearer to the Magazines we have in* Arragon: *Whereupon we thought fit to retire between the* Tagus *and the* Tajuna, *which was performed with Succeſs; till we came near to* Cifuentes, *altho' the Enemy had endeavoured ſeveral Times to attack our Rear; and the Country People in* Caſtile *had taken Arms to fall upon our Troops, and plunder our Baggage, which we prevented on all Sides, with the greateſt Care imaginable.*

The late Seſſion of the Year, and the Neceſſity of getting Proviſions, and Forage for the Troops, obliged us to march in Columns, and by different Ways. The Engliſh *Troops believing they might find ſome Proviſions in* Briheuga, *and ſubſiſt better there, took that Road, and halted there the* 18*th. The ſame Day likewiſe the Enemy came up with their whole Army; and having ſurrounded them, began to batter the Walls: Before I was informed of this Accident, I had given Orders to all the ſeparate Bodies of Troops to come and join me, as thinking that it was very Hazardous to let them march in Columns. As ſoon as I had Notice of the Danger which the* Engliſh *were in, I made the Army march the whole Night of the* 8*th, and all the Day following, to endeavour to relieve them. We arrived the* 9*th, as Night was coming on within a League of the Town, and I immediately ordered ſome Cannon to be fired, to give Notice to the Beſieged, that we were coming to their Relief: We found the Enemy drawn up in order of Battle: Our Troops which were ſhut up in* Briheuga, *conſiſting of* 8 *Battalions, and* 8 *Squadrons, I thought I ought not to abandon ſo conſiderable a Body of Men, which was the Reaſon that obliged me to hazard a Battle, altho' the Enemies Army was much ſuperior to mine, eſpecially in Horſe; beſides that the Ground was leſs advantageous for us than for the Enemy; we being in a Plain, and under great Difficulty to form ourſelves in a Place which was open on all Sides; but it was not a Time now to think of retiring. I poſted the Left Wing in a Ground which was difficult of Acceſs; and I covered the Right on the Side of the Plain with ſome Battalions; I placed the Horſe behind the firſt and ſecond Line, and ſo made four Lines; in this Poſture I ſtood, expecting the Enemy who came on, and ſcarce gave me Time enough to finiſh my Diſpoſitions. In the mean while the Artillery play'd continually, and did conſiderable Damage on both Sides. The Enemy began their Attack in good Order, and with great Vigour, having flank'd our Right Wing in ſome Places, which however, recover'd that Diſorder immediately; but our Left being intirely routed, the Enemy attacked us in the Rear: Whereupon Major General*

General Contrecour, *with three Battalions of the ſecond Line, one of the* Griſons, *one of* Babylon, *and one of* Report, *advanced ſo ſeaſonably and in ſo good Order, that he repulſed the Enemy. During that Time our Left Wing rallied again, and the Enemy was routed, both on their Right and their Left; we puſh'd them above half a League, purſuing and defeating them intirely. We made ourſelves Maſters of all their Train of Artillery, and a good Number of Colours and Standards; the Slaughter was very great, above ſix Thouſand of the Enemy lay dead on the Field of Battle.*

Our Troops did not trouble themſelves to make Priſoners, but killed all they could meet with; there were none ſpared but the Marquis de Thouy, *ſome Brigadiers and inferior Officers, and a very ſmall Number of Soldiers. The Enemies Army conſiſted of thirty-two Battalions, which were formed out of the Remains of forty-four, which they had at the Battle of* Saragoſſa, *and twelve more which they had drawn from* Eſtremadura, *and forty-four Squadrons which they had formed in like manner out of the Remains of ſeventy, which they had at the ſame Battle; and thirty-ſix others which they had alſo drawn out of* Eſtremadura.

Our Army was compoſed of twenty-nine Squadrons, and twenty-ſeven Battalions, that is to ſay, four Imperial Squadrons, two Spaniſh, *one* Engliſh, *ten* Portugueze, *ſix* Dutch, *and ſix* Palatines, *the Infantry conſiſted of fourteen Battalions of Imperialiſts, five* Spaniſh, *two* Portugueze, *two* Dutch *and two* Palatines. *The moſt Part of theſe Corps were much weakened, which could not be otherwiſe after ſo hard a Campaign, and in the Month of* December. *The Horſe of the Left Wing went off quite at the firſt Shock of the Enemy, together with ſeven Battalions, ſo that I found myſelf reduced to fight twenty Battalions and ſixteen Squadrons, which was one to three.*

But God gave ſo much Courage and good Conduct to the Officers and Soldiers, that without being aſtoniſhed at the great Superiority of the Enemy, they repulſed them, and did ſuch Actions as may almoſt paſs for ſupernatural: All of them diſtinguiſhed themſelves; but more particularly the Lieutenant-Generals Baron de Wetzel, *Count* d'Attalaya, *and Don* Antonio de Villaruel, *the Major Generals Count* Eck *and* Hamilton, *and Don* Pedro d'Almaida. *Theſe Gentlemen gave ſignal Proofs of their Bravery, Prudence, and good Conduct. Theſe were the only Perſons that were able to act during the whole Engagement; we have loſt in the firſt Attack, the Generals* Belcaſtel, Frankenberg, Copi, *and* St. Amand. *The Combat was ſo bloody, that ſeveral Times the Battalions and Squadrons charged by themſelves; their Commanders being obliged to do the Duty of Generals, in repulſing the Enemy on all Sides as they attacked us.*

I believe I do not exaggerate the Matter, in ſaying, That there were above ſeven Thouſand killed on the Enemy's Side, who after an Engagement, which from three o'Clock in the Afternoon, till pretty late at Night, were intirely put to Flight, Having taken their Cannon, we turned them againſt the Enemy, and ſtay'd the next Day in the Place, to which we had purſued them. Having heard from ſome Priſoners and Deſerters, That the Engliſh *in* Briheuga *were made Priſoners of War, and had marched out in the Morning, an Hour before our Arrival; and a Part of the Left Wing being gone ſo far, that I have not*

not yet had any certain Account of it, only, that without ſtopping they made their way towards Arragon, *and the Troops being alſo without Bread, and in want of all ſorts of Proviſions, in ſo rigorous a Seaſon, I found myſelf neceſſitated to retire that Day, being the* 11*th, and to draw nearer to the Magazines in* Arragon. *Part of our Baggage, on which ſome Squadrons of the Enemy fell, at the ſame Time when our Left Wing was in Diſorder, was pillaged by them and the Country People. Beſides theſe Circumſtances, which happened on this Occaſion, there was likewiſe another, which was, That all the People belonging to the Artillery had run away with the Horſes of the Train, and it was impoſſible to carry off, either the Enemy's Cannon or our own; I was obliged to burn the Carriages and the Wheels: This, Sir, is a true and exact Account as the Shortneſs of the Time will allow me, and make to his Majeſty*, &c.

The Enemy gave the following Relation of the taking of *Briheuga*, and the Battle of *Villaviciosa*, which varies in many Inſtances from General *Starembergh*'s Relation.

The King of *Spain* having Intelligence at *Guadalaxara*, the 27th at Night, That the Enemy had a conſiderable Body of Troops in *Briheuga*, his Majeſty ſent forward at Midnight the Grenadiers and Picquets of the Army, under the Command of the Marquis *de Thoy*, and two Brigades of Cavalry, with ſix Regiments of Dragoons, led by the Marquis *de Valdecannas*. His Catholick Majeſty put himſelf on the march the 8th in the Morning, with all the Horſe, after having ſent Orders to the Marquis *de lare Vere*, who had ſtopped between *Alcala* and *Guadalaxara*, to advance with all Expedition. The Troops arrived the ſame Day (the 8th) in the Afternoon before *Briheuga*. Immediately the King caus'd the Place to be view'd and inveſted; and after firing ſome Cannon Shot againſt the Walls, the Garriſon were ſummon'd to ſurrender; upon their Refuſal, Men were employ'd all the Night, in raiſing Batteries; but 'twas impoſſible to ſet the Miners to work under the Walls. The Batteries began to fire the 9th in the Morning, in a little Time they made a Breach, but to no Purpoſe; there being a Terras of Earth within the Wall.

The Duke of *Vendoſme* viewing the Approaches to the Place, obſerved on the Left of the Attack, ſeveral Houſes contiguous, or adjoining to the Wall on the Outſide; he cauſed ſome to take Poſſeſſion of them, with Deſign to ſet the Miners to work under the Wall; and at the ſame Time cauſed Batteries to be placed to open the Wall on that Side, and to beat down an adjacent Gate: Diſpoſitions were made for beginning the Attack, with the Detachment which the King of *Spain* had brought with him; it conſiſted of all the Grenadiers, of 100 Men choſen out of each of the 8 Battalions of Guards, and of 50 Men drawn out of each of 22 other Battalions: Then the Infantry, who followed more ſlowly, arrived, and at the ſame Time the reſt of the Cavalry. His Catholick Majeſty formed two Attacks, and having given Order for ſupporting that of the Left, which was the true Attack, the Breach being imperfect at the Right, he was informed that Count *Starembergh* was advancing to ſuccour *Briheuga*. Upon this News, the King of *Spain* having taken the Advice of the Duke of *Vendoſme*, cauſed the Cavalry to

march, which the Duke of *Vendoſme* led, and poſted them himſelf on the Hills to that Side by which the Enemy was approaching, and then he returned to his Catholick Majeſty. The Infantry made an Aſſault on the Town; the Action was long, and hard diſputed becauſe the Enemy's Troops were not only inur'd to Service, and numerous, but had likewiſe good Entrenchments in the Streets; notwithſtanding which their Reſiſtance was vain againſt the Valour of the *Spaniſh* Troops, animated by the Preſence of their King. The Springing of the Mine opened a pretty large Breach, and beſides the Gate at the Left Attack was beaten down. The Place was entered, and the Enemy was forced to ſet Fire to their firſt Entrenchment, which was made of dry Wood, alſo to the Neighbouring Houſes, which ſtopped the Troops; but the Fire being extinguiſhed, the Enemy were puſhed from one Houſe to another, and at length driven to their Entrenchment. While this was doing at the Attack on the Left, the Troops appointed to act at that on the Right, executed the Orders of the Duke of *Vendoſme*, to attack the Breach, and maintain themſelves there, for making a Diverſion of the Enemy's Forces, who ſeeing themſelves reduced to Extremity, and being abſolutely in Want of Proviſions, (by which Term, the Relator leaves us to underſtand Ammunition) they beat a Parley about ſix o'Clock at Night; Hoſtages being exchanged, the Capitulation was regulated with the Duke of *Vendoſme*, according to which the Garriſon were made Priſoners of War. It was compoſed of 7 *Engliſh* Battalions, 1 Battalion of *Portugueze*, and 8 Squadrons of *Engliſh*. It was agreed, that the Officers, Troops, Dragoons and Soldiers, ſhould keep their Equipage and Baggage; they being obliged at the ſame Time to deliver up all their Arms, to march out at ten o'Clock the next Morning, and in the mean while to deliver up the Gate next the Caſtle; favourable Conditions were granted beſides to the Priſoners, and eſpecially to the Sick and Wounded: The chief of the Priſoners are the Lieutenants General *Stanhope*, *Carpenter*, and *Wills*, 2 Major Generals, and 2 Brigadiers.

The Attack was not over when the King of *Spain* had freſh News, that Count *Starembergh* continued to advance with all Diligence: Upon this News, his Catholick Majeſty march'd the 10th in the Morning with his Infantry to the Hills, where the Duke of *Vendoſme* had poſted the Cavalry the Evening before. He drew up the Army in Battalia, and after ſome Volleys of Cannon, the two Lines of the *Spaniſh* Army moved to attack the Enemy. The King of *Spain* plac'd himſelf at the Head of the Right Wing; and the Marquis *de Valdecannas*, Captain-General, had the Honour to act under his Orders. The Duke of *Vendoſme*'s Poſt was on the Left, and he had under him the Count *de Aquilar*, Captain-General. The Count *de las Torres*, Captain-General, was in the Center: The Marquis *de Thouy*, Captain-General, likewiſe, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in it all the while it laſted. It was paſt 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the King of *Spain* gave Orders to begin the Fight. The Way to the Enemy was over ſtony Ground, in which were hollow Ways, and ſome Walls of Stone piled up without Mortar. The Ground whereon the Enemy was poſted, was more commodious, notwithſtanding which the Cavalry of the Right, where the King of *Spain* had taken his Poſt,

bore down their Left, and broke the Battalions that ſupported a Battery, of which the *Spaniards* made themſelves Maſters. The Enemy's Right, which the Duke of *Vendoſme* cauſed to be attack'd, at the ſame Time made greater Reſiſtance. The Charges on both Sides were vigorous and frequent, and the Succeſs very dubious. At length the Duke of *Vendoſme* fell upon them in Flank, and thence paſſed to the Rear of their Infantry, whither the King, with the *Spaniſh* Horſe of the Right, had penetrated, after having beaten the Left Wing, which was oppoſite to him: Still the Enemy's Foot of the Right, tho' thus encompaſs'd, fought on courageouſly; they even gained Ground, except in that Part where the *Walloon* Guards faced them; for that Regiment pierc'd through the t wo Lines, and Reſerve of the Enemy, and drove far out of the Field of Battle the Troops that were oppoſite to them. The *Spaniſh* Guards diſtinguiſhed themſelves likewiſe in this Action. In the End, Night favour'd the Retreat of that Part of the Enemy's Infantry, who till then had fought with very great Courage; but 'twas with great Precipitation they retired, taking the Rout of *Sigueneca*. They abandoned their wounded, and left with them on the Field of Battle, 20 Cannon, 2 Mortars, their Waggons, all their Equipages and Artillery, the Baggage of their Army, and about 8000 Fuſils. The Number of the kill'd, on the Field of Battle, is much about 4000 Men, three fourths of which are of the Enemy's Troops. The Number of Priſoners taken by the King of *Spain* in this Battle, is 3000 Men, among whom are the Lieutenant Generals *Belcaſtel*, who commanded the *Dutch* Auxilliaries, Monſieur *de St. Amand*, and many other Officers; Don *Joſeph Vallejo*, who was poſted to cut off the Communication between *Arragon* and the Enemy's Army, has on his Part taken 2300 Priſoners, almoſt all Horſe; ſo that reckoning the Battalions and Squadrons taken at *Briheuga*, and the Priſoners taken in the Battle, the Number of thoſe the King of *Spain* has actually in his Power, is 9000 Men.

The Count *de Salvaterra*, in a Letter to Don *Jacint hod Pozo Bueno*, which happened to be intercepted by the Allies in deſcribing this Battle, ſays, General *Starembergh* gain'd a great deal of Honour, which ought not to be denied him, thro' an Enemy, eſpecially his Foot, which I don't believe, ſays he, the World can match; whether we conſider their Bravery in Fighting, or that gallant Air with which they made their Retreat, the like perhaps never ſeen before, as all that ſaw them muſt own. As for us, tho' we all endeavoured to do our Duty, yet the chief Part of our Succeſs muſt be attributed to God, and the Juſtice of the King's Cauſe: And under Heaven to General *Stanhope*'s ill Conduct; for if we had not taken that Body under his Command, God only knows what would have become of us.

General *Starembergh* continued his March after the Battle, and arrived at *Barcelona* the Beginning of *February*, with about eleven Thouſand effective Men; and ſoon after they received the News there, that *Girone* ſurrendred to the Duke of *Noailles*, the 31ſt of *January*, *N. S.* having held out a Siege of about ſix Weeks: And on the 23d of *February*, the Marquis *de Valdecennas*, the *Spaniſh* General, advancing to *Balaguer*, the Garriſon Count *Starembergh* had left there, conſiſting of two Battalions, and a hundred Horſe, abandon'd that Place, and retir'd towards *Barcelona*:

Barcelona: So that King *Charles*, who a little before looked upon himſelf as Maſter of all *Spain*, had little more in his Poſſeſſion now, than the Province of *Catalonia*.

To return to *England:* The Nation generally deteſting thoſe Republican Principles, that were vented at Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Tryal, the Queen was attended with loyal Addreſſes, from all the Counties, Corporations, and conſiderable Bodies in the Kingdom, ſhewing their ſteady Adherence to Monarchy, and the eſtabliſhed Church, and aſſuring her that if ſhe was pleas'd to call a new Parliament, they would ſend up ſuch Repreſentatives as were the trueſt Friends to both, and to the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

In the Addreſs of the High Sheriff, the Grand Jury, Juſtices of Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of *Glouceſter*, at Lent Aſſizes: They tell her Majeſty, they ſhould always be ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of her Majeſty's moſt ſacred Perſon, Prerogative, and Government, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed, and its Apoſtolical Doctrines and Ordinances againſt all republican, traiterous, factious, and ſchiſmatical Oppoſers at Home, and all open and profeſſed Enemies Abroad: That they would endeavour in the enſuing Parliament, to chuſe Repreſentatives, as were moſt affectionately Dutiful to her Majeſty, religiouſly Zealous for our Holy Church, and had the tendereſt Regard for the Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates of their fellow Subjects.

In the Addreſs from the County of *Cornwall*, They beſeech Almighty God to inſpire her Majeſty with a continued Courage, to aſſert the juſt Rights of Monarchy and the Church of *England*, with the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, as by Law eſtabliſhed, againſt all Oppoſers and Innovaters whatever.

The Lord Mayor of *London*, Sir *Samuel Gerrard*, having called a Common Council; they alſo agreed on an Addreſs to her Majeſty, with which the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, waited on her Majeſty the 13th of *April*: In this Addreſs, they tell her Majeſty, that the daring and inſolent Attacks that had been publickly made on our moſt happy Conſtitution (of which her Majeſty's Royal Prerogative was ſo eſſential a Part) by infuſing Republican Notions into the Minds of her Subjects, by printing and publiſhing ſeditious and ſcandalous Books and Pamphlets; had juſtly awakened them to a ſerious Conſideration of the fatal Conſequences of ſuch Doctrines to her Majeſty's moſt ſacred Perſon, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed, being deſtructive of Monarchy itſelf.

They therefore humbly crave Leave to declare their hearty Deteſtation of all antimonarchical Principles, *&c.*

The Univerſity of *Oxford* alſo preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty on the 28th of *April*, wherein they ſay, That as their Duty would never ſuffer them to call in Queſtion any Title, by which her Majeſty held her Crown, particularly that which was Hereditary; ſo it would never permit them to give any Countenance to that Popiſh Republican Doctrine of Reſiſtance of Princes; the very mention of which at this Time, under the beſt of Queens, ought to be deteſted and abhorr'd: That 'twas not without a great deal of Trouble they obſerv'd, That notwithſtanding her Majeſty's moſt pious Care

to prevent it, yet ill Men had found Means to propagate ſo many blaſphemous and heretical Doctrines among us, which tended not more to the undermining of Religion, than to the Diſturbance of the Civil Peace: Neither could they, at their Approaches to her Majeſty, ever ceaſe to repeat their Thanks for that great Affection ſhe had always expreſſed to the eſtabliſhed Church which ſhe had enriched by her Bounty, and adorned by her Piety. And when they conſidered this Church, as fram'd moſt exactly according to the primitive and apoſtolick Model, they could not but with the deepeſt Sorrow bewail the Danger of ſo many deluded Souls as were miſled into the damnable Sin of Schiſm, though they by no Means preſumed to approve of that legal Impunity, which is allowed to Conſciences truly ſcrupulous: And that they would uſe their utmoſt Care to be always repreſented in Parliament by ſuch Members as would inviolably maintain her Majeſty's juſt Prerogative, the Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, the Right of the Church, and Liberties of the Subject.

The County of *Oxford*, in their extreme Grief that Seditious Principles, ſo openly maintain'd, avow'd of late, had made it neceſſary for all her Loyal Subjects to give her Majeſty freſh Aſſurances of their inviolable Duty and Affection: And to declare their Abhorrence of all Doctrines, which allow Subjects to reſiſt their Sovereign: That they ſhould always be firm to thoſe Principles of Duty to their Sovereign which they had profeſs'd, and which had been taught in the moſt perilous Times, by that famous Univerſity, in whoſe Neighbourhood they lived: And they ſhould endeavour to tranſmit the ſame to their Poſterity, that their Loyalty might be Hereditary, as her Majeſty's Title to the Throne of her Anceſtors: They obſerv'd that the moſt open Patrons of Reſiſtance were equally Encouragers of Blaſphemy and Profaneneſs; and that the poiſoned Arrows that had been ſhot, as well againſt God, as his Vicegerent, have come out of the ſame Quiver: And they ſaid, there ſhould be nothing wanting in them, to reſtrain the Inſolence, and defeat the Malice of the Enemies of God, and of her Majeſty. And when to the extream Joy of her loyal Subjects, her Majeſty ſhould judge it proper to call a Parliament, they ſhould chuſe ſuch as truly repreſent their County, eminent for its Loyalty, by doing all that's in their Power to ſupport the juſt Prerogative of her Crown, the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, the Welfare of her People, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as ſettled in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.

In the Addreſs from *Wootton Baſſet*, preſented by Mr. *Saint John* they ſay, they ſhould think themſelves unworthy of the *Engliſh* Name, if they could continue ſilent at that Time, amidſt the Crouds of her Majeſty's faithful Subjects, who daily expreſs'd their Indignation againſt ſuch Doctrines, as openly deny'd her Majeſty's hereditary Title, inſolently invaded her juſt Prerogative, and hardly tolerated the eſtabliſhed Church. They begg'd Leave to aſſure her Majeſty, that they had Hearts, and Hands ready to aſſiſt her Majeſty, in oppoſing all her Enemies, both Foreign and Domeſtick, and in reducing all exorbitant Power either at Home or Abroad; and that they would chuſe ſuch Repreſentatives, as preferred the Crown to a Faction, the Church to a Conventicle, and our antient happy Conſtitution to any new Model, which

the Wickedneſs of ſome Men, and the Weakneſs of others, might conſpire to advance.

The Biſhop of *London*, with the Clergy of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, alſo attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, on the 23d of *Auguſt*; which fully expreſſing the Senſe of a great Majority of the Nation at that Time, I ſhall give in their very Words.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

OUR Hearts have all along accompanied our fellow Subjects, the genuine Sons of the Church of England, *in their dutiful Applications to your Majeſty, from all Parts of the Kingdom. We have with great Satisfaction obſerved the Zeal, which they have expreſs'd in behalf of your regal Title and Prerogative, and the Indignation which they have ſhewn, at the unprecedented Attempts lately made to undermine, not only our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, but all Religion and Government.*

We were the leſs eager to lay hold on this Occaſion of approaching your Throne, becauſe we had often, and freely declared ourſelves on theſe Heads from the Pulpit, under the Eye of your Majeſty, and in the Face of the whole World.

But the Time is now come, when we can no longer be innocently ſilent, ſince the Acknowledgement of your Majeſty's hereditary Title, and Irreſiſtable Authority, is openly and boldly repreſented, as a plain Declaration in Favour of the Pretender.

We look upon the Clergy as deeply involved in this malicious Calumny, and therefore think ourſelves obliged, to expreſs our utmoſt Abhorrence of any ſuch diſguiſed and traiterous Intention, which our Hearts (intirely devoted to your Majeſty) are not capable of Harbouring, and which we believe none but the avowed, or ſecret Friends of the Pretender, would in order to facilitate their wicked and dark Deſigns, have endeavoured to faſten upon us.

We have Sworn, and are ſtedfaſtly purpoſed, to pay all Duty and Allegiance to your Majeſty, as to our rightful and lawful Sovereign, whoſe Title to the Crown by Deſcent has been affirmed, and recognized by all your Liege People in full Parliament.

We know of no other Perſon, who has any Claim to our Obedience; nor will we ever do any thing, either in or after your Majeſty's Reign, (ſhould we be ſo unfortunate as to ſurvive it) which may ſeem in the leaſt to favour ſuch Claims and Pretenſions.

On your Majeſty alone our Eyes are now fixed: All our Wiſhes and Vows are employed for the Length, Peace, and Proſperity of your Reign: And whenever it ſhall pleaſe God, for our Sins, to withdraw ſo invaluable a Bleſſing, without any Alleviation of the Loſs by Iſſue from your Majeſty; we acknowledge the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, *as the next Heirs in the Proteſtant Line, to have the only Right of aſcending the Throne, and indiſputable Title of our Allegiance.*

We thank God, from the Bottom of our Hearts, for the Legal Proviſions in this Regard made to ſecure us from Popery, and Arbitrary Power, which we once, thro' the Divine Aſſiſtance, vigorouſly and ſucceſsfully withſtood, when they were breaking in upon our Conſtitution; nor ſhall we fail to manifeſt an equal Zeal againſt them, whenever, and by what Means ſoever they ſhall mediate a Return.

This we are firmly perſuaded is the unanimous Senſe and Reſolution of the Clergy, not only in theſe Cities, but of the whole Kingdom, as

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we doubt not will appear to your Majeſty, whenever they have an Opportunity of expreſſing it in Convocation.

In the mean Time, we ſhall not ceaſe to bow our Knees to God, and moſt ardently to pray, that he would multiply and encreaſe the Succeſſes, with which your wiſe and juſt Deſigns have been hitherto attended; and continue to bleſs your Arms and Counſels, till they have effectually ſubdued the reſtleſs Enemies of our Peace both at Home and Abroad, defeated the Menaces of the Proud, and the Devices of the Crafty, and ſcattered all the People that delight in War.

Reflections on the foregoing Addreſſes.

From theſe Addreſſes, it is evident, that at that Time nothing was further from the Hearts of the Members of the Church of *England*, than the bringing in the Pretender: In almoſt every Addreſs, we find Expreſſions of their Zeal for the *Hanover* Succeſſion; which could not proceed from any Awe they had of that Family then, but muſt be the Reſult of their unfeign'd Wiſhes, to ſee that Houſe ſucceed to the Crown, on failure of Iſſue of her Majeſty: They were ſo entirely ſatisfied with her Majeſty's Juſtice, and Piety, that they could never be induc'd to believe, ſhe would wear a Crown, to which another had better Claim; they were ſenſible too, ſhe muſt be beſt acquainted with the Pretenſions of the Pretender; and ſince ſhe did not admit his Title, they took it for granted he had none: What put them afterwards upon enquiring further into theſe Matters, and occaſion'd ſome of them to alter their Opinions, is very well remembred at this Day, and is too critical a Point for me to meddle with: I ſhall only ſay, that 'tis very natural for People in the Time of Adverſity to conſider. It appears pretty plainly, I think, that the principal Deſign of theſe Addreſſes, was to produce a new Parliament, and conſequently an Alteration of the Miniſtry. Of which the preſent Miniſtry were ſo apprehenſive, that they left no Stone unturn'd, in order to ſecure and eſtabliſh themſelves; and it muſt be acknowledged, they plaid their Game with all the Cunning and Dexterity imaginable. They had Recourſe to ſuch Arts to compel their Sovereign to keep them in, as I believe were never practis'd by any Miniſtry, in any Nation under the Sun before; but of this hereafter: I ſhall only here take Notice of the Counter Addreſſes, they procur'd to thoſe we have already mentioned; for notwithſtanding they had render'd themſelves ſo unacceptable to the People, that they could not eaſily prevail with the Counties or Corporations to Addreſs in their behalf; yet the Lieutenancy, and Officers of the Militia, and the Juſtices of Peace throughout the Kingdom, being generally their own Creatures, they did from ſome of theſe procure Addreſſes of a different Strain.

The Subſtance of the Whig *Addreſſes.*

The Lieutenancy of *London*, in their Addreſs, tell her Majeſty, that the late Tumults (the Mob that appeared for the Doctor) were raiſed and fomented by none but Papiſts, and Nonjurors, and other ſuch-like diſaffected Perſons, who aim'd at the entire Subverſion of the preſent Eſtabliſhment: And they

they took this Opportunity to aſſure her Majeſty, that they would upon all Occaſions defend her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and her rightful and lawful Title, againſt all that ſhould go about to prejudice the late happy Revolution; her Majeſty's preſent Adminiſtration in Church and State; the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line; the Church of *England* as eſtabliſh'd by Law; or the Toleration allowed to Proteſtant Diſſenters. And they pray'd God to preſerve her Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, and to ſtrengthen her Government in the Hands of her wiſe and faithful Miniſtry, for the Happineſs of the preſent, and ſucceeding Generations.

In another of the Whig Addreſſes, they tell her Majeſty, that 'twas with Indignation they heard the Church cry'd out to be in Danger under her Majeſty's Reign, the Glory, Ornament, and Security both of Church and State; 'twas true, at laſt there appeared Danger; but it was from that Quarter that preach'd up Peril, ſeconded by Tumults and Rebellion: And they humbly hoped from the Interpoſition of her Majeſty's royal Wiſdom and Power, they might every where hear the Sound of the Goſpel unmixed with the Noiſe of Politicks.

In another Addreſs, they congratulate her Majeſty, and the Kingdom, upon the happy Suppreſſion of Rebellious Tumults, (the Doctor's Mob) lately raiſed and encouraged by Papiſts, Nonjurors, and other Enemies to her Majeſty's Title and Government: They ſaid, the Boldneſs of the Attempt, in Defiance of the Juſtice of the Nation, when the Repreſentative Body of the Commons of *Great-Britain* had charged an Offender with High Crimes and Miſdemeanors before her Majeſty, in the higheſt Court of Judicature; as well as the Timing of it, when the great Diſturber of *Europe* was treating of Peace, having been humbled by the Arms of her Majeſty, and her Allies Abroad, ſhewed to have been the laſt Efforts of his Friends here. They pray'd that her Majeſty, might be always ſerved by ſuch a wiſe and juſt Miniſtry, ſuch a faithful and courageous General, ſuch a dutiful and affectionate Parliament, as now made her Majeſty's Reign the Glory of the *Britiſh* Monarchy, the Envy of her Neighbours, and the Terror of her Enemies.

In another Addreſs, they tell her Majeſty, they will to the utmoſt of their Power, detect and diſcourage all Perſons who ſhall favour ſeditious and riotous Aſſemblies, and raiſe Jealouſies againſt her Adminiſtration, and her able Miniſters employ'd therein: That they would upon all Occaſions ſtand by, and defend her Majeſty's juſt Title, founded upon the late happy Revolution; the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed; and the Toleration to the Proteſtant Diſſenters.

Some Gentlemen of *Cheſhire* alſo preſented an Addreſs, wherein they tell her Majeſty, they eſteemed it their higheſt Felicity, that her Majeſty reigned over them, and that a Proteſtant Succeſſion was ſecur'd to them by Law: That they joyfully acknowledged the Queen's undoubted Title, without preſuming to diſtinguiſh betwixt her Parliamentary and Hereditary Right, much leſs to prefer that which her glorious Predeceſſor King *William* had not; the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* moſt probably would not have; and to which in her Majeſty's own Time, there was a Popiſh Pretender.

Reflections upon theſe Addreſſes.

From this Taſte of the Addreſſes preſented by both Parties, we ſee with what Zeal the People engaged in behalf of their reſpective Patrons; the Whigs to maintain their Friends in the Saddle, and the Tories to bring theirs into Play: The Whigs branding their Enemies with the Names of Papiſts, Jacobites, and Nonjurors; and the Tories, returning their kind Language. and calling them Republicans, Schiſmaticks, Atheiſts, Deiſts, *&c.* The giving bad Names has been found a very expeditious Way of influencing the Mob, Tho' a wiſe Man will hardly ever conclude from ſuch Arguments as theſe, that the Jacobites make a Majority among the Tories, or the Republicans a Majority among the Whigs. And if any Thing be gather'd from the Addreſſes, he muſt believe the direct contrary; for there both Sides ſeem to agree in eſpouſing the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and the eſtabliſhed Church.

Indeed one Party cries up the Queen's Hereditary Right, by which they would inſinuate, that the Pretender is ſpurious: The other Side allow her parliamentary Title, and diſclaim Hereditary Right; by which they ſuggeſt the Pretender is Legitimate: Not that either Party has always maintained the Notions they do now, but each of them thought it for their reſpective Intereſt to propagate them at this Time: We have ſeen them exchange their Opinion in this Matter more than once, and argue as ſtrenuouſly on the other Side: From whence I ſhall only infer, that Intereſt goes a great way towards Conviction.

To return: The Whigs could not but find they loſt Ground in the Queen's Favour, and conſequently apprehended their Reign was like to continue no longer, than they could bully her Majeſty with the dreadful Conſequences of diſplacing them. However, the Queen not having yet declared herſelf, theſe Gentlemen, partly out of Gratitude for the Services Serjeant *Parker* had done them at the Doctor's Tryal, and partly to ſecure their Retreat, if any of them ſhould be proſecuted for their rebellous Aſſertions, on a Change at Court, they immediately hoiſted the Serjeant into the Poſt of Chief Juſtice of *England*, vacant by the Death of Sir *John Holt*; and they had this Satisfaction in that Promotion, that however Times might turn, nothing leſs than an Act of Parliament could diſplace him. But the Queen being ſoon made ſenſible, that according to the Whig Maxims, advanced at the Doctor's Tryal, ſhe was no more than a Creature of the Peoples, and accountable, and liable to be depoſed by them, whenever they ſhould diſapprove her Conduct, and diſcovering by the Addreſſes that were preſented her, that a great Majority of the Nation were inſpired with Principles of true Loyalty, and entirely devoted to her Service: She reſolv'd to break through all Obſtacles the Juncto had laid in her Way, and ſhew the Whigs, that ſhe could reign without them.

And in the firſt Place, her Majeſty diſcarded the Lord *Sunderland*, Secretary of State, and gave the Seals to the Lord *Dartmouth*: When the Money Mongers, who had fatten'd on the publick Taxes, fearing that another Miniſtry might not be ſo averſe to Peace as the preſent, and conſequently, that their *Diana* was in Danger, try'd every Expedient to ſupport their

tottering Friends. Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governor of the Bank of *England*, *Nathaniel Gould*, Deputy Governor; *Francis Eyles*, Esq; and Sir *William Scawen*, two of the Directors, were introduced by the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Privy Seal to her Majesty; who represented, that the publick Credit could not be supported, but by the present Ministry. Count *Gallas*, the Imperial Minister, and Mr. *Vryberge* the *Dutch* Envoy, were also prevailed upon, to represent to her Majesty the dismal Effects a Change of her Ministry would have on her Affairs Abroad. The Queen is said highly to have resented this Usage, and answer'd, that she was surprized a Matter of this Kind should come from the States: That it was the greatest Insult that ever was offer'd to the Crown of *England*. However, it should not lessen the Esteem she had of her Allies, or alter her Resolution in her own Affairs.

And accordingly her Majesty proceeded to make other Changes. The Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord Treasurer, was displaced, and *John*, Earl of *Paulet*, *Robert Harley*, Esq; Sir *Thomas Mansel*, Bart. and *Robert Benson*, Esq; were made Commissioners of the Treasury; and at the same Time Mr. *Harley* was appointed Chancellor, and under Treasurer of the Exchequer, in the Room of *John Smith*, Esq; the Necessity of these Alterations at Court, and the different Parties in the Nation at that Time, with their respective Views and Interests, are admirably described in the following Pieces.

A Letter supposed from a Foreign Minister in *England*, to Monsieur *Petticum*, containing the true Reasons of the late Changes of the Ministry, and of the calling a new Parliament.

SIR,

I Find by your Letter of the 8th Instant, that the Deputies of the States General for Foreign and Secret Affairs, had held several Consultations about the present Posture of Affairs in England, *and that upon their Report, their High Mightinesses seem'd inclined to send hither Monsieur* Buys *Pensioner of* Amsterdam, *Ambassador Extraordinary to the Queen of* Great-Britain, *to take Care of the Interest of their Republick: You desire me at the same Time to give you such Lights into the true State of Things here, as may serve towards Mr.* Buys's *Instructions, in case that Embassy should be fully resolv'd upon. Which I shall do the more readily, because my Master being himself embarked in the Grand Confederacy, of which* England *is the main Pillar, it is our common Interest to watch the Measure of this Court, that we may regulate ours by them.*

I must in the first place freely tell you, that I was somewhat surpriz'd, when I heard, that so wise a Body as the States, could seem alarmed at her Britannick *Majesty's Design to make some Alterations in her Ministry, and to call a new Parliament. But I was perfectly amaz'd when I was informed, that they had interpos'd in Favour of the old Ministers: A thing which they never took upon them to do, even in the late King* William's

William's *Reign, when their High Mightineſſes might reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have a greater Share in the Councils of the* Britiſh *Court. However, I will not paſs a harder Cenſure upon this Step, than her* Britannick *Majeſty herſelf, who has only looked upon it either as the Effect of a miſtaken Zeal for the common Cauſe, or the crafty Suggeſtion of the Friends and Emiſſaries of the late Lord Treaſurer: For having ſet all Engines at Work in this Country, to keep him in his Place and Power, and found them ineffectual, they at laſt endeavour'd to perſuade ſome of the Allies, that the publick Credit of* England *depended upon him; ſo that the whole Confederacy ſeemed to be concern'd in his Preſervation.*

This is taken to be the moſt favourable Conſtruction, that can poſſibly be put on the Interpoſition of their High Mightineſſes; but leaſt any falſe Suggeſtions, or Repreſentations of Things here, lead that wiſe Aſſembly into any other impolitick Meaſures, I ſhall diſcover to you the true Reaſons and Motives of the late Alterations in this Court.

I muſt in the firſt place rectify the confuſed and falſe Notion, which is generally entertained Abroad, and even by many here, of the different Parties in this Nation. You comprehend all in Holland *under the common Appellations of Tories and Whigs, who indeed are the moſt numerous, and moſt powerful; but beſides theſe two Parties there are two others of leſs Conſideration,* viz. *the Jacobites and the Republicans. Tho' it be far more difficult to define in Politicks, than in Metaphyſicks, I ſhall endeavour to give you a right Idea of theſe four Parties, which if my Obſervations for theſe one and twenty Years paſt deceive me not, is as follows:*

1. The Tories are thoſe, who firmly adhere to the monarchical Government, under its legal Limitations and Reſtrictions; and to the Doctrine and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*; and upon old Grudges and Animoſities, look on the Diſſenters as their declared Enemies.

2. The Party of the Whigs, or Low-Churchmen, is made up of ſuch Churchmen as have a brotherly Tenderneſs for the Diſſenters, and of the Diſſenters themſelves: And both theſe are alſo for Monarchy, tho' perhaps in a more reſtrained Senſe than the other.

3. The Jacobites conſiſt of ſome Members of the Church of *England*, and of all the Roman Catholicks of this Kingdom: the firſt of whom, upon a Principle of Conſcience, the others of Duty, Inclination, and Intereſt, did conſtantly adhere to the late King *James*, and as far as in them lay, promoted his Reſtoration, as they do now that of the Pretender: This Party is of itſelf hardly conſiderable enough to be mentioned, or taken Notice of; but on all publick Occaſions they intrude themſelves upon, and mix with the High Churchmen, who, tho' they differ in Principle, and are firmly zealous for the Proteſtant Succeſſion; yet in Elections do not ſcruple to accept their Votes, the rather, becauſe their Competitors, the Whigs, do alſo fortify themſelves by the fourth Party, *viz.*

4. The Republicans, or Common-Wealth-Men: This Party, a Spawn of the Old *Oliverians* or *Cromwelliſts*, conſiſts of a few Preſbyterians, and all the Independents of this Nation, who would make

no

no manner of Figure by themſelves, but that they join with the true Whigs, tho' with as ſmall Encouragement from them as the Jacobites receive from the High-Churchmen, and as little Conformity to their political Principles.

From theſe Intruſions it comes to paſs, that upon any Contentions, and Diſputes that ariſe between the two great Parties of this Nation, the Tories and Whigs, they mutually aſperſe one another with the odious Appellations of the minor Party, which ſometimes lurk amongſt them; ſo that the Tories call the Whigs Republicans, and the Whigs call the Tories Jacobites.

But, Sir, you muſt obſerve theſe Diſtinctions of Tory and Whig, do properly belong to the ſecond Claſs, or inferior Rank of Men: For Perſons of the firſt Rank, who either by their Birth, or Abilities, are entituled to govern others, do not really liſt themſelves in any; but only put themſelves at the Head of either of them, as they judge it moſt ſubſervient to their private Ends and Deſigns; which being premis'd, it will not be difficult to trace up the late Alterations in this Country to their true Cauſes.

The Nobility and Gentry of this free Nation bearing with Indignation, and Impatience, the exorbitant Power, aſſumed by the Duke of M——, *and the late Lord Treaſurer, whoſe Families engroſſed the moſt profitable Places, and accumulated vaſt Riches to themſelves, whilſt the Generality groan'd under the Weight of heavy Taxes, and who abſolutely diſpos'd of all Civil and Military Employments, with viſible Partiality to their Dependents, a Deſign was laid to remove ihe one, and by that means reſtrain the Authority of the other; in Order to that, ſome diſtant Attempts were made in the Houſe of Commons, towards an Enquiry into the Management of the Treaſury; for which the apparent Neglect of the War in* Spain, *and the immenſe Debt of the Navy, gave but too juſt a Pretence: But the Lord Treaſurer having ſecured a great Party among the Whigs, who made up the Majority of that Houſe, that Enquiry which was preſſed by the Tories, was over-ruled and laid aſide.*

However, the Lord Treaſurer, ſtill apprehenſive of being called to an Account, the laſt Winter dexterouſly laid hold of favourable Opportunities, to divert the Attention of the Parliament, by cauſing a hot-headed Divine to be impeached and proſecuted, with all the Solemnity and Formality of Parliamentary Tryals, for a Sermon, which both Parties agreed to be a Piece of Nonſenſe, and the Reſult of an extravagant and ignorant Zeal; but which contained a Crime, in the Opinion of the Lord Treaſurer's Friends, unpardonable; for it bitterly inveigh'd againſt his Male-Adminiſtration, Characteriſing him by his Nick-name of Volpone.

Sir, Mark the Folly of human Wiſdom! This very Trial of Dr. Sacheverel, *which was principally contrived for the Lord Treaſurer's Preſervation, has proved the main Handle of his Deſtruction; for the Queen having been preſent at this ſolemn Trial, and taking Notice that the Whigs, who managed this Proſecution, advanced ſome political Poſitions that invvded the Royal Prerogative, which the Tories who defended them, aſſerted with great Loyalty and Zeal, her Majeſty was thereby naturally inclined to entertain better Thoughts of the Latter.*

On the other Hand, a great Lady, who had long entirely poſſeſſed the Queen's Favour, being intoxicated with Power, and not behaving her ſelf with a grateful and reſpectful

Carriage

Carriage to her Miſtreſs and Benefactreſs, which ſuch high Obligations and her Duty exacted from her; the Queen began to be reſerved with her, and to take into her Royal Confidence another Lady, a near Relation of the Dutcheſs of Marlborough.

The Credit of the Latter, and of all the Whig Party, whom ſhe protected, declined conſiderably laſt Winter, upon a Contention about the Diſpoſal of the late Earl of Eſſex's *Regiment of Dragoons, which her Majeſty would have beſtowed on Colonel* Hill, *Brother to the growing Favourite, as a juſt Reward for his eminent Service at the Battle of* Almanza, *where he was very inſtrumental to the preſerving the broken Remains of the Infantry: This was oppos'd by thoſe then in Power about the Queen; who inſiſting on her Prerogative, the Struggle went ſo far, that a Deſign was laid by one of the Dutcheſs's Sons-in-Law in a great Poſt, to procure a Vote of the Houſe of Commons, for the Removal of Mrs.* Maſham. *This intended Violence was timely prevented, by the Colonel's throwing himſelf at her Majeſty's Feet, and begging ſhe would be pleaſed to beſtow that Poſt upon another Officer, which her Majeſty granted; but juſtly reſenting this, and other Indignities that had been offered her, and at the ſame Time a Gentleman of great Parts and Probity, and Addreſs, having the Opportunity of acquainting her Majeſty with the general Diſcontent at the exorbitant Power and Greatneſs of one Family; and at the Management of Affairs, in Relation to ſome Parts of the War, and the Navy: Her Majeſty reſolved to make ſome Changes in her Miniſtry, and thereupon began with the Perſon who had propos'd the removing of Mrs.* Maſham. *The Lord Treaſurer was the next: Nor can Mr.* H—— *be blamed for having contributed to the Fall of a Perſon, who after he had been ſav'd by Mr.* H——, *from an Impeachment (on Account of the Act of Security paſſed in* Scotland) *by an uncommon Piece of Ingratitude, bore him an inveterate Hatred; and not ſatisfied with having removed him from the Secretary's Office, uſed afterwards all imaginable, and indeed ſcandalous Methods to deſtroy him. The Lord Treaſurer's Fall was attended with the Removal of ſeveral other Perſons, whoſe Places are ſupply'd by Men of equal Merit; and no leſs zealous to advance the Intereſt of their Country, than to promote the Good of the common Cauſe. And I am confident, that if the Court of* France *broke the late Conferences at* Gertruydenburgh, *upon a Proſpect of a Turn of Affairs in this Country, in Favour of the Pretender, they will be as miſerably diſappointed in that fond Expectation, as they have been in many others of the like Kind, on this Side the Water, and perhaps pay very dear for their Miſtake: For in all Probability, this new Miniſtry will inſiſt upon better Terms for all the Allies, than the Old would have been contented with.*

The five Gentlemen, who now have the Adminiſtration of the Queen's Treaſury, found the Exchequer entirely exhauſted of Money; and notwithſtanding the clandeſtine Endeavours of the diſcarded Miniſters, to ſink the publick Funds, by means of their Agents in the City of London: *Theſe new Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, have engaged a Company of the moſt ſubſtantial Merchants, to remit five Hundred Thouſand Pounds for the Armies in* Flanders, Italy, *and* Spain, *at a cheaper Rate than the late Treaſurer ever did. A happy Preſage, that the publick Credit cannot but*

proſper, as long as they continue in that Poſt; moreover, this their firſt Care of ſupplying the Armies Abroad, notwithſtanding the Difficulties they laboured under, upon their Entrance into their Office, is a plain Demonſtration, that if after the late Succeſſes in Spain, *(which by the Bye ſeems to be a providential Bleſſing attending the Changes here) the common Enemies do not think it their Intereſt once more to beg for Peace, the War will on this Side be proſecuted with more Vigour than ever, and with an impartial Attention from theſe new Miniſters, to all the Parts of it. And indeed her* Britannick *Majeſty having already declared to us, That whatever Changes ſhe made among her Miniſters, ſhe would ſtill continue the Duke of* Marlborough *in his Command; 'tis not to be doubted, that if his Grace acts the Part of a true Heroe, and ſacrifices his private Diſguſts to the publick Good, he will find the new Miniſters as ready to promote his Honour and Advantage, as the Old; therefore it will be his own Fault, if he does not make as great a Figure Abroad, as he did before; which ſhews at the ſame time, that any Applications in his Favour from the Allies to this Court, would be altogether propoſterous and needleſs.*

I cannot at preſent give you a poſitive Account of the Alterations becauſe they are not yet declared; but will adventure to aſſure you, that the Nobility and Gentry, who have before ſided with the High Church Party, will certainly be preferred; and that upon a double Conſideration; in the firſt Place, becauſe the late Lord Treaſurer's Creatures and Dependents being Whigs, it were unpolitick to put others of the ſame Principles in their Places; becauſe they might ſtrike into any Meaſures, to procure his Reſtoration. Secondly, becauſe the High Church Party being for the moſt part landed Gentlemen, who for many Years have born the chief Burden of the War, it is but a piece of paternal Juſtice in her Britannick *Majeſty, to give them an Opportunity of repairing their Fortunes. I ſhall only tell you, that I am credibly inform'd, that the Earl of* Rocheſter *will be made Preſident of the Council: And indeed, who has a better Title to preſide at the Board, than a Perſon no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his near Relation to the Queen, than by his Wiſdom, Capacity, Penetration, Integrity, and firm Adherence to the Proteſtant Intereſt, which laſt he demonſtrated in the moſt difficult Times? Having rather choſen to reſign the Treaſury, than yield to the late King* James's *Solicitations to turn Papiſt. I hear likewiſe, that the Duke of* Ormond *is to be made Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland, *and if ſo 'twill rather be a Reſtoration, than a Preferment; that truly noble, generous and publick ſpirited Perſon, having highly merited that Government by his paſt Services both in the laſt and preſent War, to the vaſt Detriment of his own Patrimony.*

Theſe, Sir, are the true and genuine Motives and Cauſes of the Changes in this Court; and you may aſſure yourſelf, that any other Reaſons that may be aſſigned for them, either by licentious and ignorant Scriblers, with which this Nation ſwarms; or the Friends and Emiſſaries of the late Miniſtry, who have their Hirelings, even in your Country, are all ill grounded and falſe Suggeſtions, purpoſely ſet on Foot to aſperſe and blacken her Britannick *Majeſty, and her preſent Counſellors, with wild and extravagant Deſigns of bringing in the Pretender: As if out of Gaity, a Sovereign in the Vigour of her Age, and ſecurely eſtabliſhed in the Hearts and Affections of her Subjects, would throw up*

up her Crown; and Men of Eſtates and Proteſtants, ſet up arbitrary Government and Popery.

I own, the violent Tryal of Dr. Sacheverell *on one Hand, and the Inſults put on the Parliamentary Authority on the other, have cauſed a great Ferment in the Nation; the hot Men of both Parties laying hold on this Occaſion, to vent their Spleen and Malice againſt each other: But as thoſe who began this unlucky, unpolitick Procedure, are only accountable for the fatal Conſequences of it; ſo I can affirm to you, that the prevailing Party at Court have made no other Uſe of theſe Diſtractions, than to bring their Scheme to bear, by ſtriking in with the general Deſire of the High Church Party, who in their Addreſſes, far more numerous than thoſe of the Whigs, have inſinuated the Diſſolution of the laſt Parliament; a new one being abſolutely neceſſary, not only to ſupport the preſent Miniſtry; but alſo to enquire into the Adminiſtration of the laſt.*

It is impoſſible to tell you for certain how the enſuing Election will go; but conſidering the Influence of the Court, and the Intereſt of Men in Power, beſides ſomes other Circumſtances hinted at before, it is very probable that the High-Churchmen will have the Majority in the Houſe of Commons: And indeed as they begun the War, ſo it ſeems reaſonable that they ſhould have the Honour of ending it. In ſuch a Caſe, all things will go on with all the Smoothneſs imaginable; and as upon the Death of the late King William, *'twas they that made good the Deficiencies of that Reign; there's no doubt but they will be now as tender of the Honour of Parliamentary Engagements. Let the Parliament be what it will, I am informed from good Hands, that the Queen, in her firſt Speech, will recommend to them,* 1. *The better ſecuring, if poſſible, the Proteſtant Succeſſion.* 2. *The ſupporting the publick Credit. And,* 3. *The maintaining the Toleration: And that the preſent Miniſters will uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to have her Majeſty's Deſires effectually complied with.*

I heartily wiſh that the ſhort Account I have here given of the true political State of this Court and Nation, at this critical Juncture, may be of ſome Uſe to our Friend, the Grand Penſioner, and contribute towards maintaining a fair Correſpondence among the Maritime Powers, who are the main Support of the grand Confederacy.

London, Sept. 15, 1710.

I am, *&c.*

The other Piece came out under the Title of, *A Letter to the Examiner*, and is as follows:

SIR,

'WHEN I read the Introduction to your Paper, it 'was a great Satisfaction to me, to 'find that ſome Body had under-'taken to furniſh Mankind with 'a Weekly Antidote, to that 'Weekly Poiſon, which by the 'Preſident and inferior Members 'of a factious Cabal, is ſo pro-'fuſely ſcattered through the Na-'tion.

'You have ſufficiently expoſed 'the Latter, which you choſe to 'begin your Examinations with; 'how little of that Probability, 'which ought to be carried thro' 'the whole Thread of a well in-'vented Fable, appears in it: 'How little Regard is paid to that 'Juſtneſs, and Propriety of Cha-'racter, without which, Compo-'ſitions of this Kind are as mon-'ſtrous as that Government muſt 'be, where Submiſſion is made

'the

'the Duty of the Prince, and Dominion the Prerogative of the Subject.

'But ſuch is the ſingular Modeſty of that Faction, which the Miniſters of the Crown have, with ſo much Advantage to themſelves, nurs'd up, in Oppoſition to the Crown, that you muſt have the ſame Arguments ſtill purſued. The Obſervator, the Review, the Cenſor of *Great-Britain*, who reſembles the famous Cenſor of *Rome*, in nothing but eſpouſing the Cauſe of the vanquiſh'd, with the Crowd of Hireling Scriblers, will hope by a few falſe Colours, and a great many impudent Aſſertions, at laſt to perſuade the People that the General, the *quondam* Treaſurer; and the *Junto*, are the only Objects of the Confidence of the Allies, and of the Fears of the Enemies of the Queen, and the whole Body of the *Britiſh* Nation. —— *Nos numerus ſumus.*

'Surely, therefore, the Argument which you have undertaken, ſhould be carried farther: Allow that the *French* have recovered Heart, that they riſe in their Demands, that the Conferences at *Gertruydenberg* were broke off by them, whilſt our Plenipotentiaries did all that poſſibly could be done, to obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace: Allow, I ſay, all this; not becauſe it is true, for the contrary ſhall one time or other be made out to the World, when the true State of our preſent Condition will be ſet in a clearer Light; yet that Odium which the Miniſters and their Factions endeavour to throw on the Queen, and on thoſe who have appeared at her Call, and in her Defence, will with more Juſtice be laid down at their Door.

'Paint, Sir, with that Force 'which you are Maſter of, the 'preſent State of the War Abroad, 'and expoſe to publick View thoſe 'Principles, upon which of late it 'has been carried on, ſo different 'from thoſe upon which it was 'originally entered into. Collect 'ſome few of the Indignities, 'which have been this Year offered to her Majeſty, and of thoſe 'unnatural Struggles which have 'betray'd the Weakneſs of a ſhattered Conſtitution. And when 'this is done, *Dolben* ſhall bluſh in 'his Grave among the Dead, '*Walpole* among the Living, and 'even *Volpone* ſhall feel ſome Remorſe.

'Forgive me, Sir, if in this 'Warmth, which theſe Reflections occaſion, I anticipate in ſome 'Meaſure the Subject, and encroach on the Province which 'belongs to you.

'To reſtore the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, 'who by their own Supineneſs, 'and by the Perfidy of the '*French*, had loſt it; and to regain a Barrier for *Holland*, which 'lay naked and open to the Inſults of *France*, were the wiſe 'and generous Motives, which engaged *Britain* in the preſent 'War. We engaged as Confederates; but we have been made 'to proceed as Principals: Principals in Expence of Blood and of 'Treaſure, whilſt hardly a ſecond 'Place in Reſpect and Dignity, is 'allowed to us.

'In the Year 1706, the laſt of 'thoſe two Motives was effectually anſwer'd by the Reduction of 'the *Netherlands*; and might 'have been ſo by the Conceſſions, 'which, 'tis notorious, that the 'Enemy offered; but the firſt 'Motive remain'd ſtill in full 'force, and we are told, that tho' 'the Barrier of *Holland* was ſecured, the Trade of *Britain*, and

'the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, 'would be ſtill precarious. *Spain* 'therefore was to be conquered 'before we laid down our Arms; 'and we were made to expect, 'that the whole Attention of our 'Miniſters, would be applied to 'that Part of the War; like Men 'of reſign'd Underſtandings, we 'acquieſced, and flattered ourſelves, 'that ſince *Holland* had been ſe-'cured in the firſt Place, *Britain* 'would be taken Care of in the 'Second; but alas! theſe Expec-'tations, like many others, have 'failed us.

'From that Point of Time to 'this Hour, *France* has continued 'like a great Town, inveſted in-'deed on every Part; but attack-'ed only in one; in *Spain*, in *Sa-'voy*, on the *Rhine*, enough, and 'but juſt enough, has been done 'to ſerve as a Pretence for Eſti-'mates, and Demands of Supplies; 'but nothing deciſive, nothing, 'which had the Appearance of 'Earneſt has been ſo much as at-'tempted; except that Wiſe Ex-'pedition to *Thoulon*, which we 'ſuffered to be defeated before it 'began. The whole Streſs of 'War were wantonly laid where '*France* is beſt able to keep us at 'Bay; as if we fought only to 'make Oſtentation of our Valour, 'and of our Riches; Towns have 'been taken, and Battles have 'been won: The Mob huzza'd 'round Bonfires: The Stentor of 'the Chapel ſtrain'd his Throat in 'the Gallery; and the Stentor of '*Sarum* has deafned his Audience 'from the Pulpit. In the mean 'while, the *French* King has 'withdrawn his Troops from '*Spain*, and has put it out of his 'Power to reſtore that Monarchy 'to us, was he reduced low enough 'really to deſire to do it. The 'Duke of *Anjou* has had Leiſure 'to take off thoſe whom he ſuſ-'pected, to confirm his Friends, 'to regulate his Revenues, to in-'creaſe and form his Troops, and 'above all to rouze that Spirit in 'the *Spaniſh* Nation, which a Suc-'ceſſion of lazy and indolent Prin-'ces had lull'd aſleep.

'From hence it appears proba-'ble enough, that if the War con-'tinue much longer on the preſent 'Foot, inſtead of regaining *Spain*, 'we ſhall find the Duke of *Anjou* 'in a Condition to pay the Debt 'of Gratitude, and ſupport the 'Grandfather in his declining 'Years, by whoſe Arms in the 'Days of his Infancy, he was up-'held. The *Dutch* will have a 'larger and better Country than 'their own, at the Expence of '*Britain*, conquered for them by 'thoſe Miniſters, who once 'thought it impolitick to conſent, 'that even *Oſtend* ſhould be made 'a Part of their Barrier. The 'Emperor has already *Bavaria*, 'the Dutchy of *Mantua*, the 'State of *Milan*, and the King-'doms of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and ſome 'other Places dependent on theſe, 'may be added to his Portion; 'and by the little Care he now 'takes to ſupport King *Charles*, 'we may eaſily judge how his 'Concern will be, if that Prince 'ſhould be deprived of all the 'reſt.

'*Britain* may expect to remain 'exhauſted of Men and Money, 'to ſee her Trade divided among 'her Neighbours, her Revenues 'anticipated, even to future Ge-'nerations; and to have this only 'Glory left her, that ſhe has prov'd 'a Farm to the Bank, a Province 'to *Holland*, and a Jeſt to the 'whole World.

'If the Facts I have mention'd 'are true, and the Conſequences I 'have drawn from them are na-'turally deducible from ſuch Cau-'ſes; may not the King of *France* 'reaſonably

'reaſonably hope, tho' *Holland* 'ſhould be aggrandiz'd, that *Bri-* 'tain will be in Proportion weak- 'en'd; may he not hope, in ex- 'change for a few Towns, which 'he either bought or ſtole in the 'former War, to ſecure the *Spaniſh* 'Monarchy to the Houſe of *Bour-* 'bon for ever, by happily conclud- 'ing this?

'Let us now ſurvey the preſent 'State of our Domeſtick Affairs, 'and examine whether from the 'Conduct of the Miniſtry, and of 'the factious Whigs, the *French* 'King has not good Grounds to 'expect to ſee us in Confuſion; and 'by Conſequence, the great Band 'of the Confederacy diſſolved.

'Domeſtick Occurrences, the 'more they are examin'd, the great- 'er Weight will they add to the 'ſame Argument.

'You have in your ſecond Paper 'pointed out ſome few of thoſe 'innumerable Obligations, which 'the Whigs have laid on the *French* 'King; whenever you think fit to 'go to the Bottom of the Subject, 'I make no doubt but it will evi- 'dently appear, that *Lewis* XIV. 'has Reaſon enough to hope for 'Succeſs, from the Meaſures taken 'by the Miniſters and their Fac- 'tion at Home; as I have already 'ſhewn, that he has from the 'Conduct of the War Abroad.

'Notwithſtanding all the Pains 'which have been taken to leſſen 'her Character in the World by 'the Wit of the Kit-Cat, and the 'Sages of the Cellar; Mankind 'remains convinced, that a Queen 'poſſeſſed of all the Virtues requi- 'ſite to bleſs a Nation, or to make 'a private Family happy, ſits on 'the Throne.

'By an Exceſs of Goodneſs, ſhe 'delighted to raiſe ſome of her 'Servants to the higheſt Degrees 'of Riches, of Power, and of Ho- 'nour; and in this only Inſtance 'can be ſaid, to have grieved any 'of her Subjects.

'The Rule which ſhe had pre- 'ſcribed to theſe Perſons, as the 'Meaſure of their Conduct, was 'ſoon departed from. But ſo un- 'able were they to aſſociate with 'Men of honeſter Principles than 'themſelves, that the Sovereign 'Authority was parcelled out a- 'mong a Faction, and made the 'Purchaſe of Indemnity for an of- 'fending Miniſter. Inſtead of the 'mild Influence of a gracious 'Queen governing by Law, we 'ſoon felt the miſerable Conſe- 'quences of Subjection to the Will 'of an arbitrary Junto, to the Ca- 'price of an inſolent Woman.

'Unhappy Nation! which ex- 'pecting to be governed by the 'beſt, fell under the Tyranny of 'the worſt of her Sex: But now 'Thanks be to God, that Fury 'who broke looſe to execute the 'Vengeance of Heaven on a ſinful 'People, is reſtrain'd, and the 'Royal Hand is already reached 'out, to chain up the Plague.

Inviſum numen Terras Cælumque levabit.

'One would expect that on the 'firſt Appearance of the Queen's 'Diſpleaſure, the little Tyrants 'ſhould have had Recourſe to Sub- 'miſſion, and to Reſignation; but 'they believed the whole Nation 'as debauched and corrupted, as 'thoſe profligate Wretches, who 'were in their Confidence: They 'imagined, that under the Name 'of their Prince, they ſhould be 'able to govern againſt her de- 'clared Intention; and having 'uſurped the Royal Seat, reſolved 'to venture overturning the Cha- 'riot of Government, rather than 'to loſe their Place in it. They 'ſet their Miſtreſs at open Defi- 'ance; neither the Ties of Grati-

'tude,

'tude, nor the Bands of Allegi-
'ance were any Reſtraint to them.

'Their firſt Attempt was to
'take that Privilege from her,
'which the meaneſt of her Sub-
'jects enjoy, and Slavery was to
'purſue her, even into her Bed-
'chamber.

'Here the Nation in general
'took the Alarm, a Spirit of Loy-
'alty began to riſe, which the
'Faction foreſaw, would no longer
'bear to have the meaneſt Submiſ-
'miſſion ſhewn to the Miniſters,
'whilſt common Decency was
'hardly uſed towards the Throne.
'The Conſpirators reſolved there-
'fore to precipitate their Meaſures,
'and a raſh intemperate Sermon
'was made the Pretence of their
'Clamour. Thoſe who prove
'themſelves Friends to this Go-
'vernment, by avowing Principles
'inconſiſtent with any, preſumed
'daily to try the Title of the
'Queen, and to limit the Allegi-
'ance of the Subject. The Party
'Agents of every Rank were em-
'ploy'd to declaim in publick Pla-
'ces, and we had the Mortifica-
'tion to ſee Cabals of Upſtarts ſit
'in Judgment of the Right and
'Authority of the Crown; who,
'had it not been for the Profuſion
'of Royal Favour, could have had
'no Pretence to be common Try-
'ers in any Cauſe.

'By long inſipid Harangues,
'and fulſom Panegyricks, the Me-
'rits of the Miniſters were exalted:
'The whole Succeſs of the Admi-
'niſtration, both at Home and A-
'broad, was ſingly attributed to
'them; and leaſt the Queen ſhould
'think fit to declare them danger-
'ous, ſhe was by neceſſary Con-
'ſequence, from the Poſitions laid
'down, declar'd herſelf to be uſe-
'leſs.

'This Attempt had likewiſe an
'Effect contrary to what the Pro-
'jectors of it expected: The Fer-
'ment, inſtead of abating increas'd.
'The Bulk of the Nobility, Gen-
'try, Clergy, and Commonality
'of *Great-Britain*, declared them-
'ſelves loudly in the Cauſe of their
'Prince; and thoſe Diſorders which
'the Faction had raiſed for their
'Security, threatened their De-
'ſtruction.

'Not daunted yet, they reſolve
'to try a new Expedient, and the
'Intereſt of *Europe* is to be repre-
'ſented as inſeperable from that of
'the Miniſters.

Haud dubitant equidem implorare
quod uſquam eſt,
Flectere, ſi nequeunt Superos Ache-
ronta movebunt.

'The Members of the Bank, the
'*Dutch*, and the Court of *Vienna*,
'are called in as Confederates to the
'Miniſtry; and ſuch an Indignity
'is offer'd to the Crown, as no
'Man who has the Honour of his
'Country at Heart, can with Pa-
'tience hear.

'The Whigs finding all their
'Efforts to ſecure themſelves but
'vain, deſcended ſo low, as to
'wreak their Revenge upon ſome
'poor Wretches that were taken a-
'mong the Doctor's Mob; *Pur-*
'*chaſe*, and thoſe who were con-
'cerned in demoliſhing the Meet-
'ing-Houſes, were brought to their
'Tryals: Some of them were
'charged with a Riot, and came
'off with paying a Fine. Others
'of them they procured to be con-
'demn'd for High-Treaſon, but
'the Government thought fit to
'pardon them, to the great Mor-
'tification of their Enemies.

In the beginning of *May*, the Queen was pleaſed to make the following Promotion of General Officers.

Lieutenant-Generals, Lord *Shan-*
non, Marquis *de Montandre*, Lord
Montjoy,

Montjoy, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicolas Sankey*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Henry Holt*, Duke of *Northumberland*, *George Carpenter*, General *Mackartney*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, and Earl of *Stairs*.

Major Generals, *Thomas Handaſide*, *John Bayne*, *Barth. Ogilby*, *Sher. Davenport*, *Hayman Rook*, *Thomas Whetham*, *John Liveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *William Tatton*, *Joſeph Sabine*, *Edward Pearce*, *Roger Elliot*, *Thomas Pearce*, *Will. Evans*, *Joſeph Wightman*, *John Newton*, *Thomas Crowther*, *Charles Sibourg*, *Richard Holmes*, *George Kellum*, and *John Pepper*.

Brigadiers, *John Stewart*, Lord *Skerrin*, *William Watkins*, Earl *de Lorrain*, Lord *Paſton*, *William Breton*, *Richard Sutton*, *Henry Durel*, *Richard Ruſſel*, *Henry Morriſon*, *Samuel Maſham*, *Jacob Borr*, Earl of *Rochfort*, *Hans Hamilton*, Lord *William Hay*, Lord *John Carr*, *Francis Godfrey*, *John Hobart*, *Lewis Mordaunt*, *Thomas Ferras*, *Nicholas Lepel*, *Thomas Stanwix*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, and *James Nicholſon*.

About the middle of *May*, Dr. *Sacheverel* began his Triumphant Progreſs, which had ſome Influence on the enſuing Elections. He was welcom'd to *Oxford*, and magnificently entertain'd by the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houſes, and Perſons of Quality reſiding thereabouts: When he came near *Shrewſbury*, he was attended by near five Thouſand Horſe; and where-ever he came, the People paid him all imaginable Reſpect, being generally perſuaded, that the Proſecution againſt him was intended rather to bring an Odium on the Clergy in general, and on the avow'd Doctrines of the Church of *England*, which he maintain'd, than to correct his private Miſtakes.

In *September*, a Proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the Parliament, and another for the calling of a new one. The Earl of *Rocheſter* was declar'd Preſident of the Council, in the Room of the Lord *Somers*; the Duke of *Buckingham* Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſehold, in the Room of the Duke of *Devonſhire*; *Henry St. John*, Eſq; Secretary of State, in the Room of Mr. *Boyle*; and the Lord Chancellor *Cowper* reſigning to bear his Friends Company, the Great Seal was for a little Time in Commiſſion; but on the 19th of *October*, Sir *Simon Harcourt* was made Lord-Keeper; and at the ſame Time *James* Duke of *Ormond* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Room of the Earl of *Wharton*: Sir *Edward Northey* was again made Attorney-General; and Mr. *Raymond*, the Solicitor-General, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood: Dr. *Robinſon*, Dean of *Windſor*, was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*; and Dr. *Byſſe*, to the Biſhoprick of St. *David*'s: The Earl of *Portmore* was appointed General of the Forces in *Portugal*, in the Room of the Earl of *Galway*; and General *Webb* was made Governor of the *Iſle of Wight*; and an Alteration was made in the Lieutenancy of *London*, not at all to the Advantage of the Whigs, who, to ſhew their Spleen, did all that lay in their Power to deſtroy the publick Credit: They would rather ſee *England* made a Province to *France*, than be preſerv'd by a Tory Miniſtry: Nor were they more concern'd at the Alteration of the Miniſtry, than at the Elections of Members of Parliament, where they obſerv'd a great Majority againſt them, even in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, where they were not able to carry the Election of one Member.

On the 6th of *November*, a

Thankſgiving was obſerv'd, for the Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign; and on the 9th a Proclamation was iſſued, requiring all Ships coming from the *Baltick* to perform *Quarentine*, *Poland*, *Pruſſia*, *Pomerania*, *Hungary* and *Sweden*, being this Year afflicted with the Plague. An Order of Council was alſo publiſh'd about this Time, for putting in Execution an Act made in the 10th Year of *William* III. for ſuppreſſing of Lotteries.

Let us now look back a little upon the Tranſactions in *Ireland*. The Parliament of that Kingdom met this Year, the 20th of *May*, and *Allen Broderick*, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, being made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, *John Forſter*, Eſq; the Attorney-General, was choſen Speaker in his Room. Among the Supplies that were given by this Parliament, no leſs than 24000 *l.* was applied to the Maintenance of the *Palatines* that were ſent thither; and no doubt if this poor Kingdom was put upon advancing ſo much, *England* and the Plantations contributed in Proportion to maintain theſe Wretches, who were certainly, the moſt lazy, uſeleſs Generation upon the Face of the Earth.

But another Part of the Supplies of this, and the preceding Year, were more uſefully employ'd, namely, in Building an Arſenal near *Dublin*, and furniſhing it with Arms and Ammunition: And her Majeſty was pleas'd to grant the College of *Dublin* 5000 *l.* upon an Addreſs of the Parliament of *Ireland*, that was preſented her the laſt Year in their Behalf. The Statue of King *William*, erected by the City of *Dublin*, on *College-Green*, after the Battle of the *Boyne*, was this Year, on the 25th of *June*, very much defac'd: The Sword was almoſt twiſted out of one Hand, and the Truncheon wreſted out of the other: The Face was daub'd with Dirt, and other Indignities offer'd to it. Whereupon the Houſe of Lords apply'd to the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lord Lieutenant, to iſſue a Proclamation for Diſcovery of the Offenders, and a Proclamation came out accordingly, offering a Reward of 100 *l.* to the Diſcoverer, to which the City of *Dublin* added 50 *l.* more, and repair'd and beautified the Statue again; for which they had the Thanks of both Houſes of Parliament: And ſome time after, two of the Students of the College of *Dublin* were try'd, and convicted of defacing the ſaid Statue: For which they were fin'd 100 *l.* a piece, impriſon'd for ſix Months, and expell'd the College.

On the 28th of *Auguſt*, the Lord Lieutenant went to the Houſe of Peers, and having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, he made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein he commended them for their Wiſdom and Temper; thank'd them for their Supplies, and recommends to them the putting the Laws in Execution and Union among themſelves. Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 8th of *March*, and the Lord Lieutenant ſet out for *England*, where he found his Friends in a declining Condition, and was himſelf ſoon after turn'd out, and ſucceeded in his Government of *Ireland*, by the Duke of *Ormond*, as has been already mention'd.

On the 25th of *November*, the Parliament of *England* met; and her Majeſty having commanded the Commons to chuſe a Speaker, the Choice fell upon *William Bromley*, Eſq; Member for the Univerſity of *Oxford*: Who being preſented to the Queen the 27th, her Majeſty approv'd the Choice, and made the following Speech.

The Queen's Speech at the meeting of the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have, by calling this Parliament, made appear the Confidence I place in the Duty and Affection of my Subjects; and I meet you here with the greateſt Satisfaction, having no Reaſon to doubt, but that I ſhall find ſuch Returns as will add new Life to our Friends, and entirely diſappoint the Hopes of our Enemies.

To this End, I ſhall recommend to you what is abſolutely neceſſary for our common Safety.

The carrying on the War in all Parts, particularly in Spain, *with the utmoſt Vigour, is the likelieſt Means, with God's Bleſſing, to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace for us, and all our Allies, whoſe Support and Intereſt I have truly at Heart. For this Purpoſe, I muſt aſk of you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the neceſſary Supplies for the next Years Service; and let me put you in Mind, that nothing will add ſo much to their Efficacy, as Unanimity and Diſpatch.*

I cannot without great Concern mention to you, that the Navy, and other Offices, are burthened with heavy Debts; which ſo far affect the publick Service, that I moſt earneſtly deſire you to find ſome Way to anſwer thoſe Demands, and to prevent the like for the Time to come. The Juſtice of Parliament, in ſatisfying former Engagements, being the certain Way for preſerving and eſtabliſhing National Credit: I am ſenſibly touched with what my People ſuffer, by this long and expenſive War, to which, when it ſhall pleaſe God to put an End, the flouriſhing Condition of my Subjects ſhall be as much my Care, as their Safety is at preſent.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The Eyes of both Friends and Enemies are upon you; the Way to give Spirit to the one, and to defeat the reſtleſs Malice of the other, is to proceed in ſuch a Manner as becomes a Britiſh *Parliament.*

I ſhall in the plaineſt Words tell you my Intentions, and do this with the greater Satisfaction, becauſe I depend upon their being agreeable to you.

I am reſolved to ſupport and encourage the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed; to preſerve the* Britiſh *Conſtitution according to the Union.*

And to maintain the Indulgence by Law allowed to ſcrupulous Conſciences.

And that all theſe may be tranſmitted to Poſterity, I ſhall employ none but ſuch as are heartily for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover; *the Intereſt of which Family, no Perſon can be more truly concerned for than myſelf.*

Theſe are my Reſolutions, and your Concurrence with me in a ſteady purſuit of them, will beſt manifeſt your Zeal for our Religion, for the Intereſt of our Country, for your own Safety, and for my Honour.

On the 29th, the Lords attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, preſent our humble vnd hearty Thanks for your moſt gracious and excellent Speech, at the opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great Confi-

dence

dence your Majeſty is pleaſed to place in the Duty and Affection of your Subjects.

We conceive it to be of the higheſt Importance to carry on the War with Vigour, in all its Parts, and particularly in Spain, *in order to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace: And your Majeſty may be aſſured we ſhall concur in all reaſonable Methods to that End. And we humbly Hope that your Majeſty's great Example will engage all your Allies, to join with your Majeſty in doing their utmoſt to the ſame Purpoſe: We having the Happineſs to agree entirely with your Majeſty in the ſeveral Reſolutions you have declar'd ſo plainly and affectionately to your Parliament. And we think ourſelves oblig'd to repeat our Thanks for your Majeſty's great Care to tranſmit the Bleſſings of your Reign to Poſterity, by ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover..

We cannot alſo but have a particular Satisfaction in the Aſſurances your Majeſty has given, to maintain and encourage the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed; which is the firmeſt Support of the Monarchy, and the ſtrongeſt Defence againſt Popery.*

We have no more to add, but that we ſhall carefully endeavour, in all our Conſultations, to proceed with that Unanimity and Diſpatch, as may give the greateſt Weight to them: And to aſſure your Majeſty, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our Part to ſatisfy the World, that with an unſhaken Zeal we will conſtantly defend your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, Honour, and Dignity, on which our Safety and Happineſs ſo much depend.

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Am very glad to find I have your Concurrence in the Reſolutions I declar'd to you, and give you Thanks for this Addreſs ſo full of Affection to me, and Zeal for the publick Good.

On the ſecond of *December*, the Commons alſo waited on her Majeſty with an Addreſs, as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, do joyfully appear before your Majeſty, to return our moſt humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks from your whole People, whom your Majeſty has made Happy, by that Confidence you have been pleaſed to place in their Duty and Affection: And we bring our own moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, that we will make all ſuch Returns, as ſhall convince your Majeſty, that your Confidence has not been miſplaced.*

We are ſatisfied, we lie under all poſſible Obligations, both from our Duty to your Majeſty, and the Care we owe to our Country, effectually, and ſpeedily, to grant the neceſſary Supplies for a vigorous Proſecution of the War in all its Parts, and eſpecially in Spain: *This we ſhall ſtudy to do, till ſuch a Peace may be obtained, as your Majeſty, in your Royal Wiſdom ſhall judge to be ſafe and honourable for your Subjects, and all your Allies.*

We

We have no Reaſon to doubt of your Majeſty's Care in every Thing that concerns the Intereſt and Welfare of your People; but we think ourſelves obliged, in Juſtice to our fellow Subjects, and in order to make them bear with greater Chearfulneſs the Burthens we ſhall find neceſſary to lay upon them, moſt humbly to beſeech your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to continue your powerful Influences with all your Allies, that they may exert themſelves in the common Cauſe with Reſolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to ours.

The Burthen of thoſe heavy Debts, which preſſes your People with ſo ſenſible a Weight, is in ſome Meaſure alleviated by your princely Compaſſion. We ſhall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy ſuitable to it. The Honour and Juſtice of Parliament ſhall be by us inviolably maintain'd, and all ſuch other Meaſures purſued, by which the publick Credit may be preſerved and eſtabliſh'd.

Your faithful Commons are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs, in thoſe Reſolutions which you have declared; and do moſt heartily concur in all which you have been pleaſed to recommend to them.

We return your Majeſty our Thanks for the firm Aſſurances you have given, both by your Words, and by your Actions, of ſupporting and encouraging the Church of England *as by Law eſtabliſhed.*

As we are true Sons of that Church, we cannot but be tenderly concerned for its Proſperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclin'd to ſecure its Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Worſhip.

As we are fellow Subjects with thoſe Proteſtant Diſſenters, who are ſo unhappy to entertain Scruples againſt Conformity with our Church; we are deſirous, and determin'd to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law allowed them.

As we are Britains, *it is our common Intereſt, and ſhall be our joint Endeavour to preſerve that Union between the Parts of* Great-Britain, *on which the Safety of the whole depends.*

As we are Lovers of our excellent Conſtitution, both in Church and State, and ſolicitous that our Poſterity may be as happy in all future Ages, as we hope long to continue under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign; we ſhall always ſteadily adhere to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, *and be moſt watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, ſo neceſſary for the Preſervation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.*

Theſe are the Ends truly worthy your Majeſty's Purſuit: And we do with all Humility repreſent to your Majeſty, that the moſt effectual way to give Spirit to your Friends, and defeat the reſtleſs Malice of your Enemies, will be by Diſcountenancing all Perſons of ſuch Principles, and avoiding all Meaſures of ſuch Tendency, as may weaken your Majeſty's Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, *and advance the Hopes of the Pretender; and all other Principles and Meaſures that have lately threatned your royal Crown and Dignity, and which whenever they prevail will prove fatal to our whole Conſtitution both in Church and State.*

Her

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Am extremely well pleaſed with your Addreſs, and I fully depend upon the Aſſurances you give me of your Concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to you.

You may depend upon my Care, to encourage thoſe whoſe Principles are agreeable to our Conſtitutions in Church and State.

The ſame Day the Parliament met, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* aſſembled at St. *Paul*'s: And Dr. *Atterbury*, Dean of *Carliſle*, was choſen Prolocutor of the lower Houſe, by a great Majority: And on the 12th of *December*, her Majeſty ſent the following Letter to the Archbiſhop, to communicate to both Houſes.

Anne Reg.

'MOST Reverend Father in God, our right entirely beloved Counſellor, we greet you well: Being by God's Ordinance, according to our juſt Title, Defender of the Faith, and ſupreme Governor of the Church within this our Realm: We think ourſelves oblig'd to take all Occaſions of manifeſting our moſt tender Concern for the Honour and Proſperity of the Church of *England*, and for the Preſervation of the juſt Rights of all its Members.

'We have therefore by our Royal writ, ſummon'd the preſent Convocation, together with the Parliament, as in all Times has been accuſtom'd, that the Clergy might be employ'd in Buſineſs ſuitable to their ſacred Function; ſuch as might tend to the Advancement of Religion and Virtue, and redound to God's Glory, and the publick Benefit.

'It is with great Grief of Heart, we obſerve the ſcandalous Attempts, which of late Years have been made to infect the Minds of our good Subjects by looſe and prophane Principles, openly ſcattered and propagated among them.

'We think the Conſultations of the Clergy, particularly requiſite to repreſs theſe daring Attempts, and to prevent the like for the future.

'The juſt Abhorence that our Subjects, from all Parts of the Kingdom, have expreſſed of ſuch wicked Principles, and their Abbettors, give us good Ground to hope, that the Endeavours of the Clergy in this Reſpect will not be unſucceſsful.

'For our Part, we are ready to give them all fitting Encouragement, to proceed in the Diſpatch of ſuch Buſineſs as properly belongs to them, and to grant them ſuch Powers as ſhall be thought requiſite for carrying on ſo good and deſirable a Work; in Confidence that our Royal Intentions in that Behalf, will not be fruſtrated, nor the Ends of ſuch Aſſemblies defeated by any unſeaſonable Diſputes between the two Houſes of Convocation, about unneceſſary Forms and Methods of Proceeding: We earneſtly recommend that ſuch Diſputes may ceaſe; and we are determined to do all that in us lies, to compoſe and extinguiſh them. All which we require you to communicate to the Biſhops and Clergy of your Province

'Province in Convocation aſſem-
'bled. And ſo we bid you hear-
'tily farewel.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the Twelfth Day of* December 1710. *In the Ninth Year of our Reign. By her Majeſty's Command,*

DARTMOUTH.

On the 13th the upper Houſe drew up an Addreſs to her Majeſty, to which they demanded the Concurrence of the lower Houſe; but when theſe deſired that ſome Heads might be enlarged upon, and that the ſeveral Particulars in the Queen's Letter might be anſwer'd; his Grace and their Lordſhips let the inferior Clergy know, they would not admit them to make any Alterations in the Addreſs, and the Archbiſhop adjourned them to the 17th of *January*.

About this Time Information being given that Lieutenant General *Meredith*, Major General *Mackartney*, and Brigadier *Honywood*, had drank Damnation and Confuſion to the preſent Miniſters, and to thoſe who had any Hand in turning out the old, Mr. *Granville*, Secretary of War, was directed to ſignify to them, that the Queen had no further Occaſion for their Service: But notwithſtanding their inſolent Behaviour, the Queen permitted them to ſell their reſpective Regiments.

On the 26th of *December*, *Conſtantine Phipps*, Eſq; who was Council for Dr. *Sacheverell*, was conſtituted Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; and the ſame Month the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, were inſtall'd Knights of the Garter; the Electoral Prince of *Hanover* by his Proxy the Lord *Halifax*, and the other two in Perſon. This *Chriſtmas* her Majeſty left off her Mourning, which ſhe had worn two Years for the Prince, and the Court appeared in its former Splendor.

The Duke of *Marlborough* returning to *England* in the Holy-Days, was viſited by the new Miniſters, and did not think fit to quit his Poſt yet, as his Friends gave out he would, tho' he made a Reſignation of his Dutcheſs's Places (except the Rangerſhip) finding ſhe had rendered herſelf very unacceptable to her Majeſty, by her imperious Behaviour: On the other Side the Queen renewed his Commiſſion, and let him have the Nomination of the Generals, who were to ſerve under him.

The Queen having received Advice of the ill Succeſs of King *Charles*'s Affairs in *Spain*, ſent Meſſages to both Houſes of Parliament, to acquaint them with it, and that ſhe had given Directions for ſending and procuring Troops to repair his Loſſes; whereupon they addreſs her Majeſty, aſſuring her, that they would effectually ſupport her Majeſty in the Proſecution of ſuch Meaſures as ſhe ſhould think proper for retrieving the Loſs in *Spain*.

This put the Lords upon enquiring into the Management of the War in that Kingdom, which ended in an Approbation of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s good Conduct, for which he received the Thanks of the Houſe; but the Earl of *Galway*, the Generals *Tyrawley* and *Stanhope*, as well as the late Miniſtry, were pretty ſeverely cenſured, as to their Management of that War, as appears by the following Repreſentation.

Repre-

Repreſentation of the Lords, concerning the War in Spain.

'WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do with all Humility and Thankfulneſs acknowledge your great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in ordering to be laid before us many Letters and Papers relating to the War in *Spain*; by which, and by the Examination of divers Perſons, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Earl of *Peterborough*, who by your Majeſty's Permiſſion informed us with great Exactneſs of many Particulars, and gave us a very faithful, juſt, and honourable Account of the Councils of War held in *Valencia*; we have been enabled to diſcover ſome of thoſe many Miſcarriages, which have diſappointed the Hopes your Majeſty, and all *Europe*, juſtly conceived, from the Reſolutions of your Parliament; and had they been purſued with as much Care by thoſe whom your Majeſty intruſted, as they were taken with Zeal and good Affection, the Succeſs, by the Bleſſing of God, might have anſwer'd thoſe Expectations.

'When we conſider, how generouſly your Majeſty engaged in this War, for aſſerting the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, which had been wreſted from them by the Artifices and Uſurpations of the *French* King, when a Prince of that illuſtrious Family came to your Majeſty for Refuge againſt Oppreſſion, and that your Majeſty had received him into your Protection, moved thereunto, not only by your own innate Goodneſs, but by the Voice of your People too, who were ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Treaſure, for the Support of your Majeſty in the Defence of ſo righteous a Cauſe: And when we further conſider, what would have been the happy Fruits of a ſucceſsful War in *Spain*, the Honour of your Majeſty, the Safety, Wealth, and Proſperity of your own Dominions, and the laſting Peace of *Europe*, we are aſtoniſhed to find, that any employed by your Majeſty ſhould contribute to the Diſappointment of ſo glorious a Deſign, or ſo much as neglect to promote it.

'We are extreamly ſurpriz'd to find, by all the Accounts, that of 29,395 Men given by Parliament for the Service of the War in *Spain*, there ſhould be preſent in *Spain* at the Time of the Battle of *Almanza*, only 13,759.

'However the Earl of *Galway*, who commanded your Majeſty's Troops at that Time in *Spain*, may have deſerved to be cenſur'd in other Reſpects, we cannot charge him with the Deficiencies of 1710 Men, twice reckon'd in the Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill*.

'Nor of 876 Men of Lord *Barimore*'s Regiment, reduced by the Earl of *Peterborough*, and was then raiſing in *England*.

'Nor of 1833 Men allowed for Servants of the Officers belonging to the Regiments actually in *Spain*, and not reduc'd at the Time of the Battle.

'Nor of 151 of the Widows Men for the Regiments in *Spain* at that Time.

'Nor of 3741 Men, of the Regiments of *Farrington*, *Hamilton*, *Mohun*, *Brudenel*, *Allen*, and *Toby Caulfield*, that were

'reduced

'reduced ſome Time before the 'Battle.

'Nor of the 622 non-commiſ-'ſion'd Officers, and private Men 'of *Bloſſets* Regiment, that were 'reduced by the Earl of *Rivers*, 'incorporated into *Sybourg*'s.

'For whatever Defects there 'have been, theſe are moſt of 'them juſtly to be imputed to 'thoſe who had the Management 'of your Majeſty's Affairs here, 'whoſe Duty it was to give the 'neceſſary Orders, and to require 'the due Execution of them, 'for a Service which the Nation 'had ſo much at Heart, as the re-'covering *Spain* out of the Hands 'of the *French*.

'And therefore whatever the 'Reaſons may have been, for 'reckoning the Regiments of *Ho-'tham* and *Hill* twice, in the Eſti-'mate preſented to the Houſe of 'Commons; yet ſince the Num-'ber of Men demanded for that 'Year's Service, was readily a-'greed by them, we could not 'but be of Opinion, that the 'two Regiments upon the *Spaniſh* 'Eſtabliſhment, twice demanded 'and provided for by the Parlia-'ment, were not ſupplied as they 'ought to have been.

'And upon Conſideration, of 'the other Deficiencies, we have 'found Reaſon to reſolve, that by 'not ſupplying the Deficiencies of 'the Men, given by Parliament 'for the War in *Spain*, the Mi-'niſters have greatly neglected 'that Service, which was of the 'greateſt Importance.

'And yet, Negligence, and the 'Profuſion of vaſt Sums of Money 'given by Parliament, are not 'the only Faults we have to lay 'before your Majeſty; we beg 'leave to add that unaccountable 'Advice given at *Valencia*, for an 'offenſive War at that Time in '*Spain*, and approved of here, 'notwithſtanding it was well 'known how few Troops we had 'in *Spain*, even with the Addi-'tion of thoſe ſent with the Earl 'of *Rivers*, and the fatal Battle of '*Almanza* that enſued; the Steps 'that led to it, and the ſad Con-'ſequences that attended it, under 'which we ſtill labour.

'The Earl of *Galway*, Lord '*Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, 'inſiſting in a Conference held at '*Valentia*, ſome time in *January* '1706-7. in the Preſence of the 'King of *Spain*; and your Ma-'jeſty's Name being uſed in Main-'tenance of their Opinion, for 'an offenſive War, contrary to 'the King of *Spain*'s Opinion, 'and that of all the general Offi-'cers, and publick Miniſters there, '(except the Marquis *Das Minas*) 'and that Opinion of the Earl of '*Galway*, Lord *Tyrawly*, and Ge-'neral *Stanhope* being purſued in 'the Operations of the following 'Campaign, was the unhappy Oc-'caſion of the Battle of *Almanza*, 'and one great Cauſe of our Miſ-'fortunes in *Spain*, and of the 'Diſappointment of the Duke of '*Savoy*'s Expedition before *Thou-'lon*, concerted with your Ma-'jeſty.

'And it appears by the Earl of '*Sunderland*'s Letters, that the 'carrying on the War offenſively 'in *Spain*, was approved and di-'rected by the Miniſters, not-'withſtanding the Deſign of at-'tempting *Thoulon*, which the 'Miniſters at that Time knew was 'concerted with the Duke of *Sa-'voy*; and therefore are juſtly to 'be blam'd for contributing to all 'our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to 'the Diſappointment of the Ex-'pedition againſt *Thoulon*.

'Before we conclude this hum-'ble Addreſs to your Majeſty, we 'think ourſelves obliged to ac-'quaint your Majeſty, that as the

'Earl

‘ Earl of *Galway* has in yielding ‘ the Poſt of your Majeſty's Troops ‘ to the *Portugueze* in *Spain*, act- ‘ ed contrary to the Honour of ‘ the Imperial Crown of *Great- ‘ Britain*: So we find the Earl of ‘ *Peterborough*, during the time he ‘ had the Honour of commanding ‘ the Army in *Spain*, did perform ‘ many great and eminent Servi- ‘ ces; and if the Opinion he gave ‘ in the Council of War at *Va- ‘ lencia* had been followed, it ‘ might very probably have pre- ‘ vented the Misfortunes that have ‘ ſince happened in *Spain*.

Having laid before your Majeſty this faithful Repreſentation of the Miſmanagements of thoſe Perſons, intruſted with your moſt important Affairs, and to whoſe Councils and Conduct the fatal Miſcarriages of the War in *Spain* are in great Meaſure to be imputed; we have an entire Confidence, that your Majeſty will give ſuch Orders, and take ſuch Meaſures with Regard to our preſent Circumſtances, as may retrieve the bad Effects of that unhappy Management, to the Advantage of the common Cauſe, and to the obtaining a falſe and honourable Peace.

The Commons preſented ſeveral Addreſſes to her Majeſty, for laying the publick Accounts before them: And a Petition being preferr'd by the Inhabitants of St. *Olave Southwark*, and other adjacent Pariſhes, Complaining of the great Number of *Palatines* crouded together, inſomuch that they feared it might occaſion ſome contagious Diſtemper; and that not having wherewithal to ſubſiſt themſelves, they were likely to become chargeable to their Pariſhes: A Committee was appointed to enquire upon what Invitation or Encouragement, the *Palatines* came over; and what Monies were expended in bringing them into *Britain*, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid: And they addreſs'd her Majeſty alſo, for an Account of what Money had been paid the *Palatines*, and by whoſe Advice they were brought over; but upon a Principle of Honour, her Majeſty concealed their Names: The Commons having finiſh'd all their Enquiries, as to Miſmanagements, Frauds, and Miſapplications of the publick Money, and concerning the *Palatines*, &c. they drew up the following Repreſentation to her Majeſty.

The Commons Repreſentation, concerning the publick Miſmanagements, Frauds, and other Abuſes in the Revenue, and the bringing over the Palatines.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, have with the utmoſt Zeal and Unanimity applied ourſelves to the Diſpatch of thoſe great and important Affairs, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to recommend to us from the Throne; and we humbly hope, that we have in every Reſpect anſwer'd your Majeſty's Expectations in calling this Parliament.

In making ſuitable Proviſion for the publick Service, we have met with great Difficulties from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums with which the publick Revenues ſtand charged for long Terms of Years to come. However, we have not been diſcouraged; but have with greater Diligence carried on our Endeavours to raiſe ſuch Supplies, as we

truſt will be effectual, not only for the Service of the preſent Year, but alſo for the Diſcharge of the heavy Debts, ſo long and ſo juſtly complained of: And as the abſolute Neceſſity of carrying on the War, and our Reſolutions to ſupport the publick Credit, and maintain the Honour and Juſtice of Parliament, have obliged us to increaſe the Burden of Taxes upon our Fellow Subjects; ſo we are perſuaded, that the ſame Reaſons will induce them to pay thoſe Taxes with Chearfulneſs and Satisfaction.

At the ſame Time we have thought it another Part of our Duty, to enquire into the Cauſes of the heavy Debts we labour under, to trace the Source of that great Evil, as what we thought would in ſome Degree ſatisfy the Minds of your People, and prevent the like Miſchief for the future.

This was a Promiſe, and an Aſſurance which we preſumed to give your Majeſty at the Beginning of this Seſſion; And now at the Concluſion of it, we beg Leave to lay before your Majeſty the Reſult of our Enquiries, which we hope your Majeſty will not judge to be unworthy of your Royal Conſideration.

In examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the Beginning of it, we find that in ſeveral Years, the Service has been enlarged, and the Charges of it encreaſed beyond the Bounds preſcribed; and the annual Supplies granted by Parliament, to this new and illegal Practice, we muſt in great Meaſure aſcribe the Riſe and Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon the Nation; nor does the Conſequence of it end there: For we muſt alſo repreſent it to your Majeſty, as a dangerous Invaſion of the Right of Parliament. The Commons muſt ever aſſert it as their ſole and undoubted Privilege, to grant Money, and to adjuſt and limit the Proportions of it: And when your Majeſty has recommended to them, to conſider of Supplies, and they have deliberated upon the ſeveral Eſtimates for the annual Services, and conſidered and determined what the Nation is able to bear; their Proceedings would be very vain, and ineffectual, if after the reſpective Sums are ſettled and granted, thoſe through whoſe Hands the Diſpoſition of them paſſed, are allowed in any Meaſure to alter and enlarge them. This is an Attempt, which very little differs from levying Money without Conſent of Parliament, as will appear to your Majeſty from this one Conſideration, that a Charge of that Kind once incurred, and laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any other publick Office, is ſo far binding upon Parliament, that how little ſoever they approve of the Means, by which it was contracted, yet the publick Credit being pawn'd, the Commons cannot, without the Ruin of that, refuſe to provide for it.

This alſo has been an Occaſion, why great Sums of unappropriated Money, ariſing from the Exceedings and Surpluſages of ſome of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied as they ought to have been, in Aid of the Deficiencies of other Funds. Had this juſt Care been obſerved, the Debts of the Nation could not have encreaſed to ſo exorbitant an Height; but other Uſes were found out, ſuch as were neither voted nor addreſſed for by Parliament, which therefore we adjudge to have been a Miſapplication of publick Money.

With Regard to the Debts of the Navy we find, that one great Diſcouragement and Burden, which that Part of the Service has lain under, has been from a Liberty

that has been uſed, of diverting ſeveral Sums iſſued to that Service, and transfering them to other Purpoſes, for which they were not intended; particularly, that the Sum of ſix Hundred and ſix Thouſand eight Hundred and ſix Pounds, ſeven Shillings and ſeven Pence, belonging to the Navy, has been paid for Proviſions, ſupplied to Land Forces ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*; for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of thoſe Forces, nor any Part of that Sum reaſſigned to the Victualling, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Acts of Parliament provided, and the many Letters writ, and the Repreſentations made to the Treaſury in that Behalf. This unjuſtifiable Proceeding has been a Diſcouragement to the Seamen; occaſioned the paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts, and has very much contributed to ſink the Credit of the Navy.

To this we muſt add the many notorious Embezlements, and ſcandalous Abuſes, which appear to have been practiſed, as well in the Management of your Majeſty's Brew-Houſe, as in the Contracts for furniſhing the Navy with Beer: We have already preſumed to addreſs your Majeſty, that ſeveral Perſons, whom we diſcovered to have been guilty of thoſe Frauds, ſhould be proſecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely rely upon your Majeſty's moſt gracious Aſſurances, that thoſe Proſecutions ſhall be effectually carried on: But we muſt alſo, upon this Occaſion, beg leave farther to repreſent to your Majeſty that the Commiſſioners pointed to take Care of the victualling your Majeſty's Navy, have been guilty of great Negligence and Remiſneſs in their Duty; for the Inſtructions which go along with that Commiſſion, are ſo well adapted to the preventing thoſe very Abuſes which have been committed, that nothing but a notorious Miſmanagement in that Office, and an inexcuſable Neglect in purſuing thoſe Inſtructions, could have given way to the great Loſs the publick has ſuſtained in that Part of the Service.

The evil Effects of this Miſmanagement in publick Offices, and Miſapplication of Parliamentary Supplies, have been encreaſed by that very Method of bringing in the publick Money; for it has appeared to us, that the Receivers of the Land-Tax, and of the other Revenues, have not been called upon to pay in the Money they had received in due Time, as the Law requires; an unaccountable Indulgence of thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to oblige thoſe Receivers to make due and punctual Payments: That on the 8th of *December* 1710, there was an Arrear of the ſeveral Land-Taxes for five Years, ending the 24th of *March* 1709, amounting to the Sum of two Hundred ſeventy-two Thouſand, five Hundred ninety-ſix Pounds, eight Shillings and Eight-pence; ſome part of which was paid into the Exchequer after the Commons had ordered an Enquiry into the Matter: Yet the Sum ſtanding out, at the Beginning of *April*, was one Hundred eighty Thouſand four Hundred thirty-nine Pounds ſeven Shillings and Six-pence Half-penny. From theſe Omiſſions, the publick remains long under the Load of Intereſt, for want of that Money, which lies in the Hands of Receivers; ſo that the Supplies granted to your Majeſty, however large, or well proportioned to the Occaſions of the War, could never prove effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts; whilſt they were neither collected, nor diſ-

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burs'd faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods deſign'd by Parliament. Thus far have we proceeded in diſcovering ſome of thoſe Cauſes, which have brought ſo great a weight of Debts upon the Nation; and we might have made a much greater Progreſs in our Enquiries, if the Accounts of the publick Money had been regularly paſſed; but to our great Surprize and Concern we find, that they who of late Years have had the Management of your Majeſty's Treaſury, and ought to have compelled the ſeveral Accomptants duly to paſs their reſpective Accounts, have been guilty of ſo notorious a Breach of Truſt, and of ſo high an Injuſtice to the Nation, that of the Monies granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the publick Service, to *Chriſtmas* 1710, there remains unaccounted for the Sum of thirty-five Millions three Hundred and two Thouſand one Hundred and ſeven Pounds; for a great Part of which no Accompts have ſo much as been laid before the Auditors: And for the reſt, though ſome Account have been brought in, yet they have not been proſecuted by the Accomptants, and finiſhed. This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at ſo exact a Knowledge of the State of the Nation, with Regard to the publick Money, as we wiſh'd, and might have expected! And your Majeſty will pleaſe to conſider, in ſuch an immenſe Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezlements may be concealed, and how juſtly to be ſuſpected, that ſo ſcandalous a Remiſneſs has been allowed with no other Deſign. We humbly beſeech your Majeſty that you will give immediate and effectual Directions, for the compelling the ſeveral impreſt Accomptants, ſpeedily to audite their Accompts, and in the mean Time, we humbly hope your Majeſty will approve the Reſolutions of your Commons, that ſuch of the Accomptants, who have neglected their Duty, in proſecuting their Accompts, ought no longer to be intruſted with receiving the publick Money.

We cannot omit taking Notice to your Majeſty of another extraordinary Inſtance, in which the publick Money has been miſapplied, by bringing over the poor *Palatines*, to inhabit and ſettle themſelves in this Kingdom: This was not only an extravagant and unreaſonable Expence in itſelf; but many other ways uneaſy and grievous to your People; for as it was viſible, that ſuch Numbers of neceſſitous and uſeleſs Foreigners, muſt unavoidably tend to the Encreaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom: So being a Mixture of all Religions, it was evident how dangerous they might prove to the Quiet of our Government, and the Conſtitution of our eſtabliſhed Church. Upon what Encouragement and Invitation they came over, we have not been able to diſcover; but we look upon it as certain, that the Calling over ſo many Families, from a Country ſo remote, could not be brought about without Induſtry and Contrivance; and thoſe who were concerned in it, ſeem'd to have been conſcious of the Evil of their own Deſigns, by the Secrecy with which they purſued them. Your Majeſty in your Wiſdom, will recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded; and we humbly repreſent it as our Opinion, that the Authors of it were Enemies to your Majeſty and Kingdom.

We beg leave to offer to your Majeſty's Conſideration but one Thing more, which has alarmed your People with juſt Fears: The arbitrary Attempt of new model-

ling Corporations, by impoſing a Charter upon the Borough of *Bewdeley*, a Charter void and illegal, not being accepted by the Corporation then in being, deſtructive of the Conſtitution of Parliament, transferring the Rights of Electors to others, and injurious to your Majeſty's Subjects, in diveſting them of their Franchiſes and Freeholds, even after they had been affirm'd by Judgments, upon the rigorous Proſecution of *Quo Warranto*'s. We return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for putting a Stop to ſo pernicious a Precedent, by ordering the proper Methods to be taken, for repealing the ſaid Charter, and quieting the Borough in the Poſſeſſion of their antient Privileges: We are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's tender Regard to the Rights of all your People, and we cannot without Indignation, reflect upon the oppreſſive Deſigns of thoſe evil Counſellors, who endeavoured to have brought a Blemiſh of this kind upon your Majeſty's moſt juſt and gentle Reign.

From all theſe evil Practices, and worſe Deſigns of ſome Perſons, who had by falſe Profeſſions of Love to their Country, inſinuated themſelves into your Royal Favour, irreparable Miſchief had accrued to the Publick, had not your Majeſty, in your great Wiſdom, ſeaſonably diſcovered the fatal Tendency of ſuch Meaſures; and out of Goodneſs to your People, removed from the Adminiſtration of Affairs, thoſe who had ill anſwered the favourable Opinion your Majeſty had conceived of them, and in ſo many Inſtances groſly abus'd the great Truſt repos'd in them. Your People could with greater Patience have ſuffered the manifold Injuries done to themſelves, by the Frauds and Depredations of ſuch evil Miniſters, had not the ſame Men proceeded to treat your ſacred Perſon with Undutifulneſs and Diſregard; but as the Intereſts of your Majeſty and your People are inſeparable, and are by your Majeſty, and your good Subjects inſeparably purſued, the Wrong which theſe Men had done to the Publick, drew upon them your Royal Diſpleaſure; and their Irreverence towards your Majeſty, juſtly expos'd them to the Indignation of your People.

Your Majeſty had from the Beginning of your auſpicious Reign, expreſſed a truly Chriſtian Moderation, by Promiſes of Lenity and Protection to all your peaceable Subjects; and of Countenance and Favour to thoſe, who ſhould recommend themſelves by their Zeal for the eſtabliſhed Government in Church and State; but theſe Miniſters fram'd to themſelves wild and unwarrantable Schemes of Ballancing Parties; and under a falſe Pretence of Temper and Moderation, did really encourage Faction, by diſcountenancing and depreſſing Perſons zealouſly affected to your Majeſty and to the Church, and by extending their Favour and Patronage to Men of licentious and impious Principles, ſuch as ſhake the very Foundation of all Government, and all Religion.

Out of our unfeigned Zeal for your Majeſty's Honour and Service, and faithful Affection to the publick Good, we cannot forbear, with all Humility and Earneſtneſs to beſeech your Majeſty, that you would avoid, as the greateſt Enemies to your Royal Dignity, and to your Peoples Safety, all Perſons who ſhall endeavour to engage you in ſuch pernicious Meaſures; and that you would employ in Places of Authority and Truſt, ſuch only as have given good Te-

ſtimonies of their Duty to your Majeſty, and of their Affection to the true Intereſt of your Kingdom.

Theſe are the humble Deſires of your faithful Commons, and theſe we know to be your Majeſty's gracious Intentions; from your tender Concern for this Church and Nation, and from what you lately have done, and are going on to do, for the Happineſs and Satisfaction of your People, we promiſe ourſelves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application: And from our Duty to your Majeſty, and our Fidelity to our Truſt, your Majeſty may confide in us, that we will, upon all Occaſions, defend and ſupport your Majeſty and our happy Conſtitution, againſt all Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever.

An Account of what Beer the Publick was defrauded of, by the Brewers that furniſhed the Queen's Navy.

THE Perſons mention'd in this Repreſentation, to be proſecuted for defrauding the Publick, were *Thomas Ridge*, Eſq; Member for *Portſmouth*, concerning whom, the Houſe reſolv'd 1. That he was guilty of great Frauds and Abuſes, by having contracted to furniſh 5,530 Tuns of Beer upon his own Account, and 2704 Tun of Beer in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Dixon*, and having received Bills for the whole, altho' he deliver'd but 3213 Tuns on the firſt, and but 1269 upon the latter Contract.

2. That the ſaid *Thomas Ridge*, Eſq; be for the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes expelled this Houſe.

3. That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Direction to the Attorney General, to proſecute the ſaid Mr. *Ridge* for his ſaid Frauds and Abuſes.

The other Perſons ordered to be proſecuted, were Mr. *Dixon*, for having in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Ridge*, deliver'd but 1269 Tuns, inſtead of 2704.

Mr. *Player*, another Brewer of *Portſmouth*, who had delivered but 4164 Tuns inſtead of 7724 Tuns he had received Bills for.

Mr. *Rolfe*, who for 2782 Tuns, had delivered but 1102.

Mr. *Beſt*, who for 455 Tuns, had delivered but 331.

Mr. *Turhurſt*, who for 883 Tuns, had delivered but 126.

Mr. *Kelly*, who for 1424 Tuns had delivered but 202.

Capt. *Whitehall* and Mr. *Wilkins*, Agent Victuallers, the firſt for diſpenſing with Mr. *Kelly*'s ſwearing the Affidavits on the Delivery of the Beer, and being Privy to the Frauds and Abuſes committed by the ſaid *Kelly*. The other for certifying the Delivery of much greater Quantities of Beer than were delivered.

Stephen Moxley, for being privy to the imbezling great Quantities of Beer and Caſks.

Mr. *Horſington*, for giving a Certificate to defraud the Queen of 25 Tuns of Beer.

It ſeems the Beer that was not delivered was indeed never brew'd; but the Captains and Purſers agreed to take ſo much ſhort of what the Government allowed the ſeveral Ships Companies; in Conſideration whereof, the Brewer allowed the Captain and Purſer a Sum of Money, and the reſt he put in his Pocket; and the Purſer gave him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer. And this Practice had been wink'd at by all the Whig Miniſtry: Now either theſe Quantities of Beer were neceſſary for the Seamen, or they were unneceſſary:

If

If they were neceſſary, they certainly underwent great Hardſhips for want of it: If they were unneceſſary, the Government threw away ſo much Money, which one would have thought was not conſiſtent with that frugal Management of the publick Treaſure ſo much boaſted of.

The Convocation met the 17th of *January*, to which Day they had been adjourned, and further adjourned to the 24th. When the Queen's Licence, impowering them to enter upon Buſineſs, was read, this gave great Satisfaction to the Friends of the Church; for thoſe Aſſemblies had of late Years been render'd in a manner Uſeleſs by the Whiggiſh Faction; they were ſummoned indeed, but never ſuffered to enter upon Buſineſs.

How the Clergy ought to behave themſelves, if ever this ſhould happen to be the Caſe again, is broadly hinted by two very eminent Fathers of our Church, namely, his late Grace of *Canterbury*, and the late Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; whatever elſe they ſeem to differ in, they agree in this, that Convocations, or Synods, are abſolutely neceſſary to the Being of a Church; and where that the Prince denies them a Liberty of ſitting (and acting) they are nevertheleſs bound in Conſcience, at the Hazard of all their Temporal Concerns, to aſſemble, and make ſuch Rules and Orders as are proper for the Government of the Church; and that a Law prohibiting them ſo to aſſemble and act, is of no greater Authority, than an Act forbidding the People to aſſemble for Divine Worſhip would be. The former of theſe Aſſemblies being as neceſſary for the Support and Propagation of the Chriſtian Religion in the World, as the latter. His Grace of *Canterbury*'s Words are theſe, *State of the Church, and Clergy of* England, p. 86.

Tho' the King has (I conceive) ſuch an Authority by Law, over our Convocations that he may prorogue them when he will, and grant them a Licence, or not, to act as he pleaſes; yet ſtill I have affirmed, and I ſee no Cauſe to retract my Aſſertion, that this Authority he is obliged in Conſcience to exerciſe, for the publick Good of the Church and Realm; and therefore ought not, either to hinder their ſitting, or to reſtrain their acting, when it would be for the Advance of either, that they ſhould meet and do the Work that belongs to them.

As therefore in the Civil Affairs of the Realm, the Prince has other Council to adviſe him; and upon their Deliberations proceeds to act not only with greater Advantage to the Publick, but with a Satisfaction to himſelf likewiſe; and ſo in thoſe which concern the State of the Church; I make no doubt but that it is the Duty, as well as Wiſdom of a Chriſtian King, to conſult of theſe Matters with thoſe who have the Government of it committed to them by God; and by their Direction and Aſſiſtance to manage himſelf in the Exerciſe of this great Branch of his Royal Supremacy; and neither obſtinately to refuſe the Clergy Liberty to aſſemble, when they think it would be for the Service of the Church, and the Benefits of Religion to come together; nor yet unreaſonably require their Attendance, when there is nothing at all, or nothing of any Conſequence to be done by them.

But, however, ſhould it ſo fall out (as yet it is to be hop'd it ſhall not in a Chriſtian Kingdom) that the Prince ſhould neglect his Duty

Duty in this Particular, and ſo not give his Clergy the Opportunity of Meeting and Acting, when it would be of a real Benefit to the Church that they ſhould aſſemble, and provide for the State of it: In that Caſe, I conceive it would be the Duty of thoſe, who are the Fathers and Governors of it, to apply to him for his Permiſſion to come together; to remonſtrate with Humility, but yet with a Chriſtian Freedom, to be the Neceſſities of the Church, the Evils that are to be remedied, and the Reaſon they have to hope, that by their aſſembling, they may provide ſome Remedy for them: And to preſs him in the Name of God, and in purſuance of that Truſt, which the publick has repoſed in him, to give a favourable Anſwer to their Requeſts.

When this done, if the Prince ſhall continue Deaf to their Remonſtrances, and refuſe them the Liberty they ſo reaſonably and dutifully deſire him, then indeed they may have juſt Cauſe to complain that he abuſes his Authority, and to conſider what is next to be done for the Honour of God, and the Safety of his Church committed to them. But otherwiſe, I cannot but think it too ſoon to complain of the Prince that he does not ſuffer the Clergy to meet and act, whilſt they have not ſo much as once applied to him for his Permiſſion, nor done any thing to convince him, that it is needful for him ſo to do.

To conclude theſe Particulars, ſhould we ever be ſo unhappy under a Chriſtian Magiſtrate, as to be deny'd all Liberty of theſe Aſſemblies, tho' the Governors and Fathers of the Church ſhould with all their Care and Intereſt endeavour to obtain it; ſhould he ſo far abuſe his Prerogative, as to turn it not only to the Detriment, but to the Ruin of all true Religion and Morality among us, and thereby make it abſolutely neceſſary for ſomething extraordinary to be done to preſerve both; in ſuch a Caſe of Extremity, I have before ſaid, and I ſtill adhere to it, that the Biſhops and Paſtors of the Church muſt reſolve to hazard all for the Diſcharge of their Duty. *They muſt meet, conſult, and reſolve on ſuch Meaſures, as by God's Aſſiſtance they ſhall think their unhappy Circumſtances do require, and be content to ſuffer any Loſs, or to run any Danger for their ſo doing.* For then the Prince would only have the Name of a Chriſtian, but would act like an Infidel; and ſo having thrown off the Care and Protection of the Church, it would naturally return to the Biſhops and Paſtors to whom Chriſt committed it, to take upon themſelves the Care and Protection of it.

Theſe are the Principles which I formerly laid down; to theſe I ſtill adhere; and as immoderately as ſome may pretend I ſet up the Prince's Authority, yet I hope by God's Grace, ſhould Things come to ſuch a Paſs, I ſhould act as firmly in Defence of my Religion and Church, by theſe Principles, as any of thoſe who now talk with ſo much Bitterneſs againſt me.

Thus far his Grace: And no doubt, if the Church had happen'd to fall into ſuch perilous Circumſtances in his Days, he would have hazard all, rather than deſerted his Principles.

The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Words are theſe, *Rights of an* Engliſh *Convocation*, p. 24.

So far are the Clergy of *England* from being unreaſonable or ſingular in their deſire of ſuch Meetings, that there is no Part of the reformed Church beſides, that does

does not duly hold them: They are conſtantly kept up in the united Provinces, and even in *France* they were never denied the Proteſtants by this King, as long as the Uſe of their Religion was allowed them: Theſe Aſſemblies having been always eſteemed, by all Chriſtians, as the beſt and moſt proper Means for the Preſervation of Unity, Suppreſſion of Errors and Diſorders in the Church of God.

To draw nearer Home, what we plead for has been allowed the preſent *Scotch* Kirk, nay, and ſomething more than we plead for: I hope it will not be thought Foreign to my Subject, if I ſtop to give ſome ſhort Account of it. Their Aſſembly has ſat often ſince the Revolution, and done Buſineſs with a Witneſs, of a thorough purging of Churches and Univerſities; if exerciſing their eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction over the whole Kingdom (as well over thoſe who renounced their Government, as thoſe who own'd it) be doing Buſineſs; if to excommunicate, ſuſpend, and deprive at Pleaſure; if to be Patrons General of all the Livings of the Kingdom, and to induct, as well as to eject, what Perſons they thought fit; if by any Act of theirs, (for ſo the Stile runs) to appoint national Faſts, and to ſettle general Rules for Church Diſcipline and Government, without ſo much as asking Leave of the Civil Power, be doing Buſineſs; then I ſay the *Scotch* Aſſembly have within theſe ten Years laſt paſt effectually done it. They have acted upon the utmoſt Extent of their pretended Divine Character of Princes, and have ſcarce been withſtood in any one Branch of it: For tho' the King's Commiſſioner has ſat with them, yet has he not been allowed either to interpoſe in their Debates, or to have a Negative upon their Reſolutions, no nor ſo much as to confirm them. And when he pretended to adjourn, or diſſolve the Synod, they proteſted againſt it, and appointed a new Meeting by their own, without any Regard to his Authority; and in the Intervals of their Seſſions, they have had a ſtanding Committee of their Members, who have been, as it were, a perpetual Aſſembly: Theſe are the high Favours and Indulgences that have with a liberal Hand, been beſtow'd on our Neighbours in *Scotland*, to the utter Aboliſhment almoſt of the Civil Magiſtrates Supremacy in Church Affairs; ſhall they who deny the Prince his due, have more than their due allowed them; and ſhall not thoſe have ſo much as their due, who allow him every Thing that either the Law of God, or the Law of the Land allows him? Shall not the modeſt Claim of an Epiſcopal Church, which profeſſes all due Subjection to the State, put in as fair for an Hearing, as the unreaſonable Pretenſions of an Holy Kirk, that acknowledges no Superior but Chriſt Jeſus?

Nor have thoſe of the preſbyterial and congregational Way, been leſs indulg'd here at Home; for that they too have their Convocation in as regular, and full, tho' not in ſo open a Manner, as the Members of the Church of *England* deſire to have, appears from that circular Summons, which about eighteen Months ago was iſſued out, and caſually came into an Hand that it did not belong to; nay, the Privilege we claim is not denied to any; the moſt wild and extravagant Sect among us, even Quakers themſelves, have their annual Meetings for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, and are known to have and allowed to hold them: ſhall Schiſm and Enthuſiaſm (to ſay no worſe) have the free Liberty of theſe Conſults,

for the Propagation of their Intereſt, and ſhall an Apoſtolick and eſtabliſh'd Church want it, God forbid!

In Popiſh Countries, indeed, theſe Synods are diſcountenanced and out of Uſe, notwithſtanding the late Decree of the Council of *Trent*, which orders, that they ſhall be celebrated once at leaſt in three Years.

But true Proteſtants, and *Engliſhmen*, will like this Faſhion the worſe for being of Popiſh Extraction, and for coming from a Country, where both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Liberty have expired long ago. As they are not any where obſerved to live long after one another.

But this Oppreſſion, and Invaſion of the Church's Rights during the Queen's Reign, is not at all to be imputed to her Majeſty; her Zeal and Affection to the Church is never to be call'd in Queſtion: But ſhe was too wiſe to act in things of this Moment without Advice. And if thoſe who ſhould have been the Guardians of our Religion, diſſuaded her from convening the Convocation, on pretence that their Debates tended to the Prejudice of the Church, we ought not to cenſure the Queen for reſtraining them from Acting, eſpecially if we conſider how gladly her Majeſty embrac'd every Opportunity of aſſembling them, when ſhe was better appriz'd of the Matter.

It is a little odd indeed, that ſome little Contentions between the Houſes about their Privileges, ſhould be thought a ſufficient Reaſon for totally ſuppreſſing theſe Aſſemblies; had the ſame Argument prevailed in Civil Affairs, and the other great Council of the Nation been intirely laid aſide, for diſputing about their Privileges, the Whigs themſelves would have exclaimed ſufficiently againſt the Practice.

But after all, it muſt be acknowledged, that the Clergy themſelves gave the greateſt Shock to their Privileges, when they ſupinely relinquiſh'd their Right of giving their own Taxes, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. Their Right of ſitting or acting had never been diſputed, if they had not parted with their Power of granting. From this Source they may derive all the Slights and Indignities they ſuffer. And how could they expect their Character ſhould be reverenced, when they had left themſelves nothing to give; when they had voluntarily ſurrendered thoſe Poſſeſſions, the Piety of former Ages had conferr'd upon them: For this in Effect they did, when they gave the Laity a Power of taking them away, by taxing them as high as they pleaſed: It would have been held little leſs than Sacrilege, heretofore, for the Parliament to have touch'd the Churches Patrimony. But thoſe Gentlemen, in a condeſcending Mood, made a Compliment of their whole Revenues to the Laity at once. And if things dedicated to ſacred Uſes can, without any Conſideration, or Equivalent, be applied to prophane Purpoſes again, they have done it moſt effectually: The Proviſo, *That it ſhould not be drawn into Precedent*, or affect their Right, will avail them little at this Day. The Man that ſhould dare to propoſe an Exemption now, would probably be look'd upon as a Betrayer of the Peoples Rights.

To return from this Digreſſion; the Queen's Licence being read, the Convocation drew up the following Addreſs of Thanks, which they preſented to her Majeſty.

The

The Addreſs of the Convocation to her Majeſty, returning her Thanks for their Licence to act.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, *in Convocation aſſembled, having received your Majeſty's moſt gracious Licence, by the Hands of the Lord* Dartmouth, *hold ourſelves bound in Duty, and Gratitude, to return our moſt humble Acknowledgments for the ſame; and for the pious Zeal and Care your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs thereby for the Honour of Religion in general, and particularly for the Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Worſhip of the Church of* England.

And we humbly crave leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that, according to the Truſt and Confidence repoſed in us, we will apply ourſelves ſeriouſly to deliberate upon whatſoever ſhall appear to us neceſſary, fit, and convenient, for the Honour and Service of Almighty God, the good and quiet of the Church, and the Government thereof, as by Law eſtabliſhed.

We will, with all Reſpect and Duty, receive and conſider whatſoever ſhall be ſent from your Majeſty, in Purſuance of your gracious Intentions ſignified in the Licence, and will chearfully and conſtantly pay the Fidelity and Allegiance which we have all ſworn to your Majeſty, whom we pray God to continue long, and happily to reign over us.

The Convocation being again aſſembled on the laſt of *January*, her Majeſty's Letter of the 29th of *January*, to his Grace of *Canterbury*, was read, *viz.*

The Queen's Letter with the Particulars the Convocation are permitted to treat of.

ANNE, Reg.

MOST Reverend Father in God, our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Counſellor, we greet you well: Whereas by our Royal Licence to the preſent Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, *we among other Things, empowered and authoriz'd them to confer, treat, debate, conſider, conſult, and agree of, and upon ſuch Points, Matters, Cauſes, and Things, as we from Time to Time ſhould deliver, or cauſe to be deliver'd to you in Writing, under our Sign Manual, or Privy Signet, to be debated, conſider'd, conſulted and agreed upon: We accordingly hereby tranſmit you the Heads of ſuch Matters as we think proper for the Conſideration of the ſaid Convocation, which are as follow:*

The drawing up a Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion among us, with Regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy, and Prophaneneſs.

The regulating the Proceedings in Excommunication Money.

The preparing a Form,

For the Viſitation of Priſoners, and particularly condemned Perſons.

For admitting Converts from the Church of Rome, *and ſuch as ſhall renounce other Errors.*

For reſtoring thoſe who have relapſed.

The eſtabliſhing rural Deans, where

where they are not, and rendring them more useful where they are.

The making Provisions for preserving, and transmitting more exact Terriers, and Accounts of Glebes, Tithes, and other Possessions and Profits belonging to Benefices: The regulating Licences for Matrimony, according to the Canons, in order to the more effectual Prevention of clandestine Marriages.

All which Points, Matters, and Things, we do hereby direct to be debated, considered, consulted, and agreed upon by the said Convocation, pursuant to our Licence aforesaid. And so we bid you heartily farewel.

Given at our Court at St. *James*'s, the 29th Day of *January* 1710-11. in the ninth Year of our Reign. By her Majesty's Command,

DARTMOUTH.

The Convocation having unanimously agreed upon an Address of Thanks, appointed Committees to consider of the several Articles proposed to them, and adjourned to the 7th of *February*.

On the first of *March*, the Speaker of the House of Commons acquainted the House, that there had been with him the Day before in the Evening, the Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, with Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Stanley*, Archdeacon of *London*, Dr. *Smalridge*, Proctor for the Chapter of *Litchfield*, and Dr. *Delaune*, Proctor for the Diocese of *Oxford*, and brought him an Order, and a Message, which were read, and are as follows, *viz.*

February 28, 1710.

IT was ordered by the lower House of Convocation, that the Prolocutor, attended by Dr. Stanhope, *Dean of* Canterbury, *Dr.* Stanley, *Arch-deacon of* London, *Dr.* Smalridge, *Proctor for the Chapter of* Litchfield, *and Dr.* Delaune, *Proctor for the Diocese of* Oxford, *should wait upon Mr. Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, and impart to him the following Message, agreed to by the said House,* Nemine Contradicente.

Thomas Rouse, Actuar, Domus Infer, Convocationis.

Mr. Speaker,

THE lower House of Convocation have with great Satisfaction, taken Notice of an Instruction given by the Honourable House of Commons, to a Committee (appointed to examine a Petition of the Minister and Churchwardens of Greenwich, *praying Relief for the Rebuilding of that Church) to consider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *and Suburbs thereof, and report the same to the House.*

It was in our Thoughts to have done what in us lay towards setting forward so pious a Design; but we are glad to find ourselves happily prevented by the Zeal of that Honourable House, which at the Time that they placed you in the Chair, gave us an earnest of their entire Dispostion to do every thing that might be for the Honour and Advantage of the Church of England.

We do in the Name of the Holy Clergy of this Province, return our unanimous Thanks to the Honourable the Commons, for this Instance of the affectionate Regard they have shewn

ſhewn to the Welfare of the eſtabliſhed Church, and the common Intereſt of Religion.

Mr. Speaker,

I Am directed by the Clergy of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, to ſignify their Readineſs to promote the good Work now in View, by imparting ſuch Lights as they are able to afford, in Relation to the extreme want of Churches, in and about theſe populous Cities, under which we at preſent Labour.

Francis Atterbury, *Prolocutor.*

Hereupon the Commons reſolved, that this Houſe will receive all ſuch Informations as ſhall be offered to them from the Clergy of the Houſe of Convocation, with Relation to the want of Churches in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof.

Secondly, That this Houſe will in all Matters relating to Religion, and the Welfare of the eſtabliſhed Church, have a particular Regard to ſuch Applications as ſhall at any Time be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation aſſembled, according to the antient Uſage, together with the Parliament.

March 10. The Speaker acquainted the Commons, that the Day before in the Evening, Mr. Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation came to him, and by their Order, delivered to him a Scheme of the Number of Churches, and Chapels and Meeting Houſes, within twenty-ſeven of thoſe Pariſhes, in and near the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof, where additional Churches were judg'd to be wanted, together with a probable Calculation of the Number of Families and Souls within thoſe ſeveral Pariſhes, which they deſir'd might be laid before this Houſe. And the Title thereof being read, the ſaid Scheme was referr'd to the Conſideration of a Committee, already appointed for that Buſineſs, purſuant to the Reſolutions of the firſt of that Month.

The 29th of *March* Mr. Secretary St. *John* acquainted the Houſe, that he had a Meſſage from her Majeſty, ſign'd by her Majeſty, and he preſented the ſame to the Houſe, which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, *viz.*

ANNE, *Reg.*

HER Majeſty having received an Addreſs from the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, *in Convocation aſſembled, recommending to the Parliament the great and neceſſary Work of Building more Churches within the Bills of Mortality, is graciouſly pleaſed to approve ſo good and pious a Deſign: And does accordingly very heartily recommend the carrying on the ſame to theſe Houſes, particularly in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and does not doubt, but effectual Care will be taken in this Matter, which may be ſo much to the Advantage of the Proteſtant Religion, and the firmer Eſtabliſhment of the Church of* England.

On the 6th of *April*, Mr. *Anneſly* reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Miniſter, Churchwardens and ſeveral other Inhabitants of *Greenwich* in the County of *Kent*, and ſeveral other Petitions, were referr'd; and who were alſo to enquire what Monies remained in the Hands of the Commiſſioners, for rebuilding the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*'s, and conſider what the Produce of the Duties in Being, appropriated for that Purpoſe, might amount

to for the time to come, and make an Eſtimate what would be neceſſary for finiſhing and adorning the ſaid Church, and other the Purpoſes, in the Acts mentioned for building the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*'s; and alſo to conſider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof, and report the ſame to the Houſe, that the Committee had conſidered the ſeveral Matters to them referred, and directed him to report how the ſame appear'd in relation thereunto, and had come to a Reſolution, which they had alſo directed him to report to the Houſe: And he read the ſaid Report and Reſolution, and afterwards delivered the ſame in at the Table, where the ſame were read, and the Reſolution agreed to, *viz.*

That in the ſeveral Pariſhes, in and about the Suburbs of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, fifty new Churches are neceſſary to be erected for the Receptions of all ſuch as are of the Communion of the Church of *England*, computing four Thouſand ſeven Hundred and fifty Souls to each Church: And then the ſaid Report was referred to the Committee of the whole Houſe, who were to conſider further of the Supply.

On the 29th of *April*, the Speaker with the Houſe waited on her Majeſty at *St. James*'s, with the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, have with the utmoſt Satisfaction received your Majeſty's gracious Meſſage, recommending to us the great and neceſſary Work of building new Churches in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter.

We are ſenſible how much the want of them hath contributed to the Increaſe of Schiſm and Irreligion, and ſhall not fail therefore to do our Parts, towards the ſupplying that Defect, being entirely diſpos'd to promote every thing that is for the Intereſt of the eſtabliſhed Church, and the Honour of your Majeſty's Reign.

Neither the long expenſive War, in which we are engaged, nor the Preſſure of heavy Debts, under which we labour, ſhall hinder us from granting your Majeſty, whatever is neceſſary ſo accompliſh ſo excellent a Deſign, which we hope may be a Means of drawing down Bleſſings from Heaven on all your Majeſty's other Undertakings, as it adds to the Number of thoſe Places, where the Prayers of your devout and faithful Subjects will be daily offer'd up to God, for the Proſperity of your Majeſty's Government at Home, and the Succeſs of your Arms Abroad.

To which her Majeſty returned this gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

YOUR Addreſs is extreamly acceptable to me, as it is a Proof of your Zeal for the Intereſt of the eſtabliſh'd Church, and for the Advancement of Religion. I will take Care that what you grant, ſhall in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Manner be applied to the good Purpoſe for which it is intended.

On the 7th of *May*, the Commons, in a grand Committee upon the Supply, reſolv'd to grant to her Majeſty a Sum, not exceeding 350,000 *l.* for the Building of fifty new Churches, and for the purchaſing of Sites of Churches and Church-

Church-yards, or Burial-places, and Houſes for the Habitations of the Miniſters of the ſaid Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making ſuch Chapels as are ready built, and capable thereof, Pariſh Churches, and for finiſhing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, and the Chapels of the ſame; which Reſolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the Houſe.

To go a little back about *Chriſtmas* 1710, the *Morocco* Ambaſſador, at his Audience, made the following Speech to her Majeſty.

Moſt Puiſſant, moſt Victorious, and moſt Gracious Queen,

THE Emperor my Maſter, Muley Hamet Iſmael, *King of* Fez *and* Morocco, *who has Kings for his Slaves, and Sovereign Princes for his Tributaries, has ſent me to cultivate that Friendſhip with your Majeſty, which has been offer'd on the Part of* Great-Britain, *by your Captain and Ambaſſador Mr.* Delavall; *and to congratulate you upon the many important Victories and Conqueſts that your Majeſty's Arms have gain'd over the two great Followers of the Chriſtian Meſſias, the Kings of* France *and* Spain.

It is with Pleaſure he hears what Fame ſpeaks of your wonderful Atchievements; and he has made Choice of me, that ſit on the third Step of his Foot-ſtool, to concert ſuch Meaſures with your Majeſty, as may be conducive to the further Progreſs of your Arms, on the Coaſts of Spain, *and* Barbary.

'Tis for this End, my Maſter, who is Lord over infinite Countries, and whoſe Power has no Limits, makes an Offer to your Majeſty, of what Aſſiſtance may be thought neceſſary for the Maintenance of your Forces by Sea and Land; and has to requeſt on his Part, that your Majeſty will enable him, by Means of your invincible Shipping, to reduce the Fortreſs of Ceuta, *and other Towns in* Barbary, *to his Majeſty's Obedience.*

In Conſideration of this, my Maſter's Goodneſs prevails upon him to releaſe ſuch of your Majeſty's Subjects as are in his Poſſeſſion, without Fee or Ranſom; and is willing that ſuch as are in his Subjects Hands ſhould be ſet at Liberty, upon ſuch Terms of Agreement as ſhall be concerted between me and your Miniſtry.

In the mean Time, moſt excellent Majeſty, my Credentials will give you to underſtand what Power the moſt exalted Muley Hamet Iſmael *my Maſter has inveſted me; and I ſhall make it my Buſineſs to let your Majeſty ſee, by the Obedience I pay to his Orders, how willing and ready I ſhall be to enter upon ſuch a Treaty, as may increaſe the Empires, not without Hopes, that my Perſon and Meſſage will be acceptable, to a Court that ſhines with the brighteſt Refulgences of all Glories, that can enlighten any Kingdom, or Country, that is not under the immediate Influence of our great Prophet.*

In this Seſſions of Parliament, a publick Lottery was erected, for the raiſing a Million and a half of Money; and the Books were no ſooner opened, than 'twas filled, and a great many Thouſand Pounds ſent away again; ſo little Effect had the impotent Malice of the Whigs, towards deſtroying the publick Credit; and the World was convinced, that the Government could ſubſiſt, tho' they had loſt their Places.

In

In *January* the Duke of *Argyle* was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to King *Charles* III. and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*; and about the ſame Time the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* was made Groom of the Stool, firſt Lady of the Bedchamber, and Lady of the Wardrobe to her Majeſty, in the room of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*; and Mrs. *Maſham* had her Place of Privy Purſe. In the ſame Month, Sir *John Leake* was appointed Admiral, and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet, in the room of *Matthew Aylmer*, Eſq; and Sir *Thomas Hardy*, was made Rear Admiral of the Blue.

In the beginning of *March*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſend*, her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States General, was recalled, and the Lord *Raby* was appointed to ſucceed him.

On the 8th of *March*, being the Day of her Acceſſion to the Crown, the Marquis *de Guiſcard*, a *French* Refugee, was apprehended for High-Treaſon, by Virtue of a Warrant from Mr. Secretary *St. John*. Of what Nature this Treaſon was (further than the carrying on a Correſpondence with his own Country) I could never learn; but the Queen did not think fit to appear in publick that Day.

Guiſcard being carried to Mr. *St. John*'s Office, and finding a Penknife that had been left in the Room where he was confin'd, concealed it ſomewhere about him, till he was brought to his Examination before the Council. The Privy Counſellors that met upon the Occaſion were Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper, the Earl of *Rocheſter* Lord Preſident, the Duke of *Buckingham* Lord Steward of the Houſhold, the Duke of *Newcaſtle* Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of *Ormond*, Earl *Paulet*, Mr. *Harley*, and the three Secretaries of State, *viz.* The Duke of *Queenſbury*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John*.

During his Examination, *Guiſcard* deſired to ſpeak with Mr. *St. John* in private; but being told that was not proper now he was before the Committee; and if he had any Thing to ſay he ſhould ſpeak before them all; he thereupon advanced towards the Table, as if he deſigned to ſay ſomething to Mr. *Harley*, and ſtooping down, ſaid, *J'en veux donc a Toy*, then have at thee; and ſtabb'd Mr. *Harley* in the Breaſt, with the Penknife he had concealed; but the Penknife ſtriking againſt the Bone, broke about half an Inch from the Handle; *Guiſcard* not obſerving it was broke, redoubled his Blow, and ſtruck Mr. *Harley* again upon the Breaſt; Mr. *St. John* ſeeing Mr. *Harley* fall, cry'd out, the Villain has murdered Mr. *Harley*; and drawing his Sword, (as did the reſt,) gave *Guiſcard* ſeveral Wounds; but Mr. *Harley* getting up upon his Feet again, my Lord *Paulet* deſired them not to kill *Guiſcard*; and the Meſſengers and Door-keepers coming in, they ſecured the Aſſaſſin: Whereupon he begged of the Duke of *Ormond* to diſpatch him; but the Duke anſwer'd, *Ce n'eſt paſs l'Affaire des Honetes Gens: Ceſt l'Affaire d'un autre. 'Tis not the Work of Gentlemen: It is the Work of another.*

Guiſcard ſtruck Mr. *Harley* with ſo good a Will, that his Cure was look'd upon as deſperate for five Weeks: In the mean Time *Guiſcard* was committed to *Newgate*, where he was ſeveral times examined by a Committee of the Privy Council, but would make no Confeſſion; and died in a few Days of the Wounds, tho' all imaginable Care was uſed to ſave his Life. The Turnkeys of *Newgate*

kept the Body in Pickle, and ſhew'd it for Money to all Comers, till the Queen had notice of it, and ordered it to be buried.

This Attempt of *Guiſcard*'s produced a Law, making it Felony without the Benefit of Clergy, to aſſault a Privy Counſellor in the Execution of his Office.

Both Houſes of Parliament addreſſed her Majeſty upon this Occaſion, aſſuring her, they would ſtand by and defend her Majeſty, and thoſe who had the Honour to be employ'd in her Service, againſt all publick and ſecret Attempts of her Enemies. And when Mr. *Harley* came Abroad again, the Houſe of Commons congratulated him on his Recovery.

On the 20th of *March* died *Clobery Bromley*, Eſq; Son to the Speaker of the Commons, and a Member of the Houſe; whereupon the Houſe, in Compaſſion to the Father, adjourned to the 26th.

On the 17th of *April*, Captain *Powel* arrived at Court, being ſent with an Expreſs by the Lord *Raby*, her Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, with the News that the Emperor *Joſeph* I. died of the Small-Pox at *Vienna*, the 17th of *April*, N. S. Whereupon the Court went iuto Mourning; and on the 20th of *April*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* brought the following Meſſage from her Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons.

ANNE, Reg.

HER Majeſty is pleaſed to acquaint this Houſe with the ill News ſhe has received of the Emperor's Death; and being ſenſible of the Conſequence this great Loſs may be to the Allies, how diſheartened ſome of them may be on one Hand, and how diligent France *will be on the other, to improve every Accident to their own Advantage, her Majeſty is deſirous to let you know, that immediately on the firſt News of the Emperor's Sickneſs, ſhe came to a Reſolution, to ſupport the Intereſt of the Houſe of* Auſtria *in this Conjuncture, and to uſe her utmoſt Endeavours to get the King of* Spain *made Emperor, in which the States General have likewiſe concurred with her Majeſty; hath taken the moſt proper Means to engage all thoſe who have a ſhare in this Election, and are in the Intereſt of the common Cauſe, to join with her, in bringing this great Work to a good Iſſue; and ſhe hath an entire Confidence in the Affection and Duty of her Parliament, that with their Aſſiſtance, under the Protection and Bleſſing of Almighty God, ſhe ſhall be enabled to make a happy Concluſion of this War in a ſafe and honourable Peace.*

The Seaſon of the Year, and the length of Time that has paſt ſince your Meeting, will make you all wiſh, that you may be at Liberty to attend the Publick, as well as your own private Affairs, throughout the Kingdom; and therefore her Majeſty does recommend to you, ſo to haſten your Conſultations about all the publick Concerns, that her Majeſty may put a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion.

Here both Houſes preſented the following Addreſs to her Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage: We are truly ſenſible of the Loſs the Alliance hath ſuſtain'd by the Death of the Emperor, and do with all Duty acknowledge the early*

early and wiſe Care your Majeſty has been pleaſed to take, to prevent the ill Conſequences thereof; by reſolving to ſupport the Intereſts of the Houſe of Auſtria, *and endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of* Spain *to the Empire.*

Your Majeſty may place an entire Confidence in our Duty and Affection, and may be aſſured, that we cannot be diſcouraged by this or any other Misfortune, from ſupporting your Majeſty in all the Meaſures, which your Majeſty in your great Wiſdom ſhall judge proper, to bring this War to a happy Concluſion, by a ſafe and honourable Peace. And being truly convinced how neceſſary it is to give all poſſible Diſpatch to the publick Buſineſs, we will uſe our utmoſt Diligence in every Part of it depending before us, that your Majeſty may have the Satisfaction of putting a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion.

The Queen's Anſwer to this Addreſs was to this Effect.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Thank you very heartily for this Addreſs: It is of great Importance, that the World ſhould know, that both Houſes of Parliament do ſo unanimouſly approve the Meaſures I have taken on this Occaſion of the Emperor's Death, which will very much encourage our Allies to continue united in the common Cauſe.

This Seſſion Mr. *Harley* introduced the great Project, for paying the publick Debts, by incorporating a Company to the *South-Seas*; upon which Foundation has been built more than the Foundation could bear: The original Deſign of allowing 6 *per Cent.* to People who had truſted the Government with their Effects, was certainly a very commendable Project, and an eaſy Method of ſatisfying that great Debt; tho' poſſibly, the giving out that the Stock would produce 50 and 60 *per Cent.* may have done more Miſchief, than all the other Projects for raiſing Money, whether by Lottery, or otherwiſe, ſince the War begun.

This Seſſions was alſo brought in a Bill to prevent Duelling, occaſion'd by a Duel fought on the 9th of *May*, between Sir *Cholmley Deering*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of *Kent*, and *Richard Thornhill*, Eſq; in which Sir *Cholmley* was wounded by a Piſtol-ſhot, and died a few Hours after: But the Bill did not paſs.

On the 24th of *May*, Mr. *Harley* was created Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl of *Mortimer*; and on the 29th of *May*, the Queen appointed him to be Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*.

On the firſt of *June*, his Lordſhip, attended by great Numbers of the Nobility, took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, when the Lord Keeper made the following Speech to him.

My Lord *Oxford*,

THE Queen, who does every Thing with the greateſt Wiſdom, has given a Proof of it, in the Honour ſhe has lately conferr'd on you, which are exactly ſuited to your Deſerts and Qualifications.

My Lord,

The Title which you now bear, could not have been ſo juſtly placed on any other of her Majeſty's Subjects. Some of that antient Blood which fills your Veins, is derived from the Veres. *And you have ſhew'd yourſelf as ready to Sacrifice it for the Safety of your Prince, and the Good of your Country, and as fearleſs of Danger on the moſt trying*

trying Occaſions, as ever any of that brave and loyal Houſe were.

Nor is that Title leſs ſuited to you, as it carries in it a Relation to one of the chief Seats of Learning: For even your Enemis, my Lord, (if any ſuch there ſtill are) muſt own, that the Love of Letters, and the Encouragement of thoſe who excel in them, is one diſtinguiſhing Part of your Character.

My Lord,

The high Station of Lord Treaſurer of Great-Britain, *to which her Majeſty has call'd you, is the juſt Reward of your eminent Services; you have been the great Inſtrument of reſtoring publick Credit, and relieving this Nation from the heavy Preſſure and Ignominy of an immenſe Debt, under which it languiſh'd, and you are now entruſted with the Power of ſecuring us from a Relapſe into the ſame ill State, out of which you have reſcued us.*

This great Office, my Lord, is every way worthy of you, particularly on the Account of thoſe many Difficulties, with which the faithful Diſcharge of it muſt be unavoidably attended; and which require a Genius like yours to maſter them. The only Difficulty, which even you, my Lord, may find almoſt inſuperable, is, how to deſerve better of the Crown and Kingdom after this Advancement, than you did before it.

Before the riſing of the Parliament, ſeveral Writs were ordered to be iſſued for electing Members, in the Room of thoſe that were dead, or had accepted Places; and particularly for the electing a Burgeſs of the Town of *Hertford*, in the Room of *Charles Cæſar*, Eſq; who had been made Treaſurer of the Navy, when *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; was turn'd out; and another for Knight of the Shire, for the County of *Glamorgan*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Bart. who ſucceeded Sir *John Holland*, in the Office of Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold.

On the 12th of *June*, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe gave the Royal aſſent to ſeveral Bills, after which, her Majeſty made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleaſure, I tell you, at the End of this Seſſion, that you have fully made good all the Aſſurances you gave me at the beginning of it.

This I look upon as a further Pledge of my Subjects Duty and Affection, which is the firmeſt Support of my Throne.

I thank you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, in a particular Manner, for what you have done; you have complied with my Deſire, in granting a Supply for Building many new Churches; and you have not only enabled me to carry on the War, but have made effectual Proviſion for paying thoſe heavy Debts, which were almoſt grown an unſupportable Burden on the Publick. And this at a Time, when our Enemies every where pleas'd themſelves with the Hopes, that the Supplies for the Service of the current Year could not have been found; you have diſappointed them in all Reſpects; and by the great Sums you have raiſed, the greateſt ever granted to any Prince in one Seſſion; you have reſtored the publick Credit which I will take Care to preſerve by a frugal Management. The World muſt now be ſatisfied, that nothing can be too difficult for a Parliament, fill'd with ſo much Zeal for the true Intereſt of the Nation in Church and State.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Satisfaction I take, in the Power with which God has intruſted me, is to employ it for the Protection and Good of all my People, whoſe Proſperity I have as much at Heart, as ever any of my Predeceſſors had.

You ſee the happy Effects of a mutual Confidence between me and my Subjects: I ſhall look upon any Attempt to leſſen it, as a Step towards diſſolving my Goverment.

The Temper you have ſhewn, will I hope, convince thoſe, who have the Misfortune to differ from our Church, that her Liberty is not in Danger.

It is needleſs for me to repeat the Aſſurances of my earneſt Concern, for the Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover; *and of my fixed Reſolution, to ſupport and encourage the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed.*

You are now returning to your ſeveral Countries, and I expect from you, that you will further recommend yourſelves to me, by ſtudying to promote the publick Peace and Quiet.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of *July*.

Acts paſſed in the ninth Year of Queen *Anne*, Parliament 5, Seſſion 1.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in Great-Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1711. *four Shillings in the Pound.*

An Act to oblige Ships coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarentine.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1711.

An Act to continue the Acts for recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines for the Service of the Year 1711.

An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons.

By this Act, no Perſon, who hath not an Eſtate in Freehold, or Copyhold for Life, or for ſome greater Eſtate to his own Uſe, either in Law or Equity, of 600 *l. per Annum*, ſhall be elected Knight of any Shire; nor ſhall any Perſon be elected Member for a Corporation, who hath not 300 *l. per Annum* Freehold, or Copyhold, clear of all Incumbrances.

Provided, that a Peer's eldeſt Son, or the Son of any other Perſon qualified by this Act, to ſerve as Knight of the Shire, ſhall not be uncapable of being elected.

Provided, that this Act ſhall not extend to the Univerſities.

Provided, that no Mortgage ſhall be qualified to ſerve, where the Equity of Redemption is in another, unleſs ſuch Mortgage, ſhall have been in Poſſeſſion ſeven Years before the Election: Every Candidate ſhall at the Election, at the Requeſt of any other Candidate, or of any two of the Electors, take the following Oath, *viz.*

Sſ. I *A. B.* do Swear, that I truly and *Bona Fide* have ſuch an Eſtate in Law, or Equity, to, and for my own Uſe and Benefit, of, or in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, (over and above what will ſatisfy and clear all Incumbrances that may affect the ſame) of the annual Value of 600 *l.* above Reprizes, as doth qualify me to be elected, and return to ſerve as a Member of the County of *Worceſter*,

ceſter, according to the known and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament in that Behalf; and that my ſaid Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, are lying or being within the Pariſh, Townſhips, or Precinct of *Old-Swinford*, in the ſaid County, or in the ſeveral Pariſhes, Townſhip, or Precincts of *Birmingham*, in the County of *Warwick*, (as the Caſe may be,) I the Candidate ſtand for a Corporation, the Oath ſhall relate to 300 *l. per Annum*, *mutatis Mutandis*.

The Oath ſhall be adminiſtred by the Officer who takes the Poll, or any two Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhall certify the ſame in Chancery, or *King's-Bench*, upon forfeiture of 100 *l.* one Moiety to the Crown, the other to the Informer, to be recover'd in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*: The Candidate refuſing, his Election ſhall be void.

An Act for reviving, continuing and appropriating certain Duties upon ſeveral Commodities to be exported; and certain Duties upon Coals, to be Water-born, and carried Coaſt-wiſe; and for granting further Duties upon Candles, for 32 Years, to raiſe 15,300,000 *l. by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year* 1711. *and for ſuppreſſing ſuch unlawful Lotteries and ſuch Inſurance Offices, as are therein mention'd.*

An Act for enabling, and obliging the Bank of England, *for Time therein mention'd, to exchange all Exchequer Bills for ready Money, upon demand; and to diſable any Perſon to be Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the Bank of* England, *and a Director of the* Eaſt-India *Company at the ſame Time.*

An Act to repeal the Act the third and fourth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*, ſo far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of *French* Wines.

An Act to continue the Acts, for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters; and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters, and for approving of Medicines for the Army.

An Act for eſtabliſhing a General Poſt-Office, for all her Majeſty's Dominions; and for ſettling a weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions.

An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

An Act for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accompts of the Kingdom.

An Act for the better preventing of exceſſive and deceitful Gaming.

An Act for making more effectual, an Act of the forty-third Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, *entituled,* An Act concerning the Aſſizes of Fuel, ſo far as it relates to Aſſize of Billets.

An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Counſellor, in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

An Act for the Preſervation of White, and other Pine-Trees, growing in his Majeſty's Colonies of New-Hampſhire, *the* Maſſachuſet's-Bay, *and Province of* Main-Rhode-Iſland, *and* Providence Plantation, *the* Connecticut *in* New-England, *and* New-York, *and* New-Jerſey *in* America, *for the maſting her Majeſty's Navy.*

An Act to render more effectual, an Act made in the ſixth Year of her preſent Majeſty, entituled, An Act to repeal a Clauſe in an Act of the ſeventh Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty, for amending High-Ways, which enjoins Waggoners, and others, to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horſes, or

with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with ſix Horſes, or other Beaſts, except up Hill.

An Act to enable her Majeſty to grant the Scite of the Caſtle of Exon, *(parcel of her Dutchy of* Cornwall) *for ninety-nine Years, for the Uſe and Benefit of the County of* Devon.

An Act for rendering the Proceedings upon Writs of Mandamus *and Informations, in the Nature of a* Quo Warranto, *more ſpeedy and effectual, and for the more eaſy trying and determining the Rights of Offices, and Franchiſes in Corporations and Boroughs.*

An Act for making good Deficiencies, and ſatisfying the publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation, to carry on a Trade to the South-Seas, *and for the Encouragement of the Fiſhery, and for Liberty to Trade in unwrought Iron with the Subjects of* Spain, *and to repeal the Acts for regiſtring Seamen.*

An Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties upon Coals, for building fifty new Churches, in and about the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Suburbs thereof, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

An Act for licenſing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and for charging new Duties on Stampt Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, on Cards and Dice, and on the Exportation of Rock-Salt for Ireland, *and for ſecuring thereby, and a weekly Payment out of the Poſt-Office, and by ſeveral Duties on Hides and Skins, a yearly Fund of* 186670 *l. for thirty-two Years, to be applied to the Satisfaction of ſuch Orders as are therein mention'd, to the Contributors of any Sum, not exceeding two Millions, to be rais'd for carrying on the War, and other her Majeſty's Occaſions.*

An Act for the Relief of the Creditors, and Proprietors of the Company of Mine-Adventurers, *by eſtabliſhing a Method for ſettling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and for uniting them, in order to an effectual working the Mines of the ſaid Company.*

An Act for making the Act of the fifth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the better Preſervation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the ſame more effectual.

An Act for the better Preſervation and Improvement of the Fiſhery, within the River of Thames, *and for regulating and governing the Company of Fiſhermen of the ſaid River.*

An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade of America.

An Act to diſſolve the preſent, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-owners, Lightermen, Maſters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in Prejudice of the Navigation Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the further Encouragement of the Coal Trade.

An Act for raiſing the Militia, for the Year 1711, *although the Months Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the firſt Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuſes, and Frauds of Perſons employed in the working up the Woollen, Linen, Fuſtain, Cotten, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

The King of *Pruſſia*, and ſeveral other Princes in the Grand Alliance, inſiſting on the Arrears due to their Forces from the States General, before they would ſuffer them to march out of their Winter Quarters, the Campaign did not begin in *Flanders* ſo ſoon as it was intended; but theſe Difficulties being got over, the Duke of *Marlborough*

Marlborough aſſembled the Army on the 30th of *April*, at *Orchies*, between *Liſle* and *Doway*, the next Day he paſs'd the *Scarpe*, and encamped between *Doway* and *Bouchain*, and the Enemy poſted themſelves behind the *Sanſet*, in a Camp that was look'd upon as inacceſſible.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* detained at *Vienna*, on Occaſion of the Emperor's Death, (who died the 17th of *April*) did not join the Duke of *Marlborough* till the 23d of *May*.

On the 14th of *June*, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* marched, and having paſs'd the Canal of *Arleux*, and the *Scarpe* near *Witry*, in the Preſence of the Enemy, encamped on the Plains of *Lens*: The ſame Day Prince *Eugene* detach'd the Imperial and *Palatine* Troops, conſiſting of 50 Squadrons, and 12 Battalions, to the upper *Rhine*, to make Head againſt the *French* on that Side, who gave out, that they intended to penetrate again into *Bavaria*, and embroil the Empire, while it remained without a Head.

The Enemy having ſince the March of the confederate Army from the Neighbourhood of *Doway* to *Lens*, repaired their Dikes near *Arleux*, to prevent the Water of the *Sanſet* falling into the *Scarpe*, whereby the Mills of *Doway* were rendered uſeleſs, and having fortified the Caſtle of *Chantairn*, and made a Redoubt at the Mill of *Arleux* to cover it, the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 6th of *July*, caus'd that Poſt to be attack'd, and took it, making a Captain of Grenadiers, and 125 Men that defended it, Priſoners of War.

The Poſt of *Arleux* was judg'd of ſuch Importance, that the principal Ingineer was ordered to put it into a better Poſture of Defence, and the Works being finiſh'd, a Garriſon of 600 Men was left in the Place, under the Command of Colonel *Savoy*, and on the 19th, the Troops that cover'd the Workmen there, returned to the Camp; of which the Marſhal *Villars* had no ſooner Notice, but he ordered a Detachment of 15,000 Men to inveſt the Place. The 28th of *July*, in the Morning, he raiſed a Battery of 6 or 7 Pieces of Cannon, and having made a ſufficient Breach in the Walls, by two in the Afternoon, Colonel *Savoy*, and his Garriſon, were compelled to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War. The Duke of *Marlborough* did not think fit at this Time to attempt the retaking of *Arleux*, but he advanced towards *Aire*, as if he intended to beſiege *St. Omer*, or attack the Lines thereabouts: Marſhal *Villiars* thereupon reinforced that Garriſon, and drew all his Troops from about *Arleux*. On the fourth of *Auguſt*, his Grace advanced with a great Detachment of the Army to view the Lines, which confirm'd the *French* in their Conjecture, that they ſhould be attacked on that Side. But the ſame Night his Grace put himſelf at the Head of the Horſe, at the left Wing, and marched back towards the *Sanſet*, with ſo much Diligence, that by the 15th in the Morning he enter'd the *French* Lines near *Arleux*, without any Oppoſition; of which the Deputies of the States General gave the following Relation in a Letter to their Principals.

The

The following Relation was given by the Deputies of the States-General to their Principals.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Baron *de Hompeſche*, Lieutenant-General, took Poſt Yeſterday Morning at four of the Clock at *Palne*, and *Bac-a-Bacheul*, with eight Thouſand Foot, and two Thouſand Horſe, partly drawn out of the Garriſons of *Doway*, *Liſle*, and *St. Amand*, and partly conſiſting of the Detachment which cover'd the Baggage near *Bethune*. The Enemy had a little before withdrawn the Troops they had in thoſe Poſts, to reinforce their Army, wherefore ours found no Reſiſtance. In the Precaution for Succeſs in this Enterprize, Orders were given at ſix in the Evening, for the Army to be in a Readineſs to march, which they began accordingly at ten, in four Columns, and took their Way by *Vileran Bois*, and the Army having afterwards filed off by *Neuovile*, and *Telu*, directly to *Vitry*, paſſed the *Scarpe* there, and the next Morning by ten o'Clock, the Vanguard were advanced as far as *Arleux*, and *Bac-a-Bachul*. This March was made with ſuch Diligence, that hardly hath the like been known. The Foot in that ſhort Time marched 10 Leagues without halting, to which the Moon-light, and the fair Weather, which God Almighty gave us that Night, contributed not a little: Marſhal *Villars* was informed of our March about eleven, but was ſo ſtrongly perſuaded by the Feint we made for ſome Days, that our Deſign was to attack his Lines near *Aviſnes Comte*; that he waited till next Day at two in the Morning to be fully aſſured of our March, then he gave Orders to his Army to march immediately; but ſeeing that our Army was already too far advanced, for his to be able to come up with us, he himſelf advanced with the King's Houſhold Troops, with Hopes to arrive time enough to diſpute with us the Paſſage of the *Sanſet*. But he found that fifty or ſixty Squadron, had already paſſed at eleven, and particularly thoſe of General *Hompeſch*. Upon which Monſieur *Villars* returned to the main Body of his Army, which was by that Time advanced by the High Road between *Arras* and *Cambray*; in the mean Time our Troops advanced with all poſſible Diligence: But as the Paſſage could only be made by *Bac-a-Bacheul*, and *Palne*, our Rear could not get over till Midnight. Our Army is encamped upon the *Scheld*, between *Oiſe* and *Eſtrum*. This Morning at eight o'Clock, we ſaw the Enemy's Army file off in full Columns, towards the *Scheld*, either to paſs that River, or to intrench themſelves between it and a Marſh, that lies near *Morquion*: Our Generals did not think fit to attack them in their March, but have reſolved to paſs the *Scheld* this Evening, to inveſt *Bouchain*. We are with profound Reſpect,

High and Mighty Lords,

Your High Mightineſſes moſt Humble

and moſt Obedient Servants,

From the Camp of L'Anglois,
Auguſt 6, 1711.

A. Van Capelle, *&c.*

Notwith-

Notwithſtanding the Succeſs in paſſing the *French* Lines, it was found impracticable to bring the Enemy to a general Engagement; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* reſolved to beſiege *Bouchain*, before which Place the Trenches were opened, the 18th of *Auguſt*, and the Garriſon ſurrendered Priſoners of War the 13th of *September* following, to the Number of above 2000 Men, and were ſent Priſoners to *Holland*, and Major General *Groveſtein*, being appointed Governor by the *Dutch*, took poſſeſſion of the Place: This Siege is ſaid to have coſt the Confederates 16000 Men.

The Works of *Bouchain* being repaired, and the ſcarcity of Forrage being very great at the Camp at *Le Secq*, the Duke of *Marlborough* broke up from thence the 20th of *October*, paſſed the *Scheld*, and encamped between *Marchienne* and *Abſons*, where the Army ſeparated, and went into Winter Quarters.

Prince *Eugene* put himſelf at the Head of the Army of the Empire, the 28th of *July*, which being ſtrengthened by the Detachment from the *Netherlands*, the Deſigns of the *French* upon *Germany* were diſappointed; but Prince *Eugene* being obliged to attend the *Auſtrian* Miniſters, in procuring King *Charles* III. to be elected Emperor, he did not undertake any other Military Enterprize this Campaign.

Notwithſtanding all the Efforts of the *French* King, and the *Pope*'s *Nuncio*, the Electors, ſupported by the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the States General, elected King *Charles* Emperor of the *Romans*, upon the 12th of *October*, by the Name of *Charles* VI.

His Catholick Majeſty embark'd at *Barcelona*, the 27th of *September*, on Board the Confederate Fleet, and arrived at *Vado*, the 7th of *October*, and on the 12th ſet out for *Milan*, where he receiv'd the ſolemn Congratulations of the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoa*, of the *Pope*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, and of other Princes and States of *Italy*, on his Acceſſion to the Imperial Throne: His Imperial Majeſty ſet out from *Milan* the 10th of *November*, and arrived at *Inſpruck* the 20th, and having received the Homage of the Country of *Tyrol*, he left that Place the 24th of *December*, and on the 7th came to *Augſburgh*: On the 19th, his Imperial Majeſty made his Publick Entry at *Frankfort*, with great Magnificence, and was crowned Emperor there: On the 23d of the ſame Month of *December*, after the Coronation, he received the Compliments of the Electors and other Princes, and the Homage of the City of *Frankfort*.

Though the Differences between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, had prevented the Duke of *Savoy* taking the Field the two preceeding Campaigns, he put himſelf at the Head of the Confederate Troops in *Piedmont* this Summer, and marched to the Banks of the *Rhone*, where he found the Duke of *Berwick* ſtrongly intrenched; and tho' he did not think fit to attack him, however, he continued in the Field till the 9th of *September*, and thereby prevented the Duke of *Berwick*'s making any Detachments to the *Rhine*, or *Catalonia*; and thus ended the Campaign on that Side.

The Troops in *Catalonia* had ſuffered ſo much on both Sides, in the Year 1710, by the Battles of *Almanara*, *Saragoſſa*, and *Villavitioſa*, that they were not in a Condition to undertake any thing conſiderable this Campaign, and both Parties took up much the

ſame Winter-Quarters they had done the Year before; the Duke of *Argyle* was ſeized with ſuch a violent Fever, that he was forced to leave the Army, and return to *Barcelona*; and having recovered his Health, he obtained the Queen's Leave to return to *England*.

The *Portugueſe* were as inactive as formerly, and inſtead of enterprizing any Thing againſt the Enemy, were diſcovered to be carrying on a ſecret Negotiation with the *French* and *Spaniards*, with which being charged by the *Engliſh* General, the Earl of *Portmore*, they did not deny it, but ſaid this was in order to procure a general Peace.

This Year a Treaty of Pacification was concluded between the Emperor, and the *Hungarians* Male-Contents.

In the beginning of *May*, a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Sir *Hovendon Walker*, with Land Forces on Board, under the Command of Brigadier General *Hill*, ſet Sail for *New-England*, where they arrived the 24th of *June*, and the Land Forces being put on Shoar there, to refreſh themſelves, the Fleet continued at *Boſton* till the 30th of *July*, when the Land-Forces being reimbark'd, they ſet ſail again for the River *Canada*, whither General *Nicholſon*, who projected this Enterprize, alſo marched at the ſame Time with the Forces of *New-York*, *Connecticut*, and *New-Jerſey*, together with the *Palatines*, and about a Thouſand *Indians*.

This Enterprize did not meet with the deſired Succeſs, as appears by the following Letter from Sir *Hovendon Walker*, viz.

From on Board her Majeſty's Ship the *Edgar*, in the *Spaniſh* River *Bay*, *September* 12, 1711.

I Wrote to you by the Humber *Man of War; an account of our Proceedings, we being then in our Paſſage to* Quebec, *my Letter bearing Date the* 14*th of* Auguſt *laſt, off* Bird-Iſland. *I there took Notice of the Difficulties reported of the River* Canada, *which by Experience we have found too true, as you may ſee by what follows. On the* 18*th of* Auguſt, *the Wind blowing freſh at* N. W. *we put into* Gaſpe-Bay, *where we ſtaid till the* 20*th, being afraid of loſing Company with the Tranſports, that might be blown to the Leeward; but having got all of them together, we proceeded up part of the River of* Canada, *which is* 130 *Leagues long to* Quebec, *from the Mouth of it. On the* 21*ſt it proved Foggy; and continued ſo all Night, and the Day following, with little Wind till the Afternoon, when in an extream thick Fog, it began to blow hard at* E. *and* E. S. E. *We found ourſelves then in dangerous Circumſtances, having neither Soundings, nor Sight of Land to ſteer any Courſe, or any Anchorage within* 60 *Leagues, and that not ſafe, ſo that the Pilots on Board this Ship, being the beſt in the Fleet, were of Opinion, the Admiral ſhould make a Signal to bring to, which he did with our Heads to the Southward, judging by that we might eſcape Danger, and be driven by the Stream in the* Midd Channel, *but quite contrary; as we were with the Wind Eaſterly, and our Heads to the Southward, in two Hours we found ourſelves upon the North Shore, amongſt Rocks, and Iſlands, where*

where the whole Fleet had like to have been loſt; the Men of War eſcaped, tho' with extream Hazard, but eight Tranſports were caſt away, with about 800 *Men, Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen; and had not the Admiral made the Signal as he did, 'tis very likely that our Loſs would have been much greater: A* French *Pilot, who had made ſeveral Voyages up the River, informed us, that the ſame is very hazardous, and ſubject to Fogs, and believes, that if we had proceeded farther, with the hard Gales that have ſince happened, many Ships had periſhed; he adds, that the Currents are ſo uncertain, that when People think they are on the North, they are upon the South Shoar, which we found true. He himſelf had been caſt away upon the North Shore.*

After the Diſaſter aforeſaid, we continued thereabout two or three Days, ſeeing what Men, and other things we could get from the Shore, after which it was determined by a Conſultation of the Sea Officers, to return back to ſome Bay or Harbour, where the Fleet might ſafely ride, till a farther Reſolution ſhould be taken: Accordingly on the 4th of September, *we arrived in the* Spaniſh *River Bay, and the General and Admiral called a Council of War, of Land and Sea Officers, who conſidering we had but ten Weeks Proviſions for the Fleet and Army, and that the Navigation in theſe Parts of the World being ſo bad and dangerous, that at this Time of the Year we could not depend upon a Supply of Proviſions from* New-England, *it was unanimouſly agreed to return Home, without making further Attempts elſewhere. Thus has been our Expedition diſappointed, by inſuperable Difficulties. The* Saphire *was ſent to* Boſton; *and the* Montague *was ordered to endeavour to find the* Humber *and* Devonſhire, *which, as I told you in my laſt, were ordered to cruize off* Cape-Briton; *but not meeting with them, we found her at Anchor off of this Place. The* Enterprize *and* Triton-prize, *joined us here the* 10th *Inſtant, the former being ordered to convoy the* New-England *Ships, which are to carry the Forces detach'd by the General to garriſon* Annapolis Royal. *The Men of War which are now with us, are* Edgar, Swiftſure, Monmouth, Windſor, Montague, Dunkirk, Kingſton, *and* Sunderland; *the* Leopard *is ordered immediately to ſail for* England, *with Colonel* Clayton *on Board, whom General* Hill *ſends Expreſs to Court: Our Land Forces were in ſo good a Condition, that I do not hear of the Death of any Captain but one, ſince our Imbarkation to the Time of the Loſs of our Tranſports.*

On the 9th of *October*, Sir *Hovendon Walker*, with the Men of War and Tranſports that were left, arrived at *Portſmouth*, and to compleat his Misfortune, the Admiral's Ship the *Edgar* blew up at *Spithead*, with ſeveral of their Friends, who were come to welcome them Home; but the Officers happened to be all on Shoar.

Having given an Account of the Military Tranſactions Abroad: I ſhall next take a View of our Civil Affairs. And firſt in *Ireland*.

In the middle of *June*, his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, ſet out for that Kingdom, and arrived at *Dublin* the third of *July*, to the inexpreſſible Joy of that People.

On the 4th of *July*, Sir *Richard Cox* was ſworn Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland*, in the Room of *Allen Broderick*, Eſq; and Sir *Richard Lahings*

Labings was ſworn Attorney General, and *Francis Barnards*, Eſq; Solicitor-General.

On the 9th Inſtant, the Parliament met, and adjourned to *Thurſday* the 12th when the Lieutenant made a Speech to both Houſes.

The Lord Lieutenant's Speech.

HE told them, that her Majeſty being pleaſed that her Subjects of this Kingdom ſhould participate in the happy Influences of her Government, had taken this moſt early Occaſion to call them together, that by remitting the 20th Part, and granting the firſt Fruits of buying in Impropriations, her Majeſty had not only conferred a Mark of her Grace and Favour on the preſent Clergy, but had provided for the Maintenance of greater Numbers of them, when by the good Laws made againſt Popery, in her Majeſty's Reign, the Church ſhould be enlarged.

That her Majeſty had given an Inſtance of her Royal Bounty to the College of Dublin, *in Compliance with an Application made in their Behalf the laſt Seſſions of Parliament.*

He ſaid the publick Accompts would demonſtrate how careful her Majeſty had been to ſave their ſeveral Heads of Expence. That ſhe had conſidered of a leſs chargeable way, for ſecuring the Arms and Ammunition than was formerly propos'd: That her Majeſty thought fit to raiſe other Troops, in the Room of them that were ſent Abroad, and doubted not but they would make Proviſion accordingly, as alſo for the Rebuilding the ſeveral publick Offices, which the late Fire had deſtroyed.

He recommended to them the making Proviſion, to prevent the great Miſchiefs which might ariſe by the Loſs of the Records that were conſumed in the late Fire, and for preſerving ſuch as were remaining.

He ſaid he was commanded to aſſure them, that her Majeſty would continue to preſerve the Church of Ireland, *ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and maintain the Proteſtant Religion, and the Rights and Properties of her Subjects; and ſhe did not doubt but they would proceed with ſuch Temper, Unanimity, and Diſpatch, as would render this a happy Seſſion.*

On the 14th of *July*, the Commons waited on his Grace with an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein they thank her for the many Inſtances of her Royal Bounty to that Kingdom, and promiſed to comply with her Majeſty's Demands, intimated to them in his Grace's Speech.

They alſo preſented an Addreſs of Thanks to the Lord Lieutenant for his Speech.

The Houſe of Peers alſo on the 17th of *July*, attended his Grace with an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein they ſay, they do with moſt grateful Hearts acknowledge the Bleſſings they enjoy under her Majeſty's Reign: That her Majeſt's early Care had even prevented their own Endeavours to free that Nation from that Load of Debt, which the bringing over Numbers of uſeleſs, and indigent *Palatines*, and the projecting a ſtately and expenſive *Arſenal*, and other Devices had brought upon them.

That her Majeſty by an unparallelled Bounty, had augmented the Revenues of the Church, by leſſening her own; that ſhe had alſo extended her Royal Favour to the College of *Dublin*, *and at ſuch a Juncture, as muſt teſtify to the World,*

World, that what her Majeſty beſtowed, was not given to promote thoſe Principles, upon which it was firſt applied for: But to encourage Univerſity Education, the Neglect of which had been a great Means and Occaſion of the Growth of Ignorance, Prophaneneſs, Infidelity, and all thoſe looſe and wild Notions, and Tenets, which had induſtriouſly been ſpread amongſt them, to the endangering of the State, and undermining the Foundation of all Religon.

And they ſolemnly promiſe to defend, and ſupport her Majeſty's Throne, and to the uttermoſt of their Power make the Crown deſcended to her Majeſty from her Royal Anceſtors to flouriſh upon her Head; and with their utmoſt Care, ſhould endeavour to preſerve her Prerogative, and thoſe Powers with which God had entruſted her Majeſty, from being leſſened or invaded, upon any factious Pretences whatſoever.

The Peers alſo preſented his Grace with an Addreſs of Thanks for his Speech, wherein they congratulate him on his Return to his native Country, and his being reinſtated in the Government of that Kingdom.

The Convocation alſo attended his Grace with an Addreſs, wherein they ſay, that they of the Clergy have Reaſon to bleſs Almighty God, and thank her Majeſty, for placing his Grace again over them, to whoſe Succeſsful Mediation they not only ow'd the Reſtitution of their Right to ſit in Convocation with every Parliament, but in a great Meaſure alſo her Majeſty's remitting the 20th Part, and granting the firſt Fruits to purchaſe Impropriations, and that Royal Bounty which had lately been extended to the College of *Dublin*; and they pray that her Majeſty may never want ſo faithful a Miniſter, the Church ſo good a Friend, or that Kingdom ſo acceptable a Governor.

The Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation with his Aſſeſſors, and the other Members of that Houſe, did on the 14th of *July* attend the upper Houſe of Convocation, with the following Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Graces and Lordſhips.

THE lower Houſe of Convocation preſerving a juſt and due Senſe of your Graces and Lordſhips paternal Care of them, and tender Regards for the Rights of Convocation, ſo often and ſeaſonably ſhewn, ſince their happy Reſtoration, and Revival by her moſt gracious Majeſty: And more particularly by your Graces and Lordſhips moſt undaunted and generous Refuſal to join in an illegal and groundleſs Aſſertion or Opinion, that ſeveral of their Members had acted in Derogation to her Majeſty's Prerogative, and might be proſecuted by way of Information or Indictment, for Words inſerted in a Proteſt by them, ſign'd and entered into the Books of their Houſe, June 30, 1709. *and alſo for your Graces and Lordſhips vigorous Reſolution, to complain to the Lords in Parliament of thoſe Men, who had in compliance with the then powerful Faction given under their Hands, the ſaid Aſſertion or Opinion, for Law; and likewiſe for your Lordſhips at the ſame Time ordering, and impowering, two very worthy and right Reverend Members of your moſt venerable Body, to undertake a dangerous and expenſive Voyage and Journey, at a moſt diſcouraging Juncture, to lay the whole Affair in a true Light before her Majeſty, whereby the Rights of Convocation, the Perſons and For-*

tunes of ſeveral of their Reverend and worthy Members were preſerv'd, and the lower Clergy vindicated and ſupported.

Having commanded me, in their Names, to return your Graces and Lordſhips their moſt ſolemn Thanks, their moſt humble and hearty Acknowledgments for your Graces and Lordſhips great Watchfulneſs, diſintereſted Zeal, and natural Regard at all Times for the Right of Convocation, particularly for your Graces and Lordſhips, juſt and ſeaſonable Reſolution of Auguſt 5, 1700; *wherein your Graces and Lordſhips, with a primitive Courage, truly declare, that the Convocation of* Ireland *have a Right to be ſummoned, and meet with every Parliament that is called in this Kingdom, and is truly a Parliamentary aſſiſting Body, convened by the Queen's Writ, and hath Rights, Powers, and Privileges of its own; and that the Members thereof ought and may freely give their Opinions in all Matters that ſhall come before them; for all which, and many other Inſtances of your Graces and Lordſhips Juſtice to the Rights of Convocation in general, and of their Houſe in particular; they do by me moſt humbly take leave to aſſure your Graces and Lordſhips, that they will endeavour to demonſtrate to the World, that no Time, no Power, no Management, ſhall ever be able to obliterate, or leſſen thoſe moſt dutiful and grateful Sentiments, wherewith your Graces and Lordſhips Favour, Patronage, and Protection, have juſtly filled their Hearts.*

They alſo returned their Thanks to the Biſhops of Orrery *and* Kilaloe, *for ſo chearfully undertaking that dangerous and expenſive Voyage and Journey, for the Service of the Convocation, and the Preſervation of ſeveral of their worthy Members from the Ruin threatned them by ill deſigning Men, for the reſolute adhering to the juſt and eſſential Rights of their Houſe.*

The Commons of *Ireland* being highly incenſed at thoſe Words in the Lords Addreſs to the Queen, *viz. That what her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow on the College of* Dublin, *was given at ſuch a Juncture, as muſt teſtify to the World, that this was not given to promote thoſe Principles, upon which it was firſt applied for*; they drew up an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein they acquaint her, that the ſound Revolution Principles they mention'd, related only to the late Revolution; and that they had the utmoſt Abhorence and Deteſtation of all Principles that had any Tendency to any other Revolution, or to weaken her Majeſty's undoubted Hereditary and Parliamentary Right; and they pray'd, that her Majeſty would not ſuffer any wrong Impreſſion of her faithful Commons, to take Place in her Royal Breaſt.

The Lords in an Addreſs to her Majeſty, by way of Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs, ſay, that however her Majeſty may juſtly approve the Conduct of the College of *Dublin*, in the late Revolution; they ſtill humbly conceive, that her Majeſty did not extend her Bounty to them to promote in general a Revolution Principle; Principles which as explained by the Pamphlets and Libels publickly avowed and celebrated by Men of factious and ſeditious Tempers, and particularly by a Sermon preached on the 20th of *January*, and dedicated to this very Houſe of Commons without Cenſure or Annimadverſion, do in a great Meaſure maintain and juſtify the execrable Murder of King *Charles* the Firſt, her Grandfather; and

on

on which might be founded any Rebellion againſt her Majeſty and her Succeſſors; and they took Leave to ſay, that the Commons having mentioned the ſteady Adherence of the Provoſt and Fellows of the College, to the late Revolution, as one Conſideration of their Application for the five Thouſand Pounds, the ſubſequent Motive mention'd in that Vote, *viz.* For the Encouragement of ſound Revolution Principles, cannot in good Reaſon, or Grammar, be referred to the late Revolution; ſince Adherence to the late Revolution, was a diſtinct Motive of itſelf; and it is the known Nature of Principles, to be as well the Rule and Guide of future, as of paſt Actions.

On the 18th of *Auguſt*, Alderman *Thomas Quiun*, a troubleſome factious Citizen, who had formerly been Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, being again elected into that Office, the Duke of *Ormond* diſapproved the Election; whereupon the preſent Lord-Mayor and Aldermen appealed to the Queen, by a Petition which they tranſmitted to *England*; but the Queen approving the Proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the following Letter was ſent to his Grace.

Whitehall, *Sept.* 27, 1711.

My Lord,

THE Caſe of the late Election of a Lord Mayor in the City of Dublin, *as ſtated by Mr. Attorney and Mr. Sollicitor General of* Ireland, *and tranſmitted hither by your Grace; as likewiſe the Petition of the City, have been laid before the Queen; and her Majeſty having taken the ſame into her ſerious Conſideration, commands me to acquaint you, that ſhe approves of your Grace and her Privy Council's aſſerting the Rights of the Crown, to diſapprove of Perſons elected Mayors by the Court of Aldermen, when you judge it proper ſo to do.*

I am, *&c.*

DARTMOUTH.

The Court of Aldermen proceeding afterwards to chuſe Alderman *Watſon*, he was alſo diſapproved of, as was afterwards Alderman *Pierſon*; but Alderman *Gore* being choſen, the Government thought fit to approve of him, tho' his Principles were not much ſounder than thoſe of his Brethren, who preceded him.

The Reverend Mr. *Francis Higgins*, being about this Time put into the Commiſſion of the Peace, and dining with the Juſtices at the *Michaelmas* Seſſions at *Dublin*, the 4th of *October*; the Gentlemen of *Dublin*, to ſhew their Reſpect to the Government, put about ſeveral Whiggiſh Healths; to one of which Mr. *Higgins* added, *And, who when they can't obey, will patiently ſuffer.* For which he was not only inſulted at the Table, but the Grand Jury was prevailed upon the next Day to preſent him as a common Diſturber of her Majeſty's Peace, and a Sower of Sedition; and deſired the Bench to concur with them, in laying this Preſentment before the Lord Chancellor; and in deſiring him to turn Mr. *Higgins* out of the Commiſſion of the Peace; but this Matter having been heard before Council, this Proſecution was found to be only the Effect of Whiggiſh Malice, and Mr. *Higgins* was continued in the Commiſſion of the Peace, to the Satisfaction of her Majeſty's loyal Subjects: And on the 19th of *October*, the Lower Houſe of Convocation made the following

following Declaration in his Favour, *viz.*

The Lower Houſe of Convocation's Declaration.

WHereas the Reverend Mr. Francis Higgins, *a Member of this Houſe, has lately in a Paper printed and publiſhed been repreſented and charged with having behaved himſelf formerly in a Manner turbulent, and unbecoming the Character of the ſacred Function of a Clergyman.*

And whereas he is alſo in the ſame Paper charged with the heinous Crimes of being a common Diſturber of her Majeſty's Peace, and a Sower of Sedition, and groundleſs Jealouſies amongſt her Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects.

We the Lower Houſe of Convocation think ourſelves obliged in Juſtice to the Character of our Member, to declare that the ſaid Mr. Higgins *has ever ſince his being a Member of this Houſe, behaved himſelf agreeable to the Character of the ſacred Function of a Clergyman; and hath both in his Life and Doctrine, upon all Occaſions ſhewn himſelf to be a good Chriſtian and a Loyal Subject.*

The Parliament of *Ireland* having diſpatched the Buſineſs that was before them, were prorogued by his Grace to the ſecond of *Sept.* 1712.

To return to *England:* About the middle of *June*, Sir *Thomas Manſel* Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold, *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſea*, *Henry Paget*, Eſq; and *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, were ſworn of the Privy Council; as were a little after *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, and *William Bromley*, Eſq; and on the 29th of *June*, the Lord *Raby* created a Viſcount, and Earl of *Great-Britain*, by the Stile and Title of Viſcount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth Wood-Houſe*, and *Stainborough*, and Earl of *Strafford* in the County of *York*; ſoon after the Lord *Dartmouth* was created Viſcount *Lewiſham*, in the County of *Kent*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*; and the Lord Keeper, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, was made a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Title of Baron of *Stanton Harcourt*; and the Lord *Ferrers* was created Viſcount *Tamworth*, and Earl *Ferrers*; and the latter End of *July*, the Earl of *Orrery* was made a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Title of Baron *Boyle* of *Marſtone* in the County of *Somerſet*.

The Lord *Clermont*, and his Brother Captain *Middleton*, Sons of the Earl of *Middleton*, who were taken on Board the *Saliſbury*, in the Expedition againſt *Scotland*, were upon their Petition, admitted to Bail the 20th of *June*, in the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, each of them entering into Recogniſance of 4000 *l.* and their Bail, the Dukes of *Beaufort*, *Bolton*, and *Hamilton*, and the Earl of *Wharton*, in 2000 *l.* each for their Appearance.

Her Majeſty out of a tender Concern for Religion, was pleaſed on the 20th of *Auguſt*, to ſend the following Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, viz.

To the moſt Reverend Father in God, our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Counſellor, *Thomas*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of *England* and Metropolitan.

ANNE, *Reg.*

MOST Reverend Father in God, our right truſty, and right entirely beloved Counſellor, we greet you well: Altho' from the Beginning of our Reign, our earneſt Deſire hath been, to employ the Authority given us by Almighty God, in maintaining the Purity and Power of his Holy Religion, and in repreſſing all ſuch Doctrines and Practices as are contrary thereunto; yet to our exceeding Grief, we have underſtood, not only that Looſeneſs and Corruption of Manners and a Neglect of all wholeſome Diſcipline, have of late greatly prevailed in this our Kingdom; but alſo, that uncommon Induſtry hath been uſed by Men, averſe to all Religion and Goodneſs, and as we have juſt Ground to believe, ill affected towards our State, in venting and ſpreading ſuch Principles, as tend to undermine the Chriſtian Faith, to overthrow all Virtue and Order among Men, and diſſolve the Band of Civil Government.

Wherefore our Will and Pleaſure is, and we do by theſe Letters, charge and require you, as you will anſwer it to him, by whom both we and you are to be judged; that you will be aſſiſting to us, in putting a timely Stop to the further Growth of Infidelity and Prophaneneſs, and in promoting and encouraging Piety among our Subjects, by ſuch Means, as you ſhall judge to be moſt effectual for theſe Purpoſes; and particularly by inforcing, as far as in you lies, a due Obſervation of all ſuch Eccleſiaſtical Laws and Cannons, as have been hitherto provided for the well governing of the Church, and the furtherance of godly Living.

To this End, we do likewiſe enjoin and require you, to exhort the Clergy of your Dioceſe, to watch diligently over their Flocks, to be exemplary in their Lives, to frame their publick Diſcourſes to the People, upon ſuch Subjects as tend moſt to Edification; and particularly to be careful and conſtant in catechiſing thoſe of the younger Sort, and in preparing them, as ſoon as they come to a fit Age for Confirmation, and the worthy receiving of the Holy Communion: And if any of the Clergy under your Care, ſhall be found negligent and remiſs in diſcharging theſe or any other Duties of their ſacred Calling, or ſhall by a diſorderly Converſation, or by any Behaviour unbecoming their Holy Function, leſſen the good Effects of their Miniſtry; we command that by Admonition, Cenſure, or otherwiſe, as the Caſe ſhall deſerve, you endeavour to reform all ſuch Neglects and Abuſes, and by that Means repreſs the Scandal and Miſchief, which the Church of God might ſuffer thereby.

And for as much as the pious Inſtruction and Education of Children, is the ſureſt way of preſerving, and propagating the Knowledge and Practice of true Religion; it hath been very acceptable to us to hear, that for the attaining theſe good Ends, many Charity Schools are now erected throughout this Kingdom, by the liberal Contributions of our good Subjects: We do therefore earneſtly recommend it to you, by all proper Ways to encourage and promote

promote ſo excellent a Work, and to countenance and aſſiſt the Perſons principally concerned in it, as they ſhall always be ſure of our Protection and Favour.

We hope, and we expect it from you, that as often as you are required thereunto by Law, and are not let and hindred by ſome juſt and reaſonable Cauſe, you will viſit your Dioceſe in Perſon; by which Means you will be more fully and certainly informed of all ſuch Matters belonging to your Charge, as may be fit for our Royal Cognizance and Interpoſition, if Need ſhall ſo require; and we will, that at all Times, as well as your uſual Viſitations, you lay hold of all Opportunities to confirm ſuch as are duly qualified.

We do moreover think proper to recommend to you, that before the next ſitting of Convocation, you will carefully conſider what Defects there are in the preſent Diſcipline of the Church; and what further Proviſion may be requiſite towards removing them; that when the Convocation aſſembles, ſuch Orders and Conſtitutions as are wanting, may upon due Deliberations be prepared, and laid before us for our Conſent, which we ſhall always readily impart to whatever we ſhall judge may conduce to the Honour of God, the Advancement of true Religion, and the Welfare of the eſtabliſhed Church. Theſe being the great Ends which we have moſt at Heart, and by the promoting of which, we chiefly promiſe ourſelves the Bleſſing of God upon us and our People.

Our Will is, that you forthwith tranſmit Copies of theſe our Letters to all the Suffragans of your Province: And ſo not doubting of your and their ready Concurrence with us, in theſe our Royal Pur-

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To the Right Re
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Lambeth, Auguſt,
1711.

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his Horſe, as he was Hunting, the Office of Lord Privy-Seal became vacant, which was beſtowed on Dr. *Robinſon*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, the latter End of *Auguſt*; and on the 3d of *September*, his Lordſhip took the Oaths as Keeper of the Privy Seal, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly; and the ſame Day an Order of Council was Publiſhed againſt the Selling any Offices, or Places, which concerned the Adminiſtration, or Execution of Juſtice, or the Receipt, Comptrolment, or Payment of any of her Majeſty's Treaſure, Monies, Cuſtoms, or Revenues whatſoever, or of any of the Offices or Places in her Houſhold or Family.

This Summer the *French* made new Overtures of Peace, and Monſieur *Meſnager*, Deputy of the Council of *Commerce* in *France*, obtained Leave to come over into *England*, to treat upon that Subject. Having finiſh'd his Negotiations, he took his leave of the *Britiſh* Court, and returned to *France*; having firſt obtained Liberty for Marſhal *Tallard*, who had remained a Priſoner ſince the Battle of *Hockſtet*, to go to *France* for four Months upon his Parole. On the 9th of *October*, the Offers made by *France* were communicated to Count *Gallas*, King *Charles*'s Envoy, and to the Miniſters of the other Allies: The particulars whereof are as follow:

1*ſt*. The King will acknowledge the Queen of *Great-Britain*, in that Quality, as alſo the Succeſſion of that Crown, according to the preſent Settlement.

2*d*. That he will freely, and *Bona Fide*, conſent to the taking all juſt and reaſonable Meaſures, for preventing the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* being ever united on the Head of the ſame Prince. His Majeſty being perſuaded, that this Exceſs of Power would be contrary to the Good and Quiet of *Europe*.

3*d*. The King's Intention is, that all the Parties engaged in the preſent War, without excepting any of them, may find the reaſonable Satisfaction in the Treaty of Peace, which ſhall be made: That Commerce may be re-eſtabliſhed and maintained for the future, to the Advantage of *Great-Britain*, of *Holland*, and of the other Nations, who have been accuſtomed to exerciſe Commerce.

4*th*. As the King will likewiſe maintain exactly the Obſervation of the Peace, when it ſhall be concluded; and the Object the King propoſes to himſelf, being to ſecure the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without diſturbing, in any Manner whatever, the Neighbouring States, he promiſes to agree, that the *Dutch* ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the fortified Places, which ſhall be mentioned in the *Netherlands*, to ſerve hereafter for a Barrier; which may ſecure the Quiet of the Republick of *Holland*, againſt any Enterprize from the Part of *France*.

5*th*. The King conſents likewiſe, that a ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be formed for the Empire, and for the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

6*th*. Notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* coſt the King very great Sums, as well to purchaſe it, as to fortify it; and that 'tis farther neceſſary to be at a very conſiderable Expence for raiſing the Works; his Majeſty is willing, however, to engage to cauſe them to be demoliſhed immediately after the Concluſion of the Peace; on Condition, that for the Fortifications of that Place, a proper Equivalent, that may content him, be given him;

him; and as *England* cannot furniſh that Equivalent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be referred to the Conferences, to be held for the Negotiation of the Peace.

7th. When the Conferences for the Negotiation of the Peace ſhall be framed, as the Pretenſions of the Princes and States, engaged in the preſent War, ſhall be therein diſcuſs'd *Bona Fide*, and Amicably; and nothing ſhall be omitted, to regulate and terminate them, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties.

Theſe Propoſals obtained the Name of Preliminaries, tho' they were ſign'd only by the *French* Agents, and contained only the Offers made on the Part of *France*. They were no ſooner publiſh'd, than Swarms of Pamphlets appeared, arraigning the Queen's Conduct, and faucily directing her how to govern herſelf upon this Occaſion; and ſome of the foreign Miniſters, and particularly Count *Gallas*, the Emperor's Envoy, were ſo alarmed at the Apprehenſions of an approaching Peace, that they could not contain themſelves within the Bounds of Decency; but let fall ſuch Expreſſions, in Relation to her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, as did not well become a Miniſter, whoſe Maſter had been indebted to the Queen's Bounty for his very Subſiſtance, and that for ſeveral Years; and though her Majeſty could do no leſs than forbid this inſolent Miniſter her Court, yet ſhe was ſtill ſo good to his Imperial Majeſty, as to let him know, that any other Miniſter from him would be acceptable to her.

The new Emperor, notwithſtanding, wrote circular Letters to the ſeveral Electors, and Princes of the Empire, expreſſing his Diſlike of the Propoſitions of Peace, and perſuaded them not to liſten to them; declaring that he had taken an irrevocable Reſolution, to undergo whatever might happen, rather than conſent to a Treaty founded thereupon; for that ſuch a Negotiation would be abſolutely Deſtructive to the Empire, and to the Liberties of all *Europe*.

The Emperor alſo ſent a Letter to the States-General, wherein he obſerves, that by theſe Propoſals, the *Spaniſh* Monarchy was to be given up; than which, nothing more grievous and fatal could happen to *Europe*, he ſaid; for if this great Augmentation of Power were added to that of the Enemy, the Confederates could expect nothing but a moſt ſhameful Slavery.

That at preſent, when *France* could not view the Armies of the Allies, neither in the Field, nor in their fortify'd Towns, he could not help being juſtly irritated againſt thoſe, who having been ſo often deceived by the Illuſions of the *French*, would venture to try once more, the good Faith which they always promiſed, but never kept. He does not doubt therefore, but they will concur with him, in finding out Means to induce the Queen of *Great-Britain* to reject thoſe Propoſitions, and to continue the War: As for himſelf, whatever Conſequences might enſue, he did utterly reject them, and would never impower his Ambaſſadors to aſſiſt at the Conferences, which were propoſed for treating upon them.

The *Dutch* however agreed with her Majeſty to enter upon a Treaty with *France*. Whereupon, the *Whigs* had Recourſe to their old Expedient of ſpiriting up the Mob, and raiſing an Inſurrection, in order to compel their Sovereign to comply with their Demands.

To this Purpoſe, they provided themſelves

themſelves with the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*, to be carry'd in Solemn Proceſſion on the 17th of *November*, being the Anniverſary of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion; but their Deſign was unluckily diſcover'd, and their Poppets ſeiz'd on, the Evening before they were to have been expoſed; and the *Train-Bands* were ordered to be under Arms, to prevent any Diſturbance.

On the 20th of *November*, Mr. Secretary St. *John*, notified to the foreign Miniſters, reſiding in *London*, that her Majeſty had pitch'd upon the City of *Utrecht* for the Place of Congreſs, and that the Conferences would begin on the firſt of *January*, *O. S.* And her Majeſty wrote the following Letter to the Allies, to invite them to the Congreſs.

The Queen's Letter to her Allies, to invite them to the Congreſs.

THE moſt Chriſtian King having acquainted us with his Deſire to ſee the Quiet of Europe *reſtored, by a ſafe and honourable Peace, for us and for our high Allies; and having offered ſome Propoſitions, to induce us to ſet on Foot Conferences for that End, which Propoſitions have been communicated to all the Allies; and the Lords the States-General, having thereupon declared, that they were content, and ready to enter into a Negotiation, for a good and general Peace; and to join with us to engage the Potentates concerned with us in the preſent War, to ſend their Miniſters and Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs, the Place and Time of which being concerted with the Miniſter of the ſaid States-General; we have judged it proper to give you Notice, without Loſs of Time, that we have agreed to fix the opening of the ſaid Congreſs to the 12th of* January *next*, N. S. *in the Town of* Utrecht. *As we have no other View, than to make an End of this War by a firm Peace, in which every one of the Allies may find their reaſonable Satisfaction; we doubt not, you will likewiſe agree to contribute to the forwarding of ſo pious and beneficial a Work; wherefore we deſire you to ſend forthwith the Miniſters, whom you ſhall chuſe for this Purpoſe, that by the Time above ſpecified, they may appear in the ſaid Town of* Utrecht.

We think it convenient further to acquaint you, that we, with the Lords, the States-General, have unanimouſly agreed to ſend our Miniſters to the Congreſs, only in the Quality of Plenipotentiaries; and that they ſhall not take on them the Character of Ambaſſadors, till the Day of ſigning the Peace, ſo to avoid, as much as poſſible, Diſputes about the Ceremonial, and the Delays the ſame might occaſion.

To diſſuade her Majeſty from proceeding in this Negotiation, the Baron *de Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover*, preſented a Memorial: Wherein he adviſes her Majeſty, not to conſent to any Treaty, unleſs the Demands of all the Allies were firſt granted by way of Preliminaries: He tells her, that unleſs a perfect Union was preſerv'd among the Allies, *Europe* muſt ſooner or later fall into Slavery, and eſpecially if *Spain* and the *Indies* were left to King *Philip*.

That the Allies would contribute their utmoſt to procure Satisfaction to *Great-Britain*, who had done ſo much for the common Cauſe, and it could never be her Intereſt to treat ſeparately: He ſaid he could anſwer for it, that the Im-

perial Court never formed the Deſign, imputed to them, of entring into a ſecret Negotiation with *France*, to the Prejudice of the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*.

He ſaid, the two Crowns were never to be conſidered but as one, and that *Spain* would never be able to reſume her Independency, even after the *French* King's Death; nor could any Acts of Renunciation ſufficiently divide them: That when the *French* King had fixed his Grandſon on the Throne of *Spain*, he would ſoon be in a Condition to ſet the *Pretender* upon the Throne of *England*, *which of all Things was to be dreaded*; and this was a Conſequence which his Electoral Highneſs was too nearly intereſted in, to think upon it with Indifference.

He added, that the *Dutch* Barrier was as much the Concern of *Britain*, as of the States; that ſhe would be in no leſs Danger if *France* ſhould become Miſtreſs of the *Netherlands*: And whether ſhe inclined to Peace or War, he adviſes her not to be remiſs in her Preparations for a vigorous Campaign: And to induce her to continue the War; he aſſures her Majeſty, that the Emperor, and the *Dutch*, will make greater Efforts than ever; and of all Things intreats her not to conſent to a Ceſſation of Arms: And the laſt Argument he uſed to diſſuade her from Peace, was the extream Indigence of *France*, and the Need ſhe had of Peace. This Memorial was dated the 28th of *November*, O. S. 1711.

The Queen having ſet her Heart upon procuring Peace to *Europe*, and putting a Stop to that vaſt Effuſion of Blood, which we beheld every Year, almoſt without Emotion or Tenderneſs for our fellow Subjects, who were many of them forced into the Service, not to defend their Country, but to gratify the Covetouſneſs and Ambition of our Allies, or our own Miniſters, to the eternal Reproach of Chriſtianity. I ſay, the pious Queen, moved with a juſt Senſe of the Calamities of her own People, and the reſt of the Nations of *Europe*, in this cruel and expenſive War, and truſting in the God of Peace, proceeded ſteadily in her Meaſures, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition ſhe met with both at Home and Abroad: And the Parliament being aſſembled the 7th of *December*, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have called you together as ſoon as the publick Affairs would permit, and I am glad, that I can now tell you, that notwithſtanding the Arts of thoſe who delight in War, *both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace.*

Our Allies, (eſpecially the States General) whoſe Intereſt I look upon as inſeparable from my own, have by their ready Concurrence expreſſed their entire Confidence in me; and have no Reaſon to doubt, but that my own Subjects are aſſur'd of my particular Care of them.

My chief Concern is, that the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe Nations, may be continued to you, by ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown, as it is limitted by Parliament to the Houſe of Hanover.

I ſhall endeavour, that after a War, which has coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, you may find your Intereſt in Trade and Commerce improved, and enlarged by a Peace, with all other Advantages, which a tender and affectionate Sovereign can procure, for a dutiful and loyal People.

The

The Princes and States, which have been engaged with us in this War, being by Treaties entituled to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecured by a Peace: I will not only do my utmoſt to procure every one of them all reaſonable Satisfaction, but I ſhall alſo unite with them, in the ſtricteſt Engagements, for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the general Peace ſecure and laſting.

The beſt way to have this Treaty effectual, will be to make early Proviſion for the Campaign: Therefore I muſt ask of you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's War; and I do moſt earneſtly recommend to you, to make ſuch Diſpatch therein, as may convince our Enemies, that if we cannot obtain a good Peace, we are prepared to carry on the War with Vigour.

Whatever you give, will be ſtill in your own Power to apply, and I doubt not, but in a little Time after the opening of the Treaty, we ſhall be able to judge of its Event.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As I have had your chearful Aſſiſtance, for the carrying on this long and chargeable War: So I aſſure myſelf, that no true Proteſtant, or good Subject, will envy Britain, *or me, the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the ſame, by a juſt and honourable Peace for us and all our Allies.*

Such a Peace will give new Life to our foreign Trade; and I ſhall do my utmoſt to improve that happy Opportunity to encourage our home Manufactures, which will tend to the eaſing of my Subjects, in the exceſſive Charge which they now lie under in maintaining the Poor, and to Correct and Redreſs ſuch Abuſes as may have crept into any Part of the Adminiſtration, during ſo long a War.

I cannot conclude, without earneſtly recommending to you all, Unanimity, and that you will carefully avoid every Thing which may give Occaſion to the Enemy to think us a People divided among ourſelves, and conſequently prevent our obtaining that good Peace, of which we have ſuch reaſonable Hopes, and ſo near a View.

I pray God direct your Conſultations to this End, that being delivered from the Hardſhips of War, you may become a happy and flouriſhing People.

A Motion being made in the Houſe of Lords, for returning her Majeſty the Thanks of that Houſe for her Speech: It was propos'd, that a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the Addreſs, that it was the humble Opinion, and Advice of that Houſe, *that no Peace could be Safe or Honourable to* Great-Britain *or* Europe, *if* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *were allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon. And it was carried in the Affirmative, after a very warm Debate: On the 11th of *December* the Houſe waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

The Houſe of Lords Addreſs to her Majeſty.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do with Hearts full of Gratitude and Loyalty to your Sacred Majeſty, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble and hearty Thanks and Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's moſt tender and affectionate Concern for all your People, expreſſed in your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and for imparting

to

to us your Majeſty's Deſires of ending this preſent War, by a Peace advantagious to your Subjects, and juſt and honourable for your Majeſty, and all your Allies; as alſo for your Majeſty's expreſſing ſo particular a Regard for the Intereſt of the States-General, as inſeparable from your own; and that your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to aſſure us, it is your chief Concern that the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe Nations, may be continued to your People, by ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown, as it is limitted by Parliament to the Houſe of Hanover; *and that your Majeſty is pleaſed to ſhew ſo juſt a Reſolution, to procure a Satisfaction for all the Allies, being by Treaties entitled to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecured at a Peace, and to unite them in the ſtricteſt Engagements, in order to render the Peace ſecure and laſting.*

And we do beg Leave to repreſent it to your Majeſty, as the humble Opinion and Advice to this Houſe, *That no Peace can be Safe or Honourable to* Great-Britain, *or* Europe, *if* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *are to be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Take the Thanks you give me kindly. I ſhould be ſorry any one ſhould think, I would not do my utmoſt to recover Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon.

The ſame Clauſe, *viz. Her Majeſty would not conſent*, Spain, *or the* Weſt-Indies *ſhould be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon, was propoſed to be inſerted in the Commons Addreſs, but rejected by a great Majority; and on the 10th of *December*, that Houſe waited on the Queen with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return our ſincere and hearty Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, wherein your Majeſty, by expreſſing your great Care and Concern in ſo particular a Manner for the Proteſtant Religion, which above all Things is moſt dear to us, for thoſe Laws and Liberties which make us peculiarly Happy above other Nations, and for the Succeſſion of the Houſe of* Hanover, *as limited by Parliament, upon which the future Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties depends, has given us a freſh Demonſtration, that your Majeſty has nothing ſo much at Heart, as the Safety and Happineſs of your People.*

Having an entire Confidence in your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs, in your Honour and Juſtice to your Allies, and in your particular Care of your own Subjects, we cannot but expreſs our Satisfaction in what your Majeſty has been pleaſed to declare, of the juſt and honourable Peace your Majeſty has in View.

This was the End for which your Majeſty entered into the War; and nothing can add more to the Glory of your Reign, than after the many unparallelled Succeſſes in the Courſe of the War, to have your Majeſty conclude it with the Bleſſings of ſuch a Peace, which we cannot doubt will be rendred ſecure and laſting, by your Majeſty's purſuing the wiſe Reſolution you have taken,

of entring into the ſtricteſt Engagements for continuing the Alliance to that End.

And we preſume to aſſure your Majeſty, we will take all poſſible Care to preſerve that Unanimity your Majeſty has recommended to us, and uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to diſappoint, as well the Arts and Deſigns of thoſe, who for private Views may delight in War, *as the Hopes the Enemies may have vainly entertain'd, of receiving Advantage from any Diviſion among us.*

We entirely concur with your Majeſty, that the beſt way to bring this Treaty to a good Effect, is to make early Proviſion for the next Campaign; for which Purpoſe, notwithſtanding the heavy Burdens, which during this long and expenſive War your Majeſty's Subjects have undergone, we will with the greateſt Alacrity grant ſuch effectual and ſpeedy Supplies, as ſhall enable your Majeſty to carry on the War with Vigour; and convince your Enemies, if the intended Negotiations ſhould prove ineffectual, that no Amuſements nor Attempts whatſoever can alter our firm and ſtedfaſt Reſolution of ſupporting the beſt of Sovereigns in carrying on ſo juſt a War, till a ſafe, laſting, and honourable Peace may be procured for your Majeſty and all your Allies.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

THIS very dutiful Addreſs, is what I expected from the Zeal and Loyalty of ſuch an Houſe of Commons: I return you my hearty Thanks for the Confidence you have in me. I entirely rely upon your Aſſurances, and you may depend upon my Affection and Care for your Intereſts.

On the 17th of *December*, the Commons reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions, that the Treaty, whereby her Majeſty was obliged to furniſh forty thouſand Men, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies in the Low Countries, might be laid before the Houſe. And on the 20th Mr. Secretary *St. John* reported, that her Majeſty had given Directions accordingly; and that purſuant unto ſuch Direction, Search had been made, but no Foot-Steps could be found, of any Convention made for that Purpoſe. Then the Houſe addreſs'd her Majeſty, that an Account might be laid before them, of the Quota's and Proportions of her Majeſty's, and her Allies, by Sea and Land, during the preſent War, (including Subſidies) and what Agreement or Conventions had been made for the ſaid Quota's and Proportions, and alſo how the ſame had been obſerv'd.

On the 21ſt, Mr. *Lockart*, from the Commiſſioners for taking the publick Accounts, made a Report of ſome Practices which they had diſcovered in their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the Army, and is as follows:

The Report of the Commiſſioners for taking, examining, and ſtating the Publick Accompts of the Kingdom.

YOUR Commiſſioners humbly repreſent, that tho' they have uſed their utmoſt Application, in taking and examining the publick Accompts, yet they are unpre-

pared to offer any perfect State of the particular Branches of the Revenue to the Houſe, but will endeavour to lay before you, after the Receſs, a General Account of the Receipts and Iſſues of her Majeſty's Exchequer, for the current Year 1711; which, they hope, is all that will for the preſent be expected from them, as well in regard of the ſhortneſs of Time they have engaged in this Work, as of the great variety and extent of it: They beg Leave alſo to obſerve, that many of the Accounts are not yet compleatly brought before them, particularly thoſe of the Army, which are large and voluminous.

But in the Courſe of their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the Army, they have already diſcovered ſome Practices, which they conceive highly detrimental to the publick, and ſuch as they are obliged to Report to you.

In Obedience therefore to your Order, on *Tueſday* the 11th Inſtant, your Commiſſioners here preſent a State of ſeveral Facts, which with their Circumſtances and Proofs, they humbly offer to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Houſe.

Your Commiſſioners having Ground to believe that there had been ſome Miſmanagements in making the Contracts for the Uſe of the Army, ſummoned and examined Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contractor of the Bread and Bread Waggons in the Low Countries, who, after expreſſing much Uneaſineſs of the Apprehenſions he had of being thought an Informer, and of accuſing a great Man, did depoſe on Oath,

That for the Years 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, he has been in Solely, or in Partnerſhip, concerned in the Contracts, for ſupplying Bread and Bread Waggons to the Forces in the Low Countries, in the Queen of *Great-Britain*'s Pay; and that he gave to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his own Uſe, on each Contract, the ſeveral Sums following, part of which was paid at the beginning, and part at the end of each reſpective Contract, in Bills or Notes delivered by the Deponent into the Duke's own Hands, *viz.*

For the Year 1707, ſixty-ſix Thouſand and ſix Hundred Guilders.

For the Year 1708, ſixty-two Thouſand ſix Hundred and twenty-five Guilders.

For the Year 1709, ſixty-nine Thouſand five Hundred and ſeventy-eight Guilders, and fifteen Stivers.

For the Year 1710, ſixty-ſix Thouſand eight Hundred and ten Guilders, nineteen Stivers and eight Penings: Total, two Hundred ſixty-five Thouſand ſix Hundred and fourteen Guilders, fourteen Stivers, and eight Penings.

For the Year 1711, twenty-one Thouſand Guilders, which Sum is in Part of a like Sum with thoſe above-mentioned, intended to be paid at the End of the Contract for this Year.

That he was obliged to allow yearly, during the Time of his being Contractor, twelve or fourteen Waggons gratis to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

That during the Time of his being Contractor as aforeſaid, he gave on ſealing each Contract, a Gratuity of five Hundred Gold Ducats to Mr. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

That for all the Money he receiv'd of Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Maſter at *Amſterdam*, he was obliged to pay one *per Cent*. that the former Contractor *Machado* did

did the ſame, and that he acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough* with this Deduction of one *per Cent.*

He further depoſeth, that it appeared by the Accounts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had been a Contractor before him, and ſupplied the Bread and Bread Waggons to the Forces in the *Engliſh* Pay, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, and 1706, that he the ſaid *Machado* had paid as large yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, during the Time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has ſince done.

From whence it appears, that the Duke of *Marlborough* has received, on account of the Bread and Bread Waggons, Contracts from Sir *Solomon de Medina*, (admitting the Sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid for this preſent Year 1711, to be the ſame with that of the preceding Year 1710) three Hundred thirty-two Thouſand four Hundred and twenty-five Guilders, and fourteen Stivers; from *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, during the five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums; which together make ſix Hundred ſixty-four Thouſand eight Hundred fifty-one Guilders, and eight Stivers, and computed at ten Guilders ten Stivers to the Pound, Sterling, amount to ſixty-three Thouſand three Hundred and nineteen Pounds three Shillings and ſeven Pence.

Some Time after this Evidence was given by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Commiſſioners received a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Hands of *James Craggs*, Eſq; wherein the Duke deſires your Commiſſioners, that when they make their Report, they would lay ſome Facts before the Parliament in a true Light: And this Juſtice they think they cannot better do, than in his Grace's own Words.

The Commiſſioners of Accompts in the Army received the following Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *by the Hands of Eſquire* Craggs.

Hague, Nov. 10, 1711.

Gentlemen,

HAving been informed on my Arrival here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has acquainted you with my having received ſeveral Sums of Money from him; that it might make no Impreſſion on you know, this is no more than what has been allowed as a Perquiſite to the General, or Commander in chief of the Army in the Low Countries, even before the Revolution and ſince; and I do aſſure you, at the ſame Time, that whatever Sums I have received on that Account, have been conſtantly imploy'd for the Publick, in keeping ſecret Correſpondence, and in getting Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Deſigns; and it has fallen ſo far ſhort, that I take Leave to acquaint you with another Article, that has been appropriated to the ſame Uſe, and which ariſes from her Majeſty's Warrant, whereof the inclos'd is a Copy; tho' this does not properly relate to the publick Accompts, being a free Gift of the Foreign Troops. You will have obſerv'd by the ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, that before the late King's Death, when the Parliament voted forty Thouſand Men for the Quota of *England* in the Low Countries, twenty-one Thouſand

ſand ſix Hundred and twelve were to be Foreigners, and the reſt *Engliſh*. For theſe laſt, they gave ten Thouſand Pounds a Year for Intelligence, and other Contingences, without Accompt. But his Majeſty being ſenſible, by the Experience of the laſt War, that this Sum would not any ways anſwer that Service, and being unwilling to apply for more to the Parliament, he was pleas'd to order, that the Foreign Troops ſhould contribute two and a half *per Cent.* towards it; and being then his Ambaſſador and Commander in Chief Abroad, directed me to propoſe it to them, with an Aſſurance, that they ſhould have no other Stoppage made from their Pay. This they readily agreed to, and her Majeſty was afterwards pleaſed to confirm it by her Warrant, upon my acquainting her with the Uſes it was intended for, and it has been accordingly applied divers Times for Intelligence, and ſecret Service, with ſuch Succeſs, that next to the Bleſſing of God, and the Bravery of the Troops, we may in a great Meaſure attribute moſt of the Advantages of the War in this Country, to the timely and good Advices procured, with the Help of this Money. And now, Gentlemen, as I have laid the whole Matter fairly before you, and that I hope you will allow, I have ſerved my Queen and Country with that Faithfulneſs and Zeal which becomes an honeſt Man; the Favour that I entreat of you is, that when you make your Report to the Parliament, you will lay this Part before them in its true Light: So they may ſee this neceſſary and important Part of the War has been provided for, and carried on, without any other Expence to the Publick, than the Thouſand Pounds a Year. And I flatter myſelf, that when the Accompts of the Army in *Flanders* come under your Conſideration, you will be ſenſible the Service on this Side has been carried on with all the Oeconomy and good Huſbandry to the Publick that was poſſible. I am

Gentlemen,

Your moſt Obedient

Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

ANNE, *Reg.*

RIght truſty, and right well beloved Couſin and Counſellor, we greet you well: Whereas purſuant to the Direction you have received in that Behalf, you have agreed with the Perſons authoriz'd to Treat with you, for the taking into our Service, a certain Number of foreign Troops, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of our Allies, that there be reſerved two and a half per Cent. *out of all Monies payable to and for the ſaid Troops, as well for their Pay and Entertainment, as on any other Account, towards defraying ſuch extraordinary contingent Expences relating to them, as cannot otherwiſe be provided for. Now we do hereby approve, and confirm, all ſuch Agreements as you have, or may hereafter make, for reſerving the ſaid two and a half* per Cent. *accordingly; and do likewiſe hereby authorize and direct the Pay-Maſter-General of our Forces for the Time being, his Deduction of two and a half* per Cent. *purſuant thereunto, out of all Monies he ſhall be directed to iſſue for the Uſe of the foreign Troops in our Pay; and thereupon to pay over the ſame, from time to time,*

time, according to ſuch Warrants, and in ſuch Proportion as you ſhall direct: For which this ſhall be to you, and to all others, whom it may concern, a ſufficient Warrant and Direction.

Given at our Court at *St. James*'s, this ſixth Day of *July*, 1702. and in the firſt Year of our Reign. By Her Majeſty's Command,

C. HEDGES.

Your Commiſſioners having thought themſelves obliged to recite this Letter and Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will be expected, that they ſhould make ſome Obſervations upon them: And as to what therefore relates to the Evidence of Sir *Solomon de Medina*, his Grace has been pleaſed to admit it in general, but with this Diſtinction, that he claims the Sums receiv'd as Perquiſites to the General in the Low Countries.

On which your Commiſſioners obſerve, that ſo far as they have hitherto been capable of informing themſelves, in the Conſtitution of the Army, the great Sums which appear to have been annually paid to the Duke, on account of theſe Contracts, can never be eſteem'd legal or warrantable Perquiſites.

For they do not find by the ſtricteſt Enquiry they can make, that any other *Engliſh* General in the Low Countries, or elſewhere, ever claimed or receiv'd ſuch Perquiſites; but if any Inſtance ſhould be produced, they humbly apprehend, it will be no Juſtification of it; becauſe the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite; and how agreeable this Practice is to that Oeconomy and good Huſbandry, with which the Service in *Flanders* is ſaid to be carried on, remains yet to be explained. By the Aſſurance his Grace is pleaſed to give, that this Money has been conſtantly employ'd for the Service of the Publick, it muſt be either allow'd, that he relinquiſhes his Right to this pretended Perquiſite, or that he has been wanting to himſelf, in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his own Generoſity to the Publick.

The great Caution and Secrecy with which this Money was conſtantly received, gives Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a juſtifiable Perquiſite; for Mr. *Edward Cardonnel*, the Duke's Secretary, and Auditor of the Bread Accompt, has declar'd on Oath, that he never knew, or heard of any ſuch Perquiſite, till the late Rumour of Sir *Solomon de Medina*'s Evidence before your Commiſſioners. By the Contracts for Bread, and Bread Waggons, the General appears to be the ſole Check on the Contracts, or he is to take Care that the Terms of the Contracts are duly performed: He is to judge of all Deductions to be made from an Allowance to the Contractors; and whether in ſuch Circumſtances he can receive any Gratuity or Perquiſite from the Contractors, without a Breach of his Truſt, your Commiſſioners preſume not to determine. The General may with equal Reaſon claim a Perquiſite for every other Contract relating to the Army, as well as for the Bread and Bread Waggons; but his Grace being Silent as to this, your Commiſſioners ought to ſuppoſe, he has not received any ſuch Allowance, unleſs they ſhall underſtand otherwiſe, when they come to examine into thoſe Contracts, which hither-

to they have not been able to do by Reaſon the Contractors are Foreigners, and conſtantly Reſident in *Holland*.

As to what his Grace is pleaſed to ſay in the ſecond Part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent*. from the Foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay; your Commiſſioners can only offer ſuch Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urged in the Duke's Letter, with the Tenor of the Warrant, and with the Method of accounting for other Payments to the Army: Your Commiſſioners in the firſt Place take Leave to obſerve, that this Warrant has been kept dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed ſo long from the Knowledge of the Parliament; for which in their humble Apprehenſion, his Grace has not aſſign'd ſufficient Reaſons.

He is pleaſed to ſay, that this two and a half *per Cent*. is a free Gift from the Foreign Troops, and that it does not belong to the publick Accompts: But the firſt of theſe Aſſertions ſeem Inconſiſtent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which ſuppoſes and expreſſes an Agreement; but with that Part of his Grace's Letter which takes Notice, that he being Ambaſſador and General, ſtipulated for this every Stoppage by the late King's Order: Your Commiſſioners therefore muſt be of Opinion, that a Deduction ſo made is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for in the ſame Manner as other publick Money is.

His Grace is further pleaſed to obſerve, that ten Thouſand Pounds granted yearly for the Contingencies of the Army, is without Account, and for the Uſe of the *Britiſh* Forces only; whereas this Money was at firſt intended by Parliament as your Commiſſioners with great Submiſſion apprehend, for the Service of the forty Thouſand Men without Diſtinction; and they find it is ſo far from having always been thought exempt from Accompt, that in a Privy Seal, dated the 5th Day of *March* 1706, for paſſing Mr. *Fox*'s Accompt, there is a Clauſe to releaſe, and diſcharge the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, from a Sum of ſeven Thouſand four Hundred ninety-nine Pounds, nineteen Shillings and ten Pence, part of this Money, which ſuppoſes his Grace would otherwiſe have been accountable for it: But your Commiſſioners no where meet with any Mention of this Deduction, of two and a half *per Cent*. and muſt therefore preſume the Reaſon, why it has never been brought to an Accompt, is what his Grace is pleaſed to ſuggeſt, that he never conſidered it as publick Money.

Your Commiſſioners muſt ſubmit to the Houſe, whether the Warrant produced to juſtify this Deduction be legal, and duly counterſign'd; or whether, admitting it to be ſo, the Stoppage or Payment of it, has been regularly made.

The Warrant directs that it ſhould be ſtopt in the Hands of the Pay-Maſter, or his Deputy, and iſſued thence by the Duke's Order only; but this Method does not appear by the Pay-maſter's Accompts to have been at all purſued; ſo far otherwiſe, that the Payments to the Foreign Troops are always made compleat, and their Receipts always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

When any Part of the abovemention'd ten Thouſand Pounds contingent Money, is drawn out of the Pay-maſter's Hands, for any

any ſecret Service, the General's Warrant, and his Secretary's Receipts, are the Pay-maſter's Vouchers: But Mr. *Cardonnel*, as he declares on Oath, never gave any Receipt for any Part of this two and a half *per Cent.* or did Mr. *Bridges*, as he alſo declares on Oath, ever ſee any Warrant for that Purpoſe, or knew any thing as Pay-maſter General, of this Deduction.

If Mr. *Sweet* at *Amſterdam* has taken upon himſelf to tranſact the Diſpoſition of this two and a half *per Cent.* with the Duke of *Marlborough*, your Commiſſioners are humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have tranſmitted conſtant Accompts of it to Mr. *Bridges*, whoſe Agent he only is; and not have negotiated ſo large Sums of publick Money in ſo clandeſtine a Manner.

By Warrant, this Deduction is reſerved for the defraying extraordinary contingent Expences of the Troops, from whom it is ſtopt; and if the whole has been employ'd in ſecret Correſpondence and Intelligence, there muſt have been ſome Neglect of the other Services, for which it was originally deſign'd; and ſuch a Diſpoſition being in no ſort authoriz'd by the Warrant, is a Miſapplication of it; beſides, your Commiſſioners apprehend, that the Article for ſecret Service, to which this Deduction is pretended to have been applied, was always included in the ten Thouſand Pounds above-mention'd, for the Contingencies of the Army; and if ſo, the whole remains to be accounted for; which, on a Computation made from the whole Sum of eleven Millions, two Hundred ninety-four Thouſand, ſix Hundred and fifty-nine Pounds four Shillings and a half-penny, paid *per Britain*, to and for all the Foreign Forces, ſince the 13th of *December* 1701, (according to the Returns of the Auditor and Pay-maſter) amounts to two Hundred eighty-two Thouſand, three Hundred ſixty Pounds, nine Shillings and ſix Pence.

On a Computation made from the Sum of ſeven Millions, one Hundred ſeven Thouſand, eight Hundred ſeventy-three Pounds, eighteen Shillings, and eleven Pence half-penny, paid to and for the Foreign Forces ſince the Time aforeſaid, (excluſive of *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*) amounts to one Hundred ſeventy-ſeven Thouſand, ſix Hundred ninety-five Pounds, ſeventeen Shillings and three Farthings.

Your Commiſſioners humbly lay before you ſome Facts relating to the Forage Contracts for the Troops in *North-Britain*, made by *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; late Secretary at War, purſuant to a Power given him by *Sidney* Earl *Godolphin*, then Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*.

By the Rate allowed in theſe Contracts, it appearing that her Majeſty had been put to an extraordinary Expence above the Pay of the Soldiers, your Commiſſioners thought it their Duty to enquire, whether in this Part of the Service, ſufficient Care had been taken to procure the moſt advantageous Terms for the Publick; and being inform'd that *John Montgomery*, Eſq; was concern'd in theſe Contracts, they examin'd him, and he declar'd upon Oath, that Colonel *George Douglas* and himſelf were aſſumed Partners with Sir *Samuel Mackellian*, and Mr. *John Campbell*; in the Contract made by Mr. *Walpole*, to provide Forage from the middle of *May* 1709, to *May* 1710, for all the Troops in *North-Britain*, at three Pence half-penny an Horſe for

Green,

Green, and nine Pence for dry Forage, each twenty-four Hours.

That the ſaid Colonel *George Douglas*, and he the ſaid Mr. *Montgomery*, were alſo aſſumed Partners with Mr. *John Campbell*, in a ſubſequent Contract commencing in *May* 1710, and ending in *May* 1711, made likewiſe by Mr. *Walpole*, and at the ſame Rates with the former.

That the firſt of theſe Contracts was made by Mr. *Walpole*, in *London*, with Sir *Samuel Macklellian*, who before he went into *Scotland*, told the ſaid *Montgomery*, that Mr. *Walpole*, in making the Contract, reſerved a Share for a Friend of his, who was to have a Benefit of the fifth Part, if not redeemed by the Contractors with a Sum of Money; and Sir *Samuel* ſoon after on his Death-Bed at *Edinburgh*, declar'd the ſame; whereupon Colonel *Douglas* and Mr. *John Campbell* directed him the ſaid *Montgomery* to pay five hundred Guineas to Mr. *Walpole*, and accordingly he delivered into Mr. *Walpole*'s own Hands, a Note for that Sum, payable to Mr. *Walpole*, or Order; and the ſaid Mr. *Montgomery* afterwards paid the Sum of five hundred Guineas to one Mr. *Man*, (Mr. *Walpole*'s Agent) who gave him up the Note, with the Receipt on the Back of it ſign'd by Mr. *Walpole*.

That the ſecond Contract was made by Mr. *Walpole*, with Mr. *John Campbell*, who thereupon directed the ſaid *Montgomery* to give a Note for five hundred Guineas or Pounds, (he could not remember which) to Mr. *Walpole*, which he accordingly did, and made it payable to Mr. *Walpole*, or Order, and delivered it into his own Hands.

This ſecond Note was left with the ſaid Mr. *Man*, of which the ſaid *Montgomery* hath paid about four hundred Pounds.

He further declared upon Oath, that two hundred Guineas were given by the Contractors to Sir *David Dalrymple*, in Conſideration that his Son-in-Law, Sir *Alexander Murray*, was propos'd, but not admitted to be a Partner in the firſt Contract.

That the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *North-Britain*, had one hundred Guineas each Year from the Contractors, for regulating the Quarters of the Troops.

That one hundred Pounds a Year were paid to Mr. *Meril*, Deputy to Mr. *How*, for receiving the Queen's Bounty Money, and keeping an Account of it between the Queen and the Officers.

That the ſaid Mr. *Montgomery*, gave a Note for fifty Pounds to Mr. *Taylor*, chief Clerk to Mr. *Walpole*, which is not yet paid.

Your Commiſſioners cannot exactly ſtate the Loſs the Publick has ſuſtain'd by theſe Contracts; but find that if the Forage had been furniſhed in the Year 1709 and 1710, at the Rates ſettled by the Contract for the preſent Year, there had been ſaved to the Government more than nine Thouſand five Hundred Pounds, which is near a fourth Part of the whole Charge.

They do not apprehend that Difference has ariſen altogether from the Scarcity of Forage in the two laſt Years; for Captain *William Preſton* of Colonel *Kerr*'s Regiment, had declar'd before them on Oath, that he agreed with the Contractors to furniſh great Forage for his own Troops, in thoſe Years, or two Pence half-penny an Horſe for twenty-four Hours, (which coſt the Government three-pence half-penny) with an Addition only of ſeven Pounds each Year for providing extraordinary Forage for the

the Officers Horſes belonging to that Troop; and that the Contractors aſſured him, they had made the ſame Agreement with other Officers.

How far theſe Practices have been injurious to the Publick, is humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Houſe.

On the 30th of *December*, the Queen declared in Council, that her Majeſty being acquainted that an Information againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* was laid before the Houſe of Commons, by the Commiſſioners of the publick Accompts; her Majeſty thought fit to diſmiſs him from all Employments, that that Matter might take an impartial Examination; and the next Day her Majeſty ſent his Grace a Letter written with her own Hand, ſignifying her Royal Pleaſure to reſume all the Employments ſhe had entruſted him with.

According to a modeſt Computation, the Places which his Grace and his Dutcheſs enjoy'd, amounted to at leaſt the Sum of ſixty-two Thouſand, three Hundred and twenty-five Pounds a Year, beſides what he made by the Contracts for the Soldiers Bread, the two and a half *per Cent.* deducted out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops; and beſides the Preſents he had from the Emperor, the States-General, the King of *Pruſſia*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes, and by Safe-guards, and other Means, and without reckoning *Blenheim-Caſtle*, and the State of *Woodſtock*, ſettled upon him by Act of Parliament.

On the 24th of *January*, the Commons, in full Houſe, proceeded further upon the Report of the Commiſſioners for the publick Accompts, and it was reſolved by a Majority of above an Hundred, that the taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually by the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the Contractors for furniſhing the Bread and Bread Waggons for the Army in the Low Countries, was unwarrantable and illegal.

And it was further reſolv'd, that the two and a half *per Cent.* deducted from the Foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for.

And on the 28th of *January*, the Speaker with the whole Houſe laid the ſaid Reſolutions before the Queen, who was pleaſed to give them the following Anſwer, *viz.*

The Queen's Anſwer to the foregoing Reſolutions.

Gentlemen,

I Have a great Regard for whatever is repreſented to me by my Commons, and will do my Part to redreſs what you complain of.

It has been alſo reſolv'd, upon the ſaid Report of the Commiſſioners of the publick Accompts, that *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; a Member of that Houſe, in receiving the Sum of five Hundred Guineas, and in taking a Note for five Hundred Pounds more, on account of two Contracts for Forage of her Majeſty's Troops quartered in *North-Britain*, made by him when Secretary of War, purſuant to a Power granted him by the late Lord Treaſurer, was guilty of a high Breach of Truſt, and notorious Corruption. Secondly, That the ſaid *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; be for the ſaid Offence committed Priſoner to the Tower of *London*. And, Thirdly, That he be for the ſaid Offence expelled the Houſe; and Mr. *Robert Man*, Mr. *Walpole*'s Agent, refuſing to deliver a Copy of the ſaid 500 *l.* Note to

the Commiſſioners, or to be further examined, the Houſe ordered, that the ſaid Mr. *Robert Man*, for having contemptuouſly refuſed to be further examin'd before the Commiſſioners of Accompts, be taken into the Cuſtody of a Serjeant at Arms; and the Borough of *King's-Lynn*, afterwards proceeding to re-elect Mr. *Walpole*, a Bar was put to the Borough, it was reſolved, that he was incapable of being elected a Member to ſerve in Parliament, and that the Election was void; and a new Writ was iſſued, for the electing a Burgeſs for the Borough of *King's-Lynn*, in the County of *Norfolk*, in the room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq;

The Sum of the Charge againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Commiſſioners for publick Accompts, was, Firſt, His taking of ſixty-three Thouſand, three Hundred and nineteen Pounds and upwards, of the Perſons he contracted with for the Soldiers Bread. Secondly, His receiving two and a half *per Cent.* out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops, amounting to the Sum of 460,061 *l.* which he had never accounted for to the Publick, but all along induſtriouſly concealed. Thirdly, The allowing his Secretary Mr. *Cardonnel*, to receive five Hundred Gold Ducats on every Contract. And, Fourthly, for ſuffering Mr. *Sweet*, the Deputy Pay-maſter, to deduct one *per Cent.* for all the Money he paid the Contractors for Bread.

His Grace in his Letter to the Commiſſioners, admits the Receipt of theſe Sums; and as to thoſe he received of the Contractors for Bread, he ſaid it was a Perquiſite always allowed to the General of the Army, and that he had conſtantly applied it for the Service of the Publick, in keeping ſecret Correſpondence, and getting Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Deſigns; as he had alſo the two and a half *per Cent.* deducted out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops; and as to the latter, he had the Queen's Warrant for applying it to that Uſe.

To this the Commons applied, that the great Sums which appeared to have been annually paid to the Duke, on account of the Contracts for Bread, could never be eſteemed legal or warrantable; for they could not find that ever any *Engliſh* General had ever claimed ſuch Perquiſites; but if any Inſtance ſhould be produced, it would not juſtify the Practice; becauſe the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite: And if it was a Perquiſite of the Duke's, and he had notwithſtanding applied it to the Service of the Publick, he had been wanting to himſelf, in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his Generoſity.

But the great Caution with which this Money was conſtantly received, gave Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a juſtifiable Perquiſite; and the General might with equal Reaſon claim a Perquiſite for every other Contract relating to the Army.

They obſerve alſo, that the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent.* and the Warrant for it, has been concealed theſe nine Years from the Parliament; for which they thought his Grace had not aſſign'd ſufficient Reaſons: And it appearing by his Grace's Letter, that this Deduction was ſtipulated for by the late King's Order, they muſt be of Opinion, that it ought to be accounted for in the ſame Manner as other publick Money; eſpecially ſince the 10,000 *l.* *per Annum*, firſt allowed by the foreign Troops,

appeared

appeared to be publick Money, by a Privy Seal, diſcharging the Duke of *Marlborough* of part of it.

They obſerved that the ſaid Warrant was not duly counter-ſign'd, or the Payments made thereunto; and that the Receipts given by the foreign Troops, are always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

The Commons reſolved, that the taking the five Hundred Gold Ducats annually, from the Contractors for Bread and Bread Waggons, by *Adam Cardonnel*, Eſq; Secretary to the General, and a Member of that Houſe, was unwarrantable and corrupt: And that the ſaid *Adam Cardonnel*, Eſq; be for the ſaid Offence expelled the Houſe; and that the one *per Cent.* received by Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-maſter at *Amſterdam*, of the Contractors, for furniſhing Bread and Bread Waggons, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for.

Duke *Hamilton*, one of the 16 Peers of *Scotland*, having been created Duke of *Brandon* in *England*; his Right of ſitting in the Houſe of Peers, as a Peer of *Great-Britain*, was queſtioned; and a Council having been called on all Sides, it was reſolved upon the Queſtion, that *Scots* Peers, created Peers of *Great-Britain* ſince the Union, have no Right to ſit in the Houſe of Peers, as Peers of *Great-Britain*.

The old *Leaven* ſtill remaining in the Houſe of Lords, the Court found themſelves under a Neceſſity of creating ſome new Peers; and accordingly about the latter End of *December*, *James* Lord *Compton*, eldeſt Son to *George* Earl of *Northampton*, and *Charles* Lord *Bruce*, were call'd by Writ to the Houſe of Peers; and Patents were ſign'd for creating the following Gentlemen Peers of *Great-Britain*, viz.

George Hay, one of the four Tellers of the Receipt of her Majeſty's Exchequer, by the Name and Title of Baron *Hay*, of *Bedwarden*, in the County of *Hereford*.

Thomas Lord Viſcount *Windſor*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Mountjoy* of the *Iſle of White*, in the County of *Southampton*.

The Right Honourable *Henry Paget*, Eſq; Son and Heir apparent of the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Pagett*, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Burton*, in the County of *Stafford*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Manſel*, of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, Bart. by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Manſel* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, aforeſaid.

Sir *Thomas Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, in the County of *Nottingham*, Bart. by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Middleton* of *Middleton*, in the County of *Warwick*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knt. Chief Juſtice of her Majeſty's Court of *Common-Pleas*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham*, in the County of *Bedford*.

George Granville of *Snow*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Lanſdown* of *Biddiford*, in the County of *Devon*.

Samuel Maſſam of *Oates*, in the County of *Eſſex* aforeſaid.

Thomas Foley of *Witly*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminſter*, in the ſaid County of *Worceſter*. And,

Allen Bathurſt of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; by the

the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford* aforeſaid.

This Seſſion, a Bill for preventing occaſional Conformity was brought into the Houſe of Peers by the Earl of *Nottingham*, and met with a quick Paſſage through both Houſes, tho' it had met with ſuch Oppoſition in former Parliaments.

On the 18th of *January*, a Faſt was kept for imploring God's Bleſſing on the Treaty of Peace.

Upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, the Duke of *Ormond* was made Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces, within the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and of thoſe employ'd Abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of the Allies; the Duke of *Northumberland* was appointed Captain of the ſecond Troop of Horſe Guards, the Earl of *Rivers* was made Maſter of the Ordnance; and the Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of the Band of Penſioners, in the Room of the Duke of St. *Alban*'s; Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Maſham*, was made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; the Duke of *Somerſet* was removed from his Place of Maſter of the Horſe; and the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton*, two of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Daughters, reſign'd their Places of Ladies of the Queen's Bed-Chamber.

About this Time, the *Scots* Peers preſented to the Queen, a Repreſentation againſt the late Judgment of the Houſe of Lords, in the Caſe of Duke *Hamilton*'s Patent, whereby he was created Duke of *Brandon*.

The Queen told them, ſhe was ſorry there ſhould be any Occaſion given for this Repreſentation; that ſhe was reſolv'd to preſerve the Union between the two Kingdoms, and to do her utmoſt Endeavour to find out the moſt reaſonable Method for their Satisfaction.

On the 17th of *January*, the Queen ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

The Queen's Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

ANNE, R.

HER Majeſty not having recover'd Strength enough, ſince the Return of the Gout, to be preſent this Day in Perſon, and being unwilling that the publick Buſineſs ſhould receive any Delay, thinks fit to communicate to this Houſe, the Subject of what ſhe intended to have ſpoke.

At the opening of this Seſſion, her Majeſty acquainted her Parliament, that both Time and Place were appointed for the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Confederates, to Treat with thoſe of the Enemy, concerning a General Peace; and alſo expreſs the Care, which ſhe intended to take of all her Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which ſhe propos'd to join them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guaranty and ſupport it, when obtain'd.

Her Majeſty can now tell you, that her Plenipotentiaries are arrived at Utrecht, *and have begun, in Purſuance of their Inſtructions, to concert the moſt proper ways of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all the Alliance with her, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to* Spain, *and the* Weſt-Indies.

You may depend on her Majeſty's communicating to her Parliament the

the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded.

The World will now ſee how Groundleſs thoſe Reports are, which have been ſpread Abroad, by Men of evil Intentions, to ſerve the worſt Deſigns, as if a ſeparate Peace had been treated of, for which there has not been the leaſt Colour given.

Her Majeſty's Miniſters have Directions to Propoſe, that a Day may be fixed for the finiſhing, as was done for the Commencement of this Treaty, and in the mean Time all the Preparations are haſtening for an early Campaign.

The Zeal which this Houſe has already expreſſed, is a ſure Pledge that they will proceed in giving the neceſſary Diſpatch to the Supplies which have been ask'd of them.

Her Majeſty finds it neceſſary to Obſerve, how great Licence is taken in publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels; ſuch as are a Reproach to any Government: This Evil ſeems to be grown too ſtrong for the Laws now in Force: It is therefore recommended to you, to find a Remedy equal to the Miſchief.

St. James's, Jan. 17, 1711-12.

The ſame Meſſage was ſent to the Houſe of Lords, only inſtead of the ſeventh Paragraph about the Supply, the following Words were inſerted, *viz. There is one Thing, in which her Majeſty's Subjects of the North Part of this Kingdom are extreamly concerned; the Diſtinction of ſuch of them, who were Peers of* Scotland, *before the Union, muſt lie under, if the Prerogative of the Crown is ſtrictly barr'd againſt them alone:* This is a Matter which ſenſibly affects her Majeſty, and ſhe therefore lays it before this Houſe, earneſtly deſiring their Advice and Concurrence, in finding out the beſt Method of ſettling this Affair, to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom.

On the 18th of *January*, the Houſe of Lords waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

The Houſe of Lords Addreſs to her Majeſty.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to expreſs our extream Concern for the Continuance of your Majeſty's Indiſpoſition, by which we were deprived of the Honour of your royal Preſence: And at the ſame Time beſeech your Majeſty, to accept of the moſt humble Thanks of the Houſe, for your moſt gracious Meſſage on the 17th Inſtant, wherein your Majeſty is pleas'd to expreſs your juſt Care for all your Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which your Majeſty propoſes to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guaranty and ſupport it when obtained, and for the Inſtructions your Majeſty has given to your Plenipotentiaries, to concert the moſt proper Way of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majeſty, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies, *which are of ſo great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of your Majeſty's Kingdoms.*

We think ourſelves obliged more eſpecially to return our humble Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's great Condeſcenſion, in acquainting this Houſe with the Steps already taken, in Relation to the Peace; and for the Aſſurance your Majeſty is pleaſed to give, of communicating to this Houſe the Terms of the

Peace before the ſame be concluded. Your Majeſty's Declaration, that there has not been the leaſt Colour given for thoſe falſe and ſcandalous Reports which have been ſpread, that a ſeparate Peace hath been treated, muſt be the higheſt Satisfaction to all your People; and we readily embrace this Opportunity to aſſure your Majeſty, that we entirely rely upon your great Wiſdom, in ſettling the Terms of Peace.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, and for the Confidence you place in me, which will better enable me to obtain ſuch Terms as may be Safe and Honourable for my own Subjects, and all our Allies.

On the 20th of *January*, the Commons alſo waited on her Majeſty with an Addreſs, in anſwer to her late Meſſage, which is as follows.

The Commons Addreſs to her Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, *in Parliament aſſembled, appear before your Majeſty with the greateſt Satisfaction, to return our moſt humble Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage.*

Your Majeſty has on all Occaſions ſhewn ſuch a Tenderneſs and Regard to the Welfare of your People, and ſuch a generous and diſintereſted Concern for the Support and Advantage of your Allies, in ſo many Inſtances, during the Proſecution of the preſent War, that we have no Reaſon to doubt your Majeſty's Care of both in a Treaty of Peace; and that the moſt proper Ways will be concerted of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majeſty, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies. *However we think ourſelves obliged with the greateſt Gratitude, to acknowledge your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Condeſcention, in promiſing to communicate to your Parliament, the Terms for a general Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded. And this, if any Thing can, muſt entirely ſilence thoſe ſeditious Reports, that have been induſtriouſly and maliciouſly ſpread Abroad, to the Diſhonour of your Majeſty, that a ſeperate Peace has been treated of; which can have been rais'd only by ſome factious Incendiaries, who, to cover their own Diſaffection to the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Adminiſtration, and ſuch Deſigns as they have not dared publickly to own, endeavour to diſtract your Subjects with Jealouſies.*

Your Majeſty's Approbation of the Zeal your faithful Commons have already expreſs'd, for raiſing the neceſſary Supplies, will engage them to continue their Application, and to give all poſſible Diſpatch thereunto.

We are ſenſible how much the Liberty of the Preſs is abuſed, by turning it into ſuch a Licentiouſneſs, as is a juſt Reproach to the Nation, ſince not only falſe and ſcandalous Libels are printed and publiſhed againſt your Majeſty's Government, but the moſt horrid Blaſphemies againſt God and Religion. And we beg leave humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will do

our

our utmoſt to find out a Remedy equal to this Miſchief, and that may effectually cure it.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Have receiv'd ſo many Proofs of the Loyalty of this Houſe of Commons, and of their Love of our Country, that the beſt Anſwer which I can return to this dutiful Addreſs is, to give my hearty Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that good Opinion which I have of my Commons, but alſo my Aſſurances, that the Confidence which you place in me ſhall be anſwered by my utmoſt Endeavour to promote the Safety and Advantage of all my Subjects.

A Bill being brought into the Houſe of Commons this Seſſions, to prevent the diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*, in the Exerciſe of their religious Worſhip, and in the uſe of the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and for repealing an Act paſſed in *Scotland* againſt irregular Baptiſm and Marriages; the Commiſſioners of the late general Aſſembly drew up a Repreſentation to the Queen: Wherein they ſet forth, that the ſixth Act of Parliament 1717, for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and Preſbyterian Government, whereby all the other Acts in favour of the ſame are ratified, and approved, is declared to be an eſſential and fundamental Condition of the Treaty of Union, without any Alteration thereof or Derogation thereto, in any Sort, for ever, even beyond the Reach of Parliament, that they could not but expreſs their Surprize, and deep Affliction, to hear of a Bill offered for ſuch a large and almoſt boundleſs Toleration, not only threatning the Overthrow of their Church, but giving a large Licence to all Errors and Blaſphemies, and throwing up all good Diſcipline, to the Diſhonour of God, and the Scandal and Ruin of the true Chriſtian Religion, and the infallible Diſturbance of the Quiet, and to the Confuſion of that Church and Nation; and therefore beſeech, nay obteſt her Majeſty, by the ſame Mercy of God that reſtored that Church, and raiſed her Majeſty to the Throne, to interpoſe for the Relief of that Church, and the Maintenance of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, againſt ſuch a manifeſt and ruining Encroachment, in ſuch a Manner as in her Royal Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhould think needful.

But her Majeſty being of Opinion, that a Toleration of Epiſcopacy in the North, was at leaſt as reaſonable as a Toleration of Preſbytery in the South Part of *Britain*, they met with a very cold Reception from her.

On *Monday* the fourth of *February*, the Commons taking into Conſideration the State of the War, came to the following Reſolutions.

1. That the States General have been deficient in their Quota's for Sea-ſervice, in Proportion to the Number of Ships provided by her Majeſty, ſome Years two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota.

2. That towards the carrying on a War in *Spain*, in order to reduce that Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, neither the Emperor's, nor his Imperial Majeſty, have ever had any Forces on their own Account there, till the laſt Year, and then a Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of two Thouſand Men.

3. That

3. That the Forces ſupplied and paid by her Majeſty, for carrying on the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1711, inclusive, amounted to fifty ſeven Thouſand, nine Hundred ſeventy-three Men, beſides thirteen Battalions, and eighteen Squadrons, for which her Majeſty has paid a Subſidy to the Emperor.

4. That the Forces ſupplied by the States General, for the Service of the War in *Spain*, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1708, both inclusive, have amounted to no more than twelve Thouſand two Hundred Men; and that from the Year 1708, to this preſent Time, they have ſent thither no Forces at all.

5. Her Majeſty has not only furniſhed her Proportion of twelve Thouſand Men, according to the Treaty entered into for the Service of the War in *Portugal*, but has taken upon her the Emperor's Proportion, by furniſhing two Thirds, when the States only furniſhed one Third for that Service.

6. That by the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, there was to be furniſhed twelve Thouſand Foot, and three Thouſand Horſe at his own Expence; and in Conſideration of a Subſidy to be paid him, eleven Thouſand Foot, and two Thouſand Horſe more; notwithſtanding which it appears, that the King of *Portugal* did not furniſh thirteen Thouſand Men in the whole.

7. That ſince the Year 1706, when the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* marched into *Caſtile*, and returned no more into *Portugal*, her Majeſty has replaced more than her ſhare, according to her Proportion, and the States General have not had any Troops in *Portugal*.

8. That the firſt Proportion of three Fifths, agreed upon between his late Majeſty King *William*, and the States General for the Service of the War in *Flanders*, has not been obſerved by the States General.

9. That the States General, during the Courſe of the War, have furniſhed leſs than their Proportion in *Flanders*, twenty Thouſand eight Hundred thirty-ſeven Men.

10. That the Condition for prohibiting all Trade, and Correſpondence between *Holland* and *France*, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703. and afterwards continued, has not been obſerved by the States General.

11. That at the Beginning of this War, the Subſidies were in equal Proportions by her Majeſty and the States General; but her Majeſty has ſince paid more than her Proportion, three Millions, one Hundred fifty-five Thouſand Crowns.

It will hardly be believed by Poſterity, that our good Allies could have the Confidence to impoſe upon us at this Rate; much leſs that our Miniſtry could ſuffer it for ſo many Years together: But if they reflect, that this was done in an Age when all publick Spirit was loſt, when it was look'd on as the higheſt Folly to prefer the Welfare of our Country to the making our private Fortunes: In an Age, when we were ſo far from being influenced by future Rewards, that we were Strangers even to that laudible Ambition, which animated the old *Romans*, and incited them to undertake the moſt hazardous Enterprizes in their Country's Service: Let Poſterity conſider this, and their Surprize will be the leſs.

But ſurely they muſt admire that glorious Princeſs, who eaſed us of theſe unſupportable Burthens, and with infinite Difficulty reſtored Peace to her diſtreſſed People, and the reſt of *Europe*.

In the Beginning of *January*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* arrived in *England*, to divert, if poſſible, the Queen's Proceeding in the Peace. In one of his Memorials, he put her Majeſty in Mind, that it was the Houſe of *Auſtria* that begun, and maintain'd the War againſt *France* and *Spain*, for above a Year alone; and that when the Allies enter'd into it, his Imperial Majeſty proſecuted it with the ſame Vigour in *Italy*, having beſides an Army in the Empire: And though the Affair of *Bavaria*, and the Rebellion of *Hungary*, carried the War into all his Hereditary Countries, he not only continued his Troops, and did all that lay in his Power for the common Cauſe, but even exerted himſelf ſo far, that he had ſcarce a Garriſon left to place in his Capital, which was threatened with a Siege: So that it was plain, no Prince in the World could have ſhewn more Firmneſs and Zeal for the common Cauſe.

That this Year he was ready to redouble his Efforts, and would have 103900 Men of his own Troops in the Field; that the States General had declared they would keep the ſame Number of Troops in *Spain*, they did at preſent, and that they would ſend four Battalions more thither, as they ſtipulated the laſt Year: That his Imperial Majeſty propoſed to have 30000 Men of his own Forces in *Spain*; and whereas the Charge of that Service would amount to four Millions of Crowns, he would take one Million upon himſelf, which was the moſt his Imperial Majeſty could do; and if the two Maritime Powers made the like Efforts, as in the preceding Years, they might hope to put a ſpeedy and happy End to this War, and to oblige *France* to a ſafe and good Peace.

Prince *Eugene* was highly carreſſed by the Miniſters and the Nobility in Favour and out of Favour, and was preſented with a Sword by her Maieſty, of the Value of five thouſand Pounds; but did not meet with that Succeſs in his Negotiations as he expected. We had had too much Experience of Imperial Promiſes to rely upon them, or alter our Meaſures on ſuch Engagements. The Prince having finiſhed his Negotiations, on the 17*th* of *March* embarked for *Holland*.

On the 14*th* of *February*, the Commons reſolved, that in the Treaty between her Majeſty, and the States General, for ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for ſettling a Barrier for the States General againſt *France*, there were ſeveral Articles deſtructive to the Trade and Intereſt of *Great Britain*, and highly diſhonourable to her Majeſty.

2. That it appeared the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who negotiated and ſign'd, and all thoſe who adviſed the ratifying the ſaid Treaty, were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.

Her Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Commons the 14*th* of *March*, informing them, that the Collections for building the *Engliſh* Church at *Roterdam* were not ſufficient to compleat the Charge of that Work, but that about 2500 *l.* were wanting to compleat it, which ſhe earneſtly recommended to that Houſe to make Proviſion for: Whereupon the Commons reſolv'd, that an Addreſs of Thanks be return'd her Majeſty for her gracious Meſſage, expreſſing her Concern

for building a Church at *Rotterdam*, and to aſſure her, that they would enable her Majeſty to compleat the Charge of building the ſame.

The Commons having come to the Reſolution aforeſaid, upon the State of the War, drew up the following Repreſentation thereupon, which they preſented to her Majeſty.

A Repreſentation preſented to her Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, having nothing ſo much at Heart, as to enable your Majeſty to bring this long and expenſive War to an honourable and happy Concluſion, have taken it into our moſt ſerious Conſideration, how the neceſſary Supplies to be provided by us may be beſt applied, and how the common Cauſe may in the moſt effectual Manner be carried on by the united Force of the whole Confederacy; we have thought ourſelves obliged in Duty to your Majeſty, and in Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in us, to enquire into the true State of the War, in all its Parts, we have examined what Stipulations have been enter'd into between your Majeſty and your Allies: and how far ſuch Engagements have on each Side been made good. We have conſider'd the different Intereſts which the Confederates have in the Succeſs of this War, and the different Shares they have contributed to its Support: We have with our utmoſt Care and Diligence endeavour'd to diſcover the Nature, Extent, and Charge of it, to the End, that by comparing the Weight thereof with our own Strength, we might adapt the one with the other in ſuch Meaſure, as neither to continue your Majeſty's Subjects under a heavier Burthen, than in Reaſon and Juſtice they ought to bear; nor deceive your Majeſty, your Allies, and ourſelves, by undertaking more than the Nation in its preſent Circumſtances is able to perform.

Your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed upon our humble Applications, to order ſuch Materials to be laid before us, as have furniſh'd us with the neceſſary Information upon the Particulars we have enquir'd into; and when we ſhall have laid before your Majeſty our Obſervations, and humble Advice upon this Subject, we promiſe to ourſelves the happy Fruit from it, that if your Majeſty's generous and good Purpoſes, for the procuring a ſafe and laſting Peace, would thro' the Obſtinacy of the Enemy, or by any other Means be unhappily defeated, a true Knowledge and Underſtanding of the paſt Conduct of the War, will be the beſt Foundation for a more frugal and equal Management of it for the Time to come.

In order to take the more perfect View of what we propoſed, and that we might be able to ſet the whole before your Majeſty in a true Light, we have thought it neceſſary to go back to the Beginning of the War, and beg Leave to obſerve the Motives and Reaſons upon which his late Majeſty King *William* engaged in it. The Treaty of the Grand Alliance explains thoſe Reaſons to be for the ſupporting the Pretenſions of his Imperial Majeſty, then actually engaged in a War with the *French* King, who had uſurp'd the entire *Spaniſh* Monarchy for his Grandſon the Duke of *Anjou*; and for the aſſiſting the States General, who by the Loſs of their Barrier againſt *France*, were then in the ſame, or a more

more dangerous Condition, than if they were actually invaded. As theſe were the juſt and neceſſary Motives for undertaking this War, ſo the Ends propoſed to be obtained by it, were equally Wiſe and Honourable; for as they are ſet forth in the eighth Article of the ſame Treaty, they appear to have been the procuring an equitable and reaſonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majeſty, and ſufficient Securities for the Dominions, Provinces, Navigation and Commerce of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, and the making effectual Proviſion, that the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, ſhould never be united under the ſame Government; and particularly, that the *French* ſhould never get into the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, or be permitted to ſail thither, upon the Account of Traffick, or under any Pretence whatſoever; and, laſtly, the ſecuring to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, all the ſame Privileges, and Rights of Commerce, throughout the whole Dominions of *Spain*, as they enjoy'd before the Death of *Charles* the IId, King of *Spain*, by Virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, or Cuſtom, or any other Way whatſoever. For the obtaining theſe Ends, the three confederated Powers engaged to aſſiſt one another with their whole Force, according to ſuch Proportion as ſhould be ſpecified in a particular Convention, afterwards to be made for that Purpoſe: We do not find that any ſuch Convention was ever ratified; but it appears, that there was an Agreement concluded, which, by common Conſent, was underſtood to be binding upon each Party reſpectively, and according to which, the Proportions of *Great Britain* were from the Beginning regulated and found-ed. The Terms of that Agreement were, that for the Service at Land, his Imperial Majeſty ſhould furniſh ninety Thouſand Men, the King of *Great Britain* forty Thouſand, and the States-General one Hundred and two Thouſand, of which there were forty-two Thouſand intended to ſupply their Garriſons, and ſixty Thouſand to act againſt the common Enemy in the Field; and with Regard to the Operations of the War at Sea, they were agreed to be performed jointly by *Great Britain*, and the States-General, the Quota of Ships to be furniſhed for that Service, being three Eighths on the Part of the States-General.

Upon this Foot, the War began in the Year 1702, at which time the whole yearly Expence of it to *England* amounted to three Millions, ſeven hundred, and ſix Thouſand four hundred and ninety-four Pounds, a very great Charge as it was then thought by your Majeſty's Subjects, after the ſhort Interval of Eaſe, they had enjoyed from the Burden of the former War, but yet a very moderate Proportion, in Compariſon with the Load which hath ſince been laid upon them: For it appears by Eſtimates given into your Commons, that the Sums neceſſary to carry on the Service for the preſent Year, in the ſame Manner as it was performed the laſt Year, amount to more than ſix Millions nine hundred and ſixty Thouſand Pounds, beſides Intereſt for the Publick Debts, and the Deficiencies accruing the laſt Year; which two Articles require one Million one hundred and forty-three Thouſand Pounds more; ſo that the whole Demands upon your Commons, are ariſen to more than eight Millions for the preſent annual Supply. We know your Majeſty's tender Regard for the Welfare

Welfare of your People, will make it uneaſy, to hear of ſo great a Preſſure as this upon them; and as we are aſſured, it will fully convince your Majeſty of the Neceſſity of our preſent Enquiry; ſo we beg leave to repreſent to you, from what Cauſes, and by what Steps this immenſe Charge appears to have grown upon us.

The Service at Sea, as it has been very large and extenſive in itſelf, ſo it has been carried on through the whole Courſe of the War in a manner highly diſadvantageous to your Majeſty and your Kingdom: For the Neceſſity of Affairs requiring that great Fleets ſhould be fitted out every Year, as well for the maintaining a Superiority in the *Mediterranean*, as for oppoſing any Force which the Enemy might prepare, either at *Dunkirk*, or in the Ports of Weſt *France*, your Majeſty's Example and Readineſs in fitting out your Proportion of Ships, for all Parts of that Service, have been ſo far from prevailing with the States-General to keep Pace with you, that they have been deficient every Year to a great Degree, in Proportion to what your Majeſty hath furniſhed, ſometimes no leſs than two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota: From hence your Majeſty has been obliged, for the preventing Diſappointments in moſt preſſing Service, to ſupply thoſe Deficiencies by additional Reinforcements of your own Ships; nor hath the ſingle increaſe of ſuch a Charge been the only ill Conſequence that attended it; for by this means the Debt of the Navy hath been enhanced; ſo that the Diſcounts ariſing upon the Credit of it, have affected all other Parts of the Service from the ſame Cauſe. Your Majeſty's Ships of War have been forced in greater Numbers to continue in remote Seas, and at unſeaſonable Times of the Year, to the great Damage and Decay of the *Britiſh* Navy. This alſo hath been the Occaſion, that your Majeſty hath been ſtreightened in your Convoys for Trade; your Coaſts have been expoſed, for want of a ſufficient Number of Cruiſers to guard them; and you have been diſabled from annoying the Enemy, in their moſt beneficial Commerce with the *Weſt Indies*, from whence they received thoſe vaſt Supplies of Treaſure, without which they could not have ſupported the Expences of this Year.

That Part of the War which hath been carried on in *Flanders*, was at firſt immediately neceſſary to the Security of the States-General, and hath ſince brought them great Acquiſitions, both of Revenue and Dominion; yet even there the original Proportion have been departed from, and during the Courſe of the War, have been ſinking by Degrees on the Part of *Holland*, ſo that in this laſt Year, we find the Number in which they fell ſhort of their three Fifths, to your Majeſty's two Fifths, have been twenty Thouſand eight hundred and thirty-ſeven Men: We are not unmindful, that in the Year 1703, a Treaty was made between the two Nations, for a joint Augmentation of twenty Thouſand Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and *England* conſented to take half upon itſelf. But it having been annexed as an expreſs Condition to the Grant of the ſaid Augmentation in Parliament, that the States-General ſhould prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*, and that Condition having not been performed by them, the Commons think it reaſonable, that the firſt Rule of Three or Two ought to have taken Place again, as well in that, as other ſubſequent Augmen-

tations, more eſpecially when they conſider that the Revenues of thoſe rich Provinces which have been conquered, would, if they were duly applied, maintain a great Number of new additional Forces againſt the common Enemy; notwithſtanding which, the States-General have none raiſed upon that Account, but make uſe of thoſe freſh Supplies of Money, only to eaſe themſelves in the Charge of their firſt eſtabliſhed Quota.

As in the Progreſs of the War in *Flanders*, a Diſproportion was ſoon created to the Prejudice of *England*; ſo the very Beginning of the War in *Portugal*, brought an equal Share of Burthen upon us; ſo although the Emperor and the States-General were equally Parties with your Majeſty in the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, yet the Emperor neither furniſhing his third Part of the Troops and Subſidies ſtipulated for, nor the *Dutch* conſenting to take an equal Share of his Imperial Majeſty's Defect upon themſelves, your Majeſty hath been obliged to furniſh two Thirds of the entire Expence created by that Service: Nor has the Inequality ſtopped there; for ever ſince the Year 1706, when the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces marched out of *Portugal* into *Caſtile*, the States-General have entirely abandoned the War in *Portugal*, and left your Majeſty to proſecute it ſingly at your own Charge, which you have accordingly done, by replacing a greater Number of Troops there, than even at firſt you took upon you to provide. At the ſame time your Majeſty's generous Endeavours for the Support and Defence of the King of *Portugal*, have been but ill ſeconded by that Prince himſelf; for notwithſtanding that by his Treaty he had obliged himſelf to furniſh twelve Thouſand Foot, and three Thouſand Horſe, upon his own Account, beſides eleven Thouſand Foot, and eleven Hundred Horſe more, in Conſideration of a Subſidy paid him; yet, according to the beſt Information your Commons can procure, it appears that he hath ſcarce at any time furniſhed thirteen Thouſand Men in the whole.

In *Spain* the War hath been yet more unequal, and burthenſome to your Majeſty, than in any other Branch of it; for being commenced without any Treaty whatſoever, the Allies have almoſt wholly declined taking any Part of it upon themſelves. A ſmall Body of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops were ſent thither in the Year 1705, not as being thought ſufficient to ſupport a regular War, or to make the Conqueſt of ſo large a Country; but with a View only of aſſiſting the *Spaniards* to ſet Kling *Charles* upon the Throne, occaſioned by the great Aſſurances which were given of their Inclinations to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: But that Expectation failing, *England* was inſenſibly drawn into an eſtabliſhed War, under all the Diſadvantages of the Diſtance of the Place, and the feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account we have to lay before your Majeſty upon this Head, is, that although the Undertaking was entered upon at the particular and earneſt Requeſt of the Imperial Court, and for a Cauſe of no leſs Importance and Concern to them, than the reducing the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: Yet neither the late Emperor, nor his preſent Imperial Majeſty, have ever had any Forces there on their Account, till the laſt Year; and then only one Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of two Thouſand Men; though the States-General have contributed ſomething more to this Service, yet

their Share alſo hath been inconſiderable, for in the Space of four Years, from 1705 to 1708, both incluſive, all the Forces they have ſent to that Country, have not exceeded twelve thouſand two hundred Men; and from the Year 1708, to this Time, they have not ſent any Forces, or Recruits whatſoever. To your Majeſty's Care and Charge, the Recovery of that Kingdom hath been in a manner wholly left, as if none elſe were intereſted or concern'd in it. And the Forces which your Majeſty hath ſent into *Spain*, in the Space of ſeven Years, from 1705 to 1711, both incluſive, have amounted to no leſs than fifty-ſeven Thouſand nine hundred ſeventy-three Men, beſides thirteen Battalions, and eighteen Squadrons, for which your Majeſty hath paid a Subſidy to the Emperor. How great the eſtabliſhed Expence of ſuch a Number of Men hath been, your Majeſty very well knows, and your Commons very ſenſibly feel; but the Weight will be found much greater, when it is conſidered how many heavy Articles of unuſual and extraordinary Charges have attended this remote and difficult Service; all which have been entirely defrayed by your Majeſty, except that one of tranſporting the few Forces which were ſent by the States-General, and the Victualling of them during their Tranſportation only. The Account delivered to your Commons, ſhew, that the Charge of your Majeſty's Ships, and Veſſels employed in the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckoned after the Rate of four Pounds a Man *per* Month, from the Time they ſailed from hence, till they returned, were loſt, or put upon other Services, hath amounted to ſix Millions, five hundred and forty Thouſand, nine hundred and ſixty Pounds fourteen Shillings. The Charge of Tranſports on the Part of *Great Britain*, for carrying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the Beginning of it till this Time, hath amounted to one Million, three hundred thirty-ſix Thouſand, ſeven hundred and nineteen Pounds nineteen Shillings and eleven Pence; that of victualling Land Forces for the ſame Service, to five hundred eighty-three Thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſeventy Pounds, eight Shillings and Sixpence; and that of Contingencies, and other Extraordinaries for the ſame Service, to one Million eight hundred and forty Thouſand three hundred and fifty-three Pounds.

We ſhould take Notice to your Majeſty of ſeveral Sums paid upon Account of Contingencies, and Extraordinaries in *Flanders*, making together the Sum of one Million one hundred and ſeven Thouſand ninety-ſix Pounds: But we are not able to make any Compariſon of them, with what the States-General have expended upon the ſame Head, having no ſuch State of their extraordinary Charge before us. There remains therefore but one Particular more for your Majeſty's Obſervation, which ariſes from the Subſidies paid to Foreign Princes.

Theſe, at the Beginning of the War, were born in equal Proportion by your Majeſty and the States-General; but in this Inſtance alſo, the Ballance hath been caſt in Prejudice of your Majeſty: For it appears, that your Majeſty hath ſince advanced more than your equal Proportion, three Millions, one hundred fifty-five Thouſand Crowns, beſides Extraordinaries paid in *Italy*, and not included in any of the foregoing Articles, which

which arrive to five hundred thirty-nine Thouſand, five hundred fifty-three Pounds.

We have laid theſe ſeveral Particulars before your Majeſty in the ſhorteſt and conciſeſt Manner we have been able; and by an Eſtimate grounded on the preceding Facts, it does appear, that over and above the Quota's on the Part of *Great Britain*, anſwering to thoſe contributed by your Allies, more than nineteen Millions have been expended by your Majeſty, during the Courſe of this War, by Way of Surpluſage, or exceeding in Ballance, of which none of the Confederates have furniſhed any Thing whatſoever.

It is with great Concern, that we find ſo much Occaſion given us, to repreſent how ill an Uſe hath been made of your Majeſty's and your Subjects Zeal for the common Cauſe; that the Intereſt of that Cauſe hath been proportionably promoted by it, but others only have been eaſed at your Majeſty's and your Subjects Coſt, and have been connived at, in laying their Part of the Burden upon this Kingdom, altho' they have upon all Accounts been equally, and in moſt Reſpects, much more nearly concerned than *Britain*, in the Iſſue of the War. We are perſuaded, your Majeſty will think it pardonable in us, with ſome Reſentment to complain of the little Regard, which ſome of thoſe whom your Majeſty of late Years entruſted, have ſhewn to the Intereſts of their Country, in giving way, at leaſt, to ſuch unreaſonable Impoſitions upon it, if not in ſome meaſure conniving at them. The Courſe of which Impoſitions hath been ſo ſingular and extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of this Nation hath been exhauſted, and the more your Majeſty's Arms have been attended with Succeſs, the heavier hath been the Burthen laid upon us; whilſt on the other hand, the more vigorous your Majeſty's Efforts have been, and the greater the Advantage which have redounded thence to your Allies, the more thoſe Allies have abated in their Share of the Expence.

At the firſt Entrance into this War, the Commons were induced to exert themſelves in the extraordinary Manner they did, and to grant ſuch large Supplies as had been unknown to former Ages, in Hopes thereby to prevent the Miſchiefs of a lingering War, and to bring that, in which they were neceſſarily engaged, to a ſpeedy Concluſion; but they have been very unhappy in the Event, whilſt they have ſo much Reaſon to ſuſpect, that what was intended to ſhorten the War, hath proved the very Cauſe of its long Continuance; for thoſe, to whom the Profits of it have accrued, have not been diſpoſed eaſily to forego them. And your Majeſty will from hence diſcern *the true Reaſon, why ſo many have delighted in a War, which brought in ſo rich an Harveſt, yearly from* Great Britain.

We are far from deſiring, as we know your Majeſty will be from concluding to any Peace, but upon ſafe and honourable Terms; and we are far from intending to excuſe ourſelves from raiſing all neceſſary and poſſible Supplies, for an effectual Proſecution of the War, till ſuch a Peace can be obtain'd: All that your faithful Commons aim at, all which they wiſh, is an equal Concurrence from the other Powers, engaged in Alliance with your Majeſty; and a juſt Application of what hath been already gain'd from the Enemy, towards promoting the common Cauſe. Several large Countries and Territories have been reſtor'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſuch as the

Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and other Places in *Italy:* others have been conquer'd, and added to their Dominions, as the two Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; theſe having been reduced, in great Meaſure, by our Blood and Treaſure, may, we humbly conceive, with great Reaſon, be claim'd to come in Aid towards carrying on the War in *Spain:* And therefore we make it our earneſt Requeſt to your Majeſty, that you will give Inſtructions to your Miniſters, to inſiſt with the Emperor, that the Revenues of thoſe ſeveral Places, excepting only ſuch a Portion thereof as is neceſſary for their Defence, be actually ſo apply'd; and as to the other Parts of the War, we beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed to take effectual Care, that your Allies do perform their Parts ſtipulated by thoſe Treaties; and that your Majeſty will for the future, no otherwiſe furniſh Troops, or pay Subſidies, than in Proportion to what your Allies ſhall actually furniſh and pay; when this Juſtice is done to your Majeſty, and to your People, there is nothing which your Commons will not chearfully grant, towards ſupporting your Majeſty in the Cauſe, in which you are engaged; and whatever farther ſhall appear to be neceſſary for carrying on the War, either at Sea or Land, we will effectually enable your Majeſty to bear your reaſonable Share of any ſuch Expence, and will ſpare no Supplies which your Subjects are able, with their utmoſt Efforts to afford.

After having enquired into, and conſider'd the State of the War, in which the part your Majeſty has born appears to have been, not only ſuperior to that of any one Ally, but even equal to that of the whole Confederacy; your Commons naturally are inclin'd to hope, that they ſhould find Care had been taken of ſecuring ſome particular Advantages to *Britain*, in the Terms of a future Peace; ſuch as might afford a Proſpect of making the Nation amends, in Time, for that Treaſure which has been expended, and thoſe heavy Debts which have been contracted, in the Courſe of ſo long and burthenſome a War. This reaſonable Expectation could no ways have been better anſwered, than by ſome Proviſion made for the further Security, and the great Improvement of the Commerce of *Great Britain*; but we find ourſelves ſo very far diſappointed in theſe Hopes, that in a Treaty not long ſince concluded between your Majeſty and the States General, under a Colour of a mutual Guaranty, given for two Points of the greateſt Importance to both Nations, the Succeſſion, and the Barrier; it appears the Intereſt of *Great Britain* hath been not only neglected but ſacrificed; and that ſeveral Articles in the ſaid Treaty are deſtructive to the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, and therefore highly diſhonourable to your Majeſty.

Your Commons obſerve, in the firſt Place, that ſeveral Towns and Places are, by Virtue of this Treaty, to be put into the Hands of the States General, particularly *Newport*, *Dendermond*, and the Caſtle of *Ghent*, which can in no Senſe be looked upon as a Part of a Barrier againſt *France*, but being the Keys of the *Netherlands* towards *Britain*, muſt make the Trade of your Majeſty's Subjects in thoſe Parts precarious, and whenever the States think fit, totally exclude them from it. The pretended Neceſſity of putting theſe Places into the Hands of the States General, in order to ſecure to them

them a Communication with the Barrier, muſt appear vain and groundleſs; for the Sovereignty of the *Low Countries* being not to remain to any Enemy, but to a Friend and an Ally, Communication muſt be always ſecure and uninterrupted; beſides that, in Caſe of a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have full Liberty allow'd them to take Poſſeſſion of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and therefore needed no particular Stipulation for the Towns above-mentioned.

Having taken Notice of this Conceſſion made to the States General, for ſeizing upon the whole ten Provinces; we cannot but obſerve to your Majeſty, that in the Manner this Article is framed, it is another dangerous Circumſtance which attends this Treaty; for had ſuch a Proviſion been confined to the Care of an apparent Attack from *France* only, the avowed Deſign of this Treaty had been fulfilled, and your Majeſty's Inſtructions to your Ambaſſador had been purſued: But this neceſſary Reſtriction hath been omitted, and the ſame Liberty is granted to the States, to take Poſſeſſion of all the *Netherlands*, whenever they ſhall think themſelves attack'd by any other neighbouring Nation, as when they ſhall be in Danger from *France*; ſo that if it ſhould at any Time happen (which your Commons are very unwilling to ſuppoſe) that they ſhould Quarrel, even with your Majeſty, the Riches, Strength, and advantageous Situation of theſe Countries, may be made uſe of againſt yourſelf, without whoſe generous and powerful Aſſiſtance, they had never been conquer'd.

To return to thoſe ill Conſequences which relate to the Trade of your Kingdoms; we beg Leave to obſerve to your Majeſty, that tho' this Treaty revives, and renders your Majeſty a Party to the 14th and 15th Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, by Virtue of which, the Impoſitions upon all Goods and Merchandizes brought into the *Spaniſh Low Countries* by the Sea, are to equal thoſe laid on Goods and Merchandizes imported by the *Scheld*, and the Canals of *Saſs* and *Swyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea adjoining; yet no Care is taken to preſerve that Equality upon the Exportation of thoſe Goods out of the *Spaniſh* Provinces, into thoſe Countries and Places, which, by Virtue of this Treaty, are to be in the Poſſeſſion of the States; the Conſequence of which muſt in Time be, and your Commons are inform'd, that, in ſome Inſtances, it has already proved to be the Caſe, that the Impoſitions upon Goods carried into thoſe Countries and Places, by the Subjects of the States General, will be taken off, while thoſe upon the Goods imported by your Majeſty's Subjects remain: By which means, *Great Britain* will entirely loſe this moſt beneficial Branch of Trade, which it has in all Ages been poſſeſſed of, even from the Time when the Houſe of *Burgundy*, one of the moſt ancient, as well as the moſt uſeful Allies to the Crown of *England*.

With regard to the other Dominions and Territories of *Spain*, your Majeſty's Subjects have always been diſtinguiſhed in their Commerce with them, and both by ancient Treaties, and an uninterrupted Cuſtom, have enjoyed greater Privileges and Immunities of Trade, than either the *Hollanders*, or any other Nation whatſoever. And that wiſe and excellent Treaty of the Grand Alliance, provides effectually for the Security and Continuance of theſe valuable Privileges to *Britain*, in ſuch a Manner, as that each Na-

tion might be left, at the End of the War, upon the ſame Foot as it ſtood at the Commencement of it: But this Treaty we now complain of, inſtead of confirming your Subjects Rights, ſurrenders and deſtroys them; for although by the 16th and 17th Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, made between his Catholick Majeſty and the States-General, all Advantages of Trade are ſtipulated for, and granted to the *Hollanders*, equal to what the *Engliſh* enjoyed; yet the Crown of *England* not being a Party to that Treaty, the Subjects of *England* have never ſubmitted to thoſe Articles of it, nor even the *Spaniards* themſelves ever obſerved them; but this Treaty revives thoſe Articles in Prejudice of *Great Britain*, and makes your Majeſty a Party to them, and even a Guaranty to the States-General, for Privileges againſt your own People.

In how deliberate and extraordinary a Manner, your Majeſty's Ambaſſador conſented to deprive your Subjects of their ancient Rights, and your Majeſty of the Power of procuring to them any new Advantage, moſt evidently appears from his own Letters, which, by your Majeſty's Directions, have been laid before your Commons: For when Matters of Advantage to your Majeſty, and to your Kingdom, had been offered, as proper to be made Parties of this Treaty, they were refuſed to be admitted by the States-General, upon this Reaſon and Principle, that nothing Foreign to the Guarantees of the Succeſſion, and of the Barrier, ſhould be mingled with them; notwithſtanding which, the States-General had no ſooner received Notice of a Treaty of Commerce concluded between your Majeſty and the preſent Emperor, but they departed from the Rule propoſed before, and inſiſted upon the Article, of which your Commons now complain; which Article your Majeſty's Ambaſſador allowed of, though equally Foreign to the Succeſſion, or the Barrier; and although he had for that Reaſon departed from other Articles, which would have been for the Service of his own Country.

We have forborn to trouble your Majeſty with general Obſervations upon this Treaty, as it relates to, and effects the Empire, and other Parts of *Europe*: The Miſchiefs which ariſe from it to *Great Britain*, are what only we have preſumed humbly to repreſent to you, as they are very evident and very great: And as it appears, that the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* had not any Orders, or Authority for concluding ſeveral of thoſe Articles, which are moſt prejudicial to your Majeſty's Subjects; we have thought we could do no leſs than declare your ſaid Ambaſſador, who negotiated and ſigned, and all others who adviſed the ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to your Majeſty and your Kingdom.

Upon theſe faithful Informations, and Advices from your Commons, we aſſure ourſelves your Majeſty, in your great Goodneſs to your People, will reſcue them from thoſe Evils which the private Councils of ill deſigning Men have expoſed them to; and that in your great Wiſdom, you will find ſome Means for the explaining and amending the ſeveral Articles of this Treaty, ſo as that they may conſiſt with the Intereſt of *Great Britain*, and with real and laſting Friendſhip between your Majeſty and the States-General.

Her

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

ANNE R.

THIS Repreſentation is a further Inſtance of that dutiful Affection to my Service, and Concern for the publick Intereſt, which this Houſe of Commons has always ſhewn.

You may be aſſured, that I will give ſuch Orders, as ſhall effectually Anſwer what you deſire of me, in every Particular.

Purſuant to this Repreſentation of the Commons, the Earl of *Strafford* notified to the States, that the Queen of *Great Britain* having taken into her Pay, beſides this 40000 Men which ſhe had in the Beginning of the War, and the additional 10000 Men taken afterwards, a further Number of 15178 Men, to act in the *Netherlands*, upon Condition, as to the latter, that the States ſhould make an Augmentation of their own, according to the Proportion of three fifths to two fifths, which having not been comply'd with, her Majeſty expected that they would now make that Augmentation, or elſe that ſhe would be obliged to reduce Part of the ſaid 15178 Men, ſo as to bring them to the Proportion of thoſe of the States. The States ſent Orders to Monſieur *de Borſelle*, their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Great Britain*, to repreſent, that they could not admit the Suppoſition on which that Declaration was grounded; and deſired that her Majeſty would not leſſen their Troops in the preſent Conjuncture, nor inſiſt that the States ſhould augment theirs, which the Condition of their Affairs did not permit.

And accordingly Monſieur *Borſelle* preſented a Memorial to her Majeſty from his Maſters the States-General, upon this Subject; wherein they inſiſt, that by the Grand Alliance, the Confederates were to employ *all their Strength, and all their Forees, by Sea and Land*, againſt the Enemy; and that no certain *Quota*'s or Proportions, were agreed on, by that, or any other Treaty *now ſubſiſting*. They ſay, that as *England* was more powerful than their State, it ought to bear a greater Share of the Burden of the War. That the States had employed her whole Strength, and conſequently had fulfilled their Engagements. That they had been exhauſted by former Wars with the *French*, when *England* was in Peace: And that their Debts were greater in Proportion, and their Taxes more numerous, and heavier than thoſe ef *England*: And that in Proportion to their Strength, they had exerted themſelves more than any of the Allies.

And they inſiſt, that *England* was as much intereſted in the War as themſelves: That the *French* had ſet up a Competitor to the *Britiſh* Throne, and our Trade in the *Levant* and the *Indies* was in danger of being loſt.

They ſay further, that never was any certain *Quota* of ſhipping agreed on, and that *England* employed more Ships than there was occaſion for, both in the *Channel* and the *Mediterranean*; for that ſince the Deſtruction of the *French* Ships at *Vigo*, the States had employed ſeveral Men of War in the *North Seas*, which were not condered in the *Engliſh* Eſtimate.

They ſay farther.

That the States maintained a greater Number of Troops in the *Netherlands* than *England*, though the *Engliſh*, in Proportion to their Strength, ought to have furniſhed five to three every where; and they

they deny they left 40000 Men in their Garriſons, when the Armies took the Field.

They acknowledge that the Queen did make greater Efforts than the States in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*; but this did not make up her Deficiency in the *Netherlands*, according to the Proportion of five to three, which they again inſiſt ſhe ought to have furniſhed; and ſay, that the States maintained 110,000 Men in the *Netherlands*, when the *Engliſh* had but 64000 Men there.

They acknowledge, that on the Entrance into this War, King *William* did ſend a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them with a Convention that had been made, *viz. That the Emperor ſhould furniſh* 90000 *Men*, England 40000, *and the* States-General 100,000, *of which* 42000 *were to ſupply their Gariſons, and* 60000 *to act againſt the Enemy*; but, they ſay, that this was a verbal Agreement, and never intended *by them* to remain in force above a Year.

They ſay further, that when *England* agreed to augment her Troops in the *Netherlands*, upon Condition the States ſhould prohibit all Commerce with *France*, they never intended that Prohibition ſhould laſt above a Year; for that this Augmentation was no more than the *Engliſh* were obliged to by the Grand Alliance. And they ſay further, *That the* Engliſh *Miniſtry never inſiſted on their forbearing to trade with* France *afterwards.*

As to their maintaining their Troops out of the Revenues of the conquered Countries, they could not ſubſiſt their Garriſons, and repair the Fortifications.

As to the Queen's taking upon her the Emperor's *Quota* in *Portugal*, and charging herſelf with two Thirds of the Subſidy to the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. ſhe did it voluntarily, and therefore it could be no cauſe of Complaint againſt them.

To this Memorial, Mr. Secretary *St. John*, by her Majeſty's Command, returned a very ſhort Anſwer, (dated the 8*th* of *May*, 1712.) He ſaid, her Majeſty was ſurprized to find, inſtead of their Acknowledgments, for the great Efforts ſhe had made in *Spain* and *Portugal*, two Theatres of the War, that had been abandoned by the States for ſo many Years, the ſaid Efforts ſhould be looked upon only as *Quota's*, which they were obliged to furniſh, for which there was not the leaſt Foundation: And ſhe obſerved, that, according to the Principles advanced by the *Dutch*, Great Britain *could never contribute enough, or the* United Provinces *too little.*

That the States lay it down as a Maxim, that the Power of each of the Allies, is the only Rule and Meaſure of the Efforts they are to make; and then ſet up themſelves for Judges, as well of the Power of *Great Britain*, as their own States; and 'twas not difficult to perceive, how far this Sort of Logick might carry us; but her Majeſty, far from being obliged by the Reſolutions of the States, had thought fit to renew the Declarations which the Earl of *Strafford* had made by her Order, and in her Name; that they were not Points which the Queen propoſed, as a Subject of Negociation, but a Communication to her Allies of a Reſolution ſhe had taken, and of a Rule laid down, that they might thereupon concert their Meaſures: That the Houſe of Commons, who were competent Judges of what Burthen the People were able to bear, had only granted the Subſidies for that current Year, according to the Proportions, and under the

the Conditions which had been imparted to the States-General: And her Majeſty had declared to the Houſe, that ſhe thought thoſe Conditions reaſonable, and had given her Orders according to that Plan, in which, by Conſequence, there was not the leaſt Alteration to be expected.

That the Queen looked upon an Union between herſelf and the States, as the ſtrongeſt Support of the common Cauſe; and for that Reaſon, had done all that ſhe could to traverſe the Deſigns of thoſe factious Spirits, who endeavoured to break that Union; and the Propoſals which had been made by her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, to the Miniſters of the States, did uncontrovertibly manifeſt the Queen's deſire to enter into a good Correſpondence, and ſtrict Union with the States; and her Majeſty flattered herſelf, that they would have the Effect ſhe ought to expect from them; and that they would diſſipate all thoſe vain Fears and ill-grounded Jealouſies, which had been diſperſed with ſo much Induſtry throughout the ſeven Provinces: But however that was, her Majeſty would have this Comfort, that ſhe had neglected nothing in her Power to contribute towards the Satisfaction of the States-General, without abandoning the Intereſt of her own Kingdoms.

But to conſider the *Dutch* Memorial a little more particularly: Admitting that the Allies were to aſſiſt each other with their whole Forces they were able to raiſe annually; yet not by anticipating their Revenues, and mortgaging their Country in the Quarrel, beyond any Redemption, as *Britain* ſubmitted to do, when ſhe took upon her to ſupply the Deficiencies of the other Confederates.

And farther, the States acknowledge, that in order to induce the *Engliſh* to enter into this War, King *William* did acquaint the Parliament of *England*, that as well the Emperor as the *Dutch* agreed, each of them to furniſh above double the Number of Land Forces they required of *Great Britain*: But this the *Dutch* inſinuate was only to wheedle us into the War; and that they never intended to abide by this Agreement: And they tell us too, that when *England* augmented her Troops in *Flanders*, upon Condition that the *Dutch* ſhould not carry on a Trade with *France*, they never intended to part with that Trade above a Year; and that they conſented to it at preſent, only to ſerve their Turn; and our Miniſtry, they ſay, were ſo extreamly eaſy, that they did not inſiſt on the Prohibition continuing longer: Now can any one alive gueſs what made our Miniſtry ſo eaſy in this Matter; one would be tempted almoſt to think their Friends the *Dutch* belied them. They pretended alſo, that there never was any Quota of ſhipping agreed on between the two Nations; but the Lords of the Admiralty of *England*, in the Account prepared to be laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the Quota's of her Majeſty's Ships, and thoſe of her Allies, and the Agreements and Conventions that had been made for the Quota's, and how the ſame had been obſerved, did report, that by the Treaties between the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, their Proportion of the Ships of the Line of Battle, to act in Conjunction with thoſe of this Kingdom in the *Channel*, in and about the *Mediterranean*, ought to be 3 to our 5.

That ſince the Commencement of this preſent War, not only Sir *David Mitchell*, but Sir *James Wiſheart*,

Wiſheart, had been appointed by her Majeſty's Command, to go to *Holland*, and to adjuſt with the States-General, or their Deputies, the Quota's of their Ships of War, to act in Conjunction with thoſe of her Majeſty aforeſaid; what was done in purſuance of thoſe Treaties, was ſent by her Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State; to which they refer.

And as to the Number of Ships of the Line of Battle, which the States-General had each Year, during the War, joined to her Majeſty's on the aforementioned Service, the ſame, they ſaid, would appear by the following Account, which had been computed with as much Exactneſs as the Nature of the Thing would bear, *viz.*

The Number of Shipping fitted out by the States-General.

IN the Year 1702, *her Majeſty had* 44 *Ships employed in the Channel and Soundings of the Line of Battle, and* 30 *in and about the* Mediterranean, *making in the whole* 74; *and they were to join with no more than* 33 *of the States-General, whereas there ſhould have been* 44.

1703. *Seventy-nine of her Majeſty's Ships were employed in the aforeſaid Services, and but* 22 *of the States-General, which ſhould have been* 44.

1704. *There were* 74 *of the Queen's Ships, and* 18 Dutch, *which ſhould have been* 44.

1705. *Seventy-nine of her Majeſty's Ships were employed as aforeſaid, and* 20 Dutch, *inſtead of* 47.

1706. *There were but* 15 *Ships of the States-General acted in conjunction with* 78 *of the Queen's Ships, whereas there ſhould have been* 46.

1707. *To* 72 *Ships of her Majeſty's there were no more than* 27 *of the States-General, inſtead of* 43.

1708. *The States-General joined* 25 *Ships of the Line, to* 69 *of her Majeſty's inſtead of* 43.

1709. *No more than* 11 *Ships of the States were joined to* 67 *of the Queen's Ships, inſtead of* 42.

1710. *Her Majeſty had* 62 *Ships employed on the aforeſaid Services, and the States-General appointed no more than* 13 *to act in Conjunction with them, inſtead of* 37.

1711. *There were no more than* 25 Dutch *Ships inſtead of* 35, *appointed to act with* 59 *of the Queen's Ships, which, as well as thoſe in preceeding Years, were employed in the* Mediterranean, *and not ſo much as one Ship allotted by the States-General to act in concert with thoſe of her Majeſty's againſt the Enemy's Ships before* Dunkirk *and the Channel.*

Signed by

James Wiſheart.
Admiralty Office, George Byng.
21 Jan. 1711-12. William Drake.
George Clarke.

Sign'd J. BURCHETT.

Upon this Report it was, that that Part of the Repreſentation of the Commons, relating to the Quota's of Shipping, and the Deficiencies of the *Dutch*, was founded; and I may refer it to the Whigs themſelves, whether we ought to credit Sir *James Wiſheart*, Sir *George Byng*, and the reſt of the Lords of the Admiralty of *England* in this Point, or the *Dutch* Envoy's Memorial, whoſe Buſineſs it was to prevaricate and caſt a Miſt before our Eyes at that Time; though he would never have

have attempted it in that manner, if he had not obſerved ſome People here ſo ſtrongly biaſs'd in favour of his Maſters, that any Thing, how groſs ſoever, would go down with them.

I don't perceive the *Dutch* themſelves abſolutely deny that there had been ſome Agreements and Conventions among the Allies, for ſettling their reſpective Quota's; all that they ſay poſitively is, That there were none ſubſiſting at the Date of the Memorial, which is not impoſſible, for they were renewed annually; but they would make the World believe, that Quota's are never adjuſted. That by the Treaty of Alliance, each Party was to afford his whole Strength, and that they (the *Dutch*) were the proper Judges what they could afford; and ſuppoſing this to be true, what Opinion muſt the World have of the Miniſtry of *England?* But ſure my dear Countrymen cannot be capable of believing, that there was to be no Convention as to the Number of Forces each Power was to furniſh; for if it was left to every Ally to judge of his own, and the Abilities of the reſt, does he ſuppoſe any two of them would agree in their Opinions together? I am ſure whoever can ſuppoſe this, I ſhall not take up my Time to convince him of the contrary.

But to proceed, The *Dutch* will have it we were equally concerned in the Event of the War, and therefore, *&c.* But they can't ſay, we were ſo immediately concern'd; for the Enemy were at their Doors, while we had the Sea between us and them: And had the War continued no longer than their Barrier might have been obtained, and the Queen acknowledged, and our Trade ſecured, it had ended ſix Years ſooner; nay, it was ſo long ſince the *French* King offer'd to abandon his Grandſon, and leave him to defend the Crown himſelf, and to contribute with his own Treaſure towards dethroning him; he only deſired they would excuſe his aſſiſting with his Troops, to drive him from that Throne he had aſſiſted him to mount. The States ſay further, that they maintain'd more Forces than the *Engliſh* in the *Netherlands*. It may be anſwer'd in the firſt Place, this was no more than they ſtipulated to do. 2. We made it up abundantly in other Places if it was ſo: And laſtly, unleſs we add the *Dutch* Garriſons in Towns we took from them to the Account, I queſtion whether the Troops of *England*, did not exceed thoſe of the States.

It may be gather'd from the Memorial of the *Dutch* Envoy, that the conquer'd Towns, how much ſoever they had been ruined, maintained the Garriſons put in them, and therefore certainly thoſe Garriſons ought not by any means to be looked upon as Part of the *Dutch* Quota againſt the Enemy.

And if they did bubble the *Engliſh*, and make them ſupply the Emperor's Deficiencies and their own, as they acknowledged; one would think, for the Sake of their Friends the Whigs, who were then in the Miniſtry, they ſhould have forborn to laugh at our good Nature, and tell us we did it voluntarily, even without being deſired: And when we ſent our Ships to the *Mediterranean*, to ſupply what they had ſtipulated for, and left our own Merchants expoſed for want of Convoys; to tell us, when we did all this without grumbling, that we did more than we need to have done; what can be more provoking? Indeed nothing ſeems neceſſary in their Opinion, during the whole Courſe of the War, but the enlarging their own Dominions. The War in *Spain*, *Italy* and *Portugal*,

tugal, was in a manner abandoned by them; thoſe Conqueſts they knew would be of little Advantage to their State, or they had been proſecuted in another Manner: But whether it was want of Penetration, Supineneſs, or Corruption, or all together, that induced our Whigs to concur with them, in Meaſures ſo deſtructive to their Country, I ſhall not take upon me to determine.

Ths Commons having paſſed a Bill to reſtore Patrons to their ancient Rights in *Scotland*, and ſent it up to the Lords for their Concurrence; the Kirk of *Scotland* took the Alarm, and the Commiſſioners of the late General Aſſembly drew up a Repreſentation to the Houſe of Peers, ſetting forth, that they looked upon this Bill as a Breach of the Treaty of Union, in one of its moſt Fundamentals, and hoped it would not be approved by their Lordſhips: It ſeems the *Scots* Clergy, who drew up this Repreſentation, made a Scruple of directing it to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and therefore had it firſt directed, To the moſt Honourable the Peers of *Great Britain*; but being acquainted, that it would not be accepted, unleſs it were in the uſual Style, they got over their Qualm, and conſented to acknowledge the Lords Spiritual; and poſſibly there is not many Things that would have been much harder digeſted by the Saints; but what cannot Almighty Intereſt do with this Generation. However they were diſappointed, the Bill paſſed the Houſe, and afterwards received the Royal Aſſent.

The Commons alſo paſſed a Bill for reſuming King *William*'s Grants, which met with greater Oppoſition in the Houſe of Peers, and upon a Diviſion, the Voices and Proxies being equal, according to the Rules of that Aſſembly, it was thrown out.

But it will be neceſſary, before we bring this Seſſion of Parliament to a Concluſion, to look back a little, and obſerve how the Negotiations of Peace proceeded at *Utrecht*.

The Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *France*, of the States General, and the Duke of *Savoy*, arriving at *Utrecht* about the 20th of *January*, 1711, a Regulation was agreed on for the opening and holding the Congreſs. And on the 29th of *January*, the Conference was held; it was open'd by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy Seal, who addreſſed himſelf to the *French* Plenipotentiaries in the following Words;

The Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Addreſs.

Gentlemen,

WE are this Day met together, in the Name of God, to lay the Foundation of a general Peace between the High Allies, and the King your Maſter: We bring ſincere Intentions and alſo poſitive Orders from our Principals, to concur in every Thing on their Part, which may tend to the Furtheranee and happy Concluſion of ſo beneficial and chriſtian like a Work.

On the other hand, we are in Hopes, Gentlemen, that you are of the ſame Mind, and that your Inſtructions are ſo full, as to enable you to anſwer without Loſs of Time, the Expectation of the High Allies, in explaining yourſelves clearly and roundly, upon the Points which are to be ſettled in theſe Conferences; and that you will do it in ſo plain and particular a Manner, that all and every of the Confederate Princes, may find a juſt and a reaſon-

reaſonable Satisfaction upon their reſpective Pretenſions.

That Marſhal *d'Huxelles*, firſt Plenipotentiary of *France*, anſwer'd, *That it could not be doubted, but his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had a ſincere and ardent Deſire to give Peace to* Europe; adding, *That with this View his Majeſty had furniſhed his Plenipotentiaries with ample Inſtructions, and a full Power to come to a Concluſion of ſo beneficial a Work, which was ſo earneſtly deſired by all* Europe.

After this, the Abbot *de Polignac* made a Speech, wherein he declared, on the Part of the King his Maſter, *That the ſeven Propoſitions, which his Colleague Monſieur* Meſnager *ſign'd at* London, *were obligatory to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty only, and not to any of the Allies*; adding, *That upon this Foot, the Miniſters of the ſaid Allies might repair to* Utrecht, *aſſiſt at the Conferences, and produce their Demands and Pretenſions, and that Endeavours ſhould be uſed to give them a reaſonable Satisfaction.*

The other Plenipotentiaries alſo made Speeches ſuitable to the Occaſion.

On the 4th of *February*, N. S. the Count *de Mutternich*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Pruſſia*, arriv'd at *Utrecht*; and next, one from the King of *Poland*; the next Day Count *Sinzendorf*, and Monſieur *Cronſbruck*, two of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries arrived: And a Conference being held the 11th, the Plenipotentiaries of *France* deliver'd their Propoſals in Writing, which being but Propoſals, the Recital of it is not material: The ſame Day arrived the Miniſters of *Portugal*, and ſeveral Miniſters of the *German* Princes, ſo that now there was a pretty full Congreſs; and upon the 5th of *March*, the Miniſters of the Allies deliver'd to the Miniſters of *France* their reſpective ſpecifick Demands.

And the Allies inſiſted, that the Miniſters of *France* ſhould give in a ſpecifick Anſwer in Writing, to their ſpecifick Demands; but the *French* Miniſters ſaid, their Inſtructions were only to treat verbally, that they had already given each other their Pretenſions in Writing, and they did not conceive themſelves obliged to give any farther Anſwer in Writing, but were ready to enter into a Negotiation with all the Allies, in the uſual Manner obſerved at other Treaties: But it appearing very plain, that the Imperial and *Dutch* Miniſters had no Inclination to treat at all, and refuſing abſolutely to enter into any Meaſures with the *Britiſh* Miniſters, they found themſelves under a Neceſſity of carrying on the Treaty without them; and the *Dutch* to ſhew their Averſion to Peace, order'd a Faſt to be proclaim'd in *April*, for the Succeſs of the War, which was obſerved with unuſual Strictneſs. Their General, the Earl of *Albemarle* alſo opened the Campaign with burning the Magazines of *Arras*.

On the 21ſt of *May*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, aſſembled the Army between *Douay* and *Marchienes*, which upon a Review was found to conſiſt of 295 Squadrons, and 143 Battalions, amounting in the whole to 122250 Men: With theſe Forces the Generals marched towards the Enemy. But the Duke of *Ormond* declared to Prince *Eugene*, that the Queen having a Proſpect, that the Negotiations of Peace would prove ſucceſsful, had given him Orders not to act offenſively againſt the Enemy: Of which Declaration, the Prince, and the Deputies in the Army, ſoon ſent Advice to the *Hague*: Whereupon the Deputies of the States complained to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, that theſe Orders

were given without their Concurrence: But her Majesty had much more Reason for Complaint, since notwithstanding all the Advances she had made from time to time to the States, in order to engage them to enter with her upon a Plan of Peace, their High Mightinesses had not answer'd her as they ought, and as her Majesty hoped they would. And therefore *they ought not to be surpriſed, if her Majesty did think herself at Liberty to enter into ſeparate Meaſures, in order to obtain Peace:* However her Majesty, in hopes that at length the Confederates would be wrought upon by her Goodness, to join with her in procuring a general Peace, did condescend to permit the Duke of *Ormond* to concur with them in a Siege, and the Confederates thereupon sat down before *Quesnoy*.

Great Efforts were made in the House of Lords, to procure the Censure of that illustrious Assembly, upon the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, not to act offensively; but the impotent Attempts of the Faction were baffled here; and a Motion of the same Nature being made in the House of Commons, it was not only rejected by by a great Majority, *viz.* 203 Voices against 37, but they came also to this Resolution, namely, that this House hath an entire Confidence in her Majesty's most gracious Promise to communicate to her Parliament, the Terms of the Peace before the same shall be concluded; and *that they will ſupport her Majeſty in obtaining an honourable and ſafe Peace, againſt all ſuch Perſons either at home or abroad, who have endeavoured, or ſhall endeavour to obſtruct the ſame.*

This Resolution being laid before her Majesty the 30th of *May*, she said, *Gentlemen, I thank you moſt heartily for this Reſolution, which is as dutiful to me as honeſt to our Country, and very ſeaſonable at this Time, when ſo many Artifices are uſed to obſtruct a good Peace, or to force one diſadvantageous to* Britain.

In the Debate in the House of Lords, concerning the Orders given the Duke of *Ormond*, *Not to act Offenſively*, it being said by a Relation of the Duke's, that he was concern'd for the Duke of *Ormond*'s Reputation, that he should be made the Instrument in such a Proceeding: A certain Earl answer'd, *That no body could doubt the Duke of* Ormond's *Bravery, but that he was not like a certain General, who led Troops to the Slaughter; that a great Number of Officers might be knock'd on the Head in a Battle, or againſt Stone Walls, in order to fill his Pockets by diſpoſing of their Commiſſions.*

This severe Reflection met with no Answer in the House, but it was not many Days before a noble Lord sent the Author of it a Challenge by the Lord *Mohun*, imagining it was tended against him. Indeed by the Mediation of Friends and her Majesty's Authority, the Matter was made up; but I remember the Town was very merry, that our intrepid General should pitch upon a Man, that could not see to the Point of his Sword, to wreak his Vengeance of.

On the 6th of *June*, the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, her Majesty according to her Promise, communicated to them the Terms on which a Peace might be had in the following Speech, *viz.*

Terms

Terms communicated by her Majeſty to both Houſes for a Peace.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE making Peace and War, is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, yet ſuch is the juſt Confidence I place in you, that at the opening of this Seſſion, I acquainted you that a Negotiation for a general Peace was begun, and afterwards by Meſſages, I promiſed to communicate to you the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhould be concluded.

In purſuance of that Promiſe, I now come to let you know upon what Terms a general Peace may be made.

I need not mention the Difficulties which ariſe from the very Nature of this Affair; and it's but too apparent, that theſe Difficulties have been encreaſed by other Obſtructions, artfully contrived to hinder this great and good Work.

Nothing however has moved me from ſteadily purſuing, in the firſt Place, the true Intereſts of my own Kingdoms: and I have not omitted any thing, which might procure to all our Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.

The aſſuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, to theſe Kingdoms, being what I have neareſt at Heart, particular Care is taken not only to have that acknowledged in the ſtrongeſt Terms, but to have an additional Security, by the Removal of that Perſon out of the Dominions of *France*, which has pretended to diſturb this Settlement.

The Apprehenſions that *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* might be united to *France*, was the chief Inducement to begin this War; and the effectual preventing of ſuch an Union, was the Principle I laid down at the Commencement of this Treaty: Former Examples, and the late Negotiations ſufficiently ſhew how difficult it is to find Means to accompliſh this Work: I would not content myſelf with ſuch as are ſpeculative, or depend on Treaties only: I inſiſted on what was ſolid, and to have at Hand the Power of executing what ſhould be agreed.

I can therefore now tell you, that *France* at laſt is brought to offer, that the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall for himſelf, and his Deſcendants, renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of *France*; and that this important Article may be expoſed to no Hazard, the Performance is to accompany the Promiſe.

At the ſame Time the Succeſſion to the Crown of *France* is to be declared, after the Death of the preſent Dauphin, and his Sons, to be in the Duke of *Berry*, and his Sons, in the Duke of *Orleans*, and his Sons, and ſo on to the reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

As to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the Succeſſion to thoſe Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou* and his Children, is to deſcend to ſuch Prince as ſhall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

For concerning the Renunciations and Settlements beforementioned, 'tis further offer'd, that they ſhould be ratified in the moſt ſtrong and ſolemn Manner, both in *France* and *Spain*; and that thoſe Kingdoms, as well as all the other Powers engaged in the preſent War, ſhall be Guarantees to the ſame.

The Nature of this Propoſal is ſuch, that it executes itſelf; the Intereſt of *Spain* is to ſupport it; and in *France*, the Perſons to whom

whom that Succeſſion is to belong, will be ready and powerful enough to vindicate their own Right.

France and *Spain* are now more effectually divided than ever. And thus by the Bleſſing of God, will a real Ballance of Power be fixed in *Europe*, and remain liable to as few Accidents as human Affairs can be exempted from.

A Treaty of Commerce between theſe Kingdoms and *France* has been enter'd upon; but the exceſſive Duties laid on ſome Goods, and the Prohibitions of others make it impoſſible to finiſh this Work ſo ſoon as were to be deſired; Care is however taken to eſtabliſh a Method of ſettling this Matter, and in the mean time Proviſion is made, that the ſame Privileges and Advantages, as ſhall be granted to any other Nation by *France*, ſhall be granted in like manner to us.

The Diviſion of the Iſland of *St. Chriſtopher*, between us and the *French*, having been the Cauſe of great Inconveniency and Damage to my Subjects; I have demanded to have an abſolute Ceſſion made to me of the whole Iſland, and *France* agrees to this Demand.

Our Intereſt is ſo deeply concern'd in the Trade of *North America*, that I have uſed my utmoſt Endeavours to adjuſt that Article in the moſt beneficial Manner, *France* conſents to reſtore to us the whole *Bay* and *Streights* of *Hudſon*, to deliver up the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with *Placentia*; and to make an abſolute Ceſſion of *Annapolis*, with the reſt of *Nova Scotia*, or *Accadie*.

The Safety of our Home Trade will be the better provided for by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

Our *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *Britiſh* Intereſt and Influence in thoſe Parts, will be ſecured by the Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, with the whole Iſland of *Minorca*, which are offer'd to remain in my Hands.

The Trade to *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies* may in general be ſettled, as it was in the Time of the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* the Second, and a particular Proviſion be made, that all Advantages, Rights or Privileges, which have been granted, or may hereafter be granted by *Spain* to any other Nation, ſhall be, in like manner, granted to the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

But the Part which we have born in the Proſecution of this War, entitling us to ſome Diſtinction in the Terms of Peace: I have inſiſted, and obtain'd, that the *Aſſiento* Contract for furniſhing the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies* with Negroes, ſhall be made with us for the Term of Thirty Years, in the ſame manner as it has been enjoyed by the *French* for ten Years paſt.

I have not taken upon me to determine the Intereſts of our Confederates, theſe muſt be adjuſted in the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, where my beſt Endeavours ſhall be employ'd as they have hitherto conſtantly been, to procure to every one of them all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction; in the mean time, I think it proper to acquaint you, that *France* offers to make the *Rhine* the Barrier of the Empire, to yield *Briſack*, the Fort of *Kehl* and *Landau*, and to raiſe all the Fortreſſes, both on the Side of the *Rhine*, and in that *River*.

As to the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Germany*, there will be on the Part of *France*, no Objection to the reſettling thereof, on the Foot of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

The *Spaniſh Low Countries* may go to his Imperial Majeſty: The Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places belonging to *Spain* on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, may likewiſe be yielded

yielded by the Treaty of Peace to the Emperor.

As to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' there remains no Diſpute concerning the Conceſſion of it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet the Diſpoſition thereof is not yet determined.

The Intereſts of the States-General, with reſpect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Miniſters, with the Exception only of ſome very few Species of Merchandize; and the entire Barrier, as demanded by the States in 1709, from *France*, except two or three Places at moſt.

As to theſe Exceptions, ſeveral Expedients are propos'd; and I make no doubt but this Barrier may be ſo ſettled, as to render that Republick perfectly ſecure from any Enterprize on the Part of *France*, which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

The Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Diſpoſition of *Spain*, and that Article having been long in Diſpute, it has not been yet poſſible to make any conſiderable Progreſs therein; but my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to aſſiſt that King in his Pretenſions.

Thoſe of the King of *Pruſſia* are ſuch, as I hope will admit of little Difficulty on the Part of *France*; and my utmoſt Endeavours ſhall not be wanting to procure all I am able to ſo good an Ally.

The Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers now made by *France*, is very inconſiderable: But that Prince having ſo ſignally diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Service of the common Cauſe, I am endeavouring to procure for him ſtill farther Advantages.

France has conſented, that the Elector *Palatine* ſhall continue his preſent Rank among the Electors, and remain in Poſſeſſion of the *Upper Palatinate*.

The Electoral Dignity is likewiſe acknowledged in the Houſe of *Hanover*, according to the Article inſerted at that Prince's Deſire in my Demands.

And as to the reſt of the Allies, I make no doubt of being able to ſecure their ſeveral Intereſts.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have now communicated to you, not only the Terms of Peace, which may by the future Treaty, be obtained for my own Subjects; but likewiſe the Propoſals of *France*, for ſatisfying our Allies.

The former are ſuch as I have Reaſon to expect, to make my People ſome amends for that great and unequal Burden which they have lain under, through the whole Courſe of this War; and I am willing to hope, that none of our Confederates, and eſpecially thoſe, to whom ſo great Acceſſions of Dominion and Power are to accrue by this Peace, will envy *Britain* her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

The latter are not yet ſo perfectly adjuſted, as a little more Time might have rendered them; but the Seaſon of the Year making it neceſſary to put an End to this Seſſion, I reſolved no longer to defer communicating theſe Matters to you.

I can make no doubt but you are all fully perſuaded, that nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the Progreſs of the Negotiation, to bring the Peace to an happy and ſpeedy Iſſue; and I depend on your entire Confidence in me, and your chearful Concurrence with me.

On the 9th of *June*, the Commons waited on her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks, for communicating to them the Terms on which a Peace might be made; as follows:

The Commons Addreſs to her Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave moſt humbly to acknowledge your Majeſty's great Condeſcenſion, in communicating to us the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made.

Our Hearts are full of Gratitude, for what your Majeſty has already done; and we want Words to expreſs the Satisfaction, with which we have received all that your Majeſty has been pleas'd to impart to your Commons.

We have an entire Confidence in your Majeſty, that you will ſteadily purſue the true Intereſt of your own Kingdoms, and that will endeavour to procure for all your Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.

Theſe Aſſurances are the leaſt Returns your faithful Commons can make, to ſo much Condeſcenſion and Goodneſs; and they humbly deſire your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to proceed in the preſent Negotiations, for the obtaining a ſpeedy Peace.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Have the Safety and Intereſt of all my People ſo much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of Pleaſure in this your dutiful and prudent Addreſs, and thank you moſt kindly for it.

I have ſtudied your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in me, and which ought always to remain between ſo affectionate a Princeſs, and ſuch faithful Subjects.

On the 10*th* of *June*, the Houſe of Lords alſo attended her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks, for communicating to them the Terms of Peace, as follows:

An Addreſs of Thanks for the aforeſaid Peace.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return our humble Thanks to your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; and for your Majeſty's extraordinary Condeſcenſion, in communicating to your Parliament the Terms upon which a general Peace may be made: And we cannot but expreſs our entire Satisfaction in your Majeſty's great Care, for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*; and for your Majeſty's ſteadily purſuing, in the firſt Place, the true Intereſt of your own Kingdoms; and for endeavouring to procure to your Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Safety: And we do with all Duty and Humility aſſure your Majeſty, that this Houſe doth entirely rely on your Majeſty's Wiſdom to finiſh this great and good Work.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Moſt heartily thank you for this Addreſs; the Satisfaction you expreſs in what I have lain before you, will contribute much to remove the Difficulties which have ariſen in the Courſe of this Negotiation; and the Confidence you place in me, will enable me better to finiſh this great Work, for the Advantage of my own People, and the Safety and Intereſt of my Allies.

About this Time, the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* taking upon him, in a Preface to ſome of his Sermons, to reflect upon her Majeſty's Change of the Miniſtry, and the Advances that had been made towards a Peace; the Commons upon reading it in their Houſe, reſolved, Firſt, That the ſaid Preface is Malicious and Factious, highly reflecting upon the preſent Adminiſtration of publick Affairs under her Majeſty, and tending to create Diſcord and Sedition amongſt her Subjects. Secondly, That the ſaid Preface ſhould be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman in the Palace-Yard, *Weſtminſter*; and that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* do aſſiſt the Serjeant at Arms, in the Execution thereof, which was performed accordingly.

The States-General indeed ſent over a Letter, directed indeed to the Queen, but calculated chiefly to raiſe the Paſſions of the Mob, and give them ill Impreſſions of her Majeſty, and the Treaty ſhe was carrying on; which they procured to be printed, and diſperſed in *England*, at the very inſtant, if not before it came to her Hands.

In this Letter they acquaint her Majeſty, that they are ſurprized and afflicted, at the two Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*. That after her Majeſty had aſſured them her Troops ſhould act with the uſual Vigour; it was very difficult for them to conceive how an Order ſhould be obtained againſt their acting Offenſively; and they hoped they had given no Occaſion, by their Conduct, for that Declaration made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*: Namely, *That ſhe held her ſelf to be diſengaged from every Obligation with Regard to them.* They acknowledged indeed, that her Majeſty's Miniſters had demanded to know of theirs, if they were furniſhed with full Powers to treat of Peace, (which it ſeems they ſeems they were not;) and that they had refuſed to come into her Majeſty's Plan, leaſt the Emperor ſhould have taken Umbrage at it: But,

They ſaid, If they had ſhewn ſome Backwardneſs to act in concert with her Majeſty, they hoped ſhe would attribute it only to an Exceſs of Prudence and Caution in them; and if they had really acted contrary to their Treaties and Engagements with her Majeſty, ſhe ought not immediately to look upon herſelf as *diſengaged from all Obligations*, till ſhe had repreſented wherein they had failed, and they had refuſed to have given Redreſs. That all the Difference between her Majeſty and them, was no more, if rightly conſidered, than a Diſparity of Sentiments; and if, for ſuch a Cauſe, Confederates united by the ſtrongeſt Ties might quit their Engagements, no Engagements could be rely'd on for the Time to come.

The Houſe of Commons, upon the publiſhing this Letter in *England*,

England, addreſſed her Majeſty, addreſſed her Majeſty, and aſſured her, they had a juſt Senſe of the Indignity offered her Majeſty, by printing and publiſhing this Letter; and humbly deſired her Majeſty, that ſhe would ſo far reſent ſuch Indignities, as to give no Anſwer, for the future, to any Letters or Memorials that ſhould be ſo printed or publiſhed: And ſoon after her Majeſty ſent the following Anſwer to the States.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to the States.

High and Mighty Lords, Friends, Allies and Confederates,

THERE is nothing dearer to us, than the Conſervation of good Underſtanding, and a perfect Union with your State. This has been the principal Object of our Care, and we have ſo little Ground to accuſe ourſelves of having contributed to the leſſening the ſame, that we reflect with Pleaſure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Inſtances we have made, that the Diſputes which have happened, with Relation to the Intereſts of the two Nations, ſhould be amicably determined, ſo as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another without Reſerve, upon thoſe of the Publick; for in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankneſs on both Sides, and a mutual Confidence.

We ſuppoſe the Alarms which you took, on account of the Declarations made by the Duke of Ormond, *and the Biſhop of* Briſtol, *are now over; and we repeat to you, what we have ſo often declared, that it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time paſt, if all our Meaſures about War, or Peace, be not taken in concert with your State.*

The Earl of Strafford *will be with you in a few Days, with full Inſtructions concerning our Intentions: Our Miniſters will be diſpoſed, and authorized to do all that is incumbent on us, to renew an entire Confidence with you, and to prevent, for the future, ſuch Miſunderſtandings as have been fomented with ſo much Artifice and ſo ſo little Foundation.*

But we cannot paſs over in Silence our great Surprize, to ſee that your Letters of the 5th Inſtant, N. S. *was printed and publiſhed almoſt as ſoon as we received it from the Hands of your Miniſter; a Proceeding which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency:* 'Tis a Remonſtrance inſtead of a Repreſentation; and an Appeal to the People, inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign. *We hope that you will not ſuffer the like to be done again; for our Honour will engage us to give no Anſwer to any Letters, or Memorials, which ſhall be publiſhed in that Manner. For the reſt we Pray,* &c.

Kenſington, the { 9th, 20th, } June 1712.

Had the Letter from the States been framed with a View of impoſing upon any but the Mob, they could not have had the Face to affirm, they had never acted contrary to their Treaties, or Engagements with *England*, or that their Breach of Faith had never been taken Notice of by us, or repreſented to them. Is it not apparent, that from the beginning of the War, they never furniſhed their Quota of Shipping one Year, and hardly one their Quota of Land Forces? Will they deny that they

continued to trade and correſpond with *France* during the War: Will they ſay, they were ignorant of the many Repreſentations the Houſes of Parliament, both *Whig* and *Tory*, made upon theſe Subjects to the Throne? Or that they were not preſſed by her Majeſty to furniſh their Quota's? And when they had thus impoſed upon us for ſeven Years ſucceſſively, and made our Miniſters eaſy, (though it was impoſſible the Nation ſhould under this unequal Burden) do they not wipe their Mouths, and aſk what Treaties have we broken, or when has any Thing of this Nature been repreſented to us? Even the *Engliſh* Mob were not thus to be impoſed upon, and theſe vile Inſinuations and Suggeſtions had very little Effect even upon them.

Nor was their Behaviour in the Treaty of Peace more ingenuous than their Conduct in the War; they aſſumed a Power of preſcribing, as well the Manner of treating, as the Terms to be accepted. They would inſiſt upon ſome impoſſible Condition, and thereby render every Negotiation ineffectual. Nothing could be more advantageous to them, they thought, than a Continuance of the War, in the Manner it was managed: And they had gain'd ſuch a Party among ourſelves, that we were induced, for many Years, to ſubmit to whatever they were pleaſed to impoſe upon us; nay, our Miniſters were not ſo much as admitted to ſome Treaties, but we contented ourſelves with their Reports; and yet after all, the Adminiſtration in thoſe Days is ſtill applauded to the Skies by ſome.

On the 7th of *June*, Mr. *Hampden* propoſed to addreſs the Queen, that ſhe would give Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries, that the ſeveral Powers in Alliance with her Majeſty, might be Guarantees of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; but this was carried in the Negative by a great Majority; and, on the contrary, it was reſolved, 1. That this Houſe has ſuch an entire Confidence in the repeated Declarations her Majeſty has been pleaſed to make of her Concern, for aſſuring to theſe Kingdoms the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of *Hanover*, that they can never doubt her Majeſty's taking the proper Meaſures for the Security thereof; and that this Houſe will ſupport her Majeſty againſt Faction at home, and her Enemies abroad; and that this Houſe does humbly beſeech her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to diſcountenance all thoſe who endeavour to raiſe Jealouſies between her Majeſty and her Subjects, eſpecially by miſrepreſenting her good Intentions for the Welfare of her People. 2. That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before her Majeſty.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you hearty Thanks for this Reſolution, which is very becoming you who truly repreſent all my Commons.

You have ſhewn yourſelves honeſt Aſſerters of the Monarchy, zealous Defenders of the Conſtitution, and the real Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

What I have ſaid and done is ſufficient to ſatisfy any Perſon who is in earneſt for the Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſhed, in the Houſe of Hanover, *that I need not be put in Mind of doing any Thing, which may contribute to render that Succeſſion ſecure.*

On the 19th of *June*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* reported to the

Houſe, That their Addreſs of the 31ſt of *May* laſt, relating to the Rents of the Biſhops Lands in *North Britain*, that remain in the Crown, having been preſented to her Majeſty, her Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint this Houſe, that the Profits ariſing from the Biſhops Eſtates in *Scotland*, which remain in the Crown, ſhall be apply'd to the Support of ſuch of the Epiſcopal Clergy there, as ſhall take the Oaths to her Majeſty, according to the Deſire of this Houſe.

On the 21ſt, the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, and made the following Speech to both Houſes.

Her Majeſty's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'THE laſt Time I was here, I 'ſpoke ſo fully, and after-'wards received from both Houſes 'ſuch ſatisfactory Addreſſes, that 'there remains little more for me 'to ſay, at the Cloſe of this Meeting of Parliament, but to repeat 'my hearty Thanks for your late 'ſolemn Aſſurances. They will 'give me the Strength to ſtruggle 'with any Difficulties which may 'yet be raiſed; and I hope, that 'neither they who envy the making 'a good Peace, nor thoſe who think 'it their Intereſt to continue the 'War, will be able to defeat our 'joint Endeavours for the Honour 'and Advantage of *Britain*, and 'the Security of all our Allies.

'*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Com-*
'*mons*,

'At the ſame Time that I thank 'you moſt kindly, for the Sup-'plies you have chearfully grant-'ed; I cannot but let you know 'my Satisfaction in the near View 'I have of a Peace, ſince it will 'in ſome Meaſure recompence my 'Subjects for the vaſt Expences, 'and alſo lighten the heavy Bur-'den they have born during the 'War.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'You have expreſſed how ſen-'ſible you are of the Advantage 'and Security which accrue to *Bri-'tain* and our Allies, by the Terms 'propoſed for a Peace; and I need 'not mention to you the Miſchiefs 'which muſt follow the breaking 'off this Treaty; our Burdens 'would be at leaſt continued, if 'not encreaſed; the preſent Op-'portunity would be irrecoverably 'loſt, of *Britain*'s eſtabliſhing a 'real Ballance of Power in *Europe*, 'and improving our own Com-'merce; and if any of our Allies 'ſhould gain ſomething by ſuch a 'Proceeding, the reſt would ſuffer 'in a common Calamity; but I 'hope, by God's Bleſſing, ſuch 'fatal Deſigns will be diſappointed.

'You are now returning into 'your reſpective Countries, and I 'perſuade myſelf you will not be 'wanting in your Endeavours to 'obviate the Deſigns of any ill 'minded Perſons, who may attempt 'to ſow Sedition amongſt my Sub-'jects; and under ſpecious Pre-'tences, carry on Deſigns they dare 'not own.

'I hope, at your next Meeting, 'there will be an Opportunity of 'perfecting what I have recom-'mended to you, which you have 'left unfiniſhed in this Seſſion.

'I cannot conclude without aſ-'ſuring you, that nothing ſhall 'move me from ſteadily purſuing 'the true Intereſts of ſo dutiful 'and affectionate a People.'

And then the Parliament was adjourned to the 8th of *July*.

On

On the Riſing of the Parliament, the City of *London*, and after them, all the Counties and Corporations in the Kingdom, preſented their ſeveral Addreſſes to her Majeſty; expreſſing their Thanks, for communicating to the People the Terms of Peace, and their Satisfaction in the wiſe Meaſures her Majeſty had taken to bring it to a happy Concluſion.

The Peace being now far advanced, her Majeſty thought fit to propoſe a Ceſſation of Arms to the Allies: And accordingly, on the 24*th* of *June*, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond*, purſuant to the Direction he had received from Court, ſent to Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States attending the Army, to deſire a Conference with them the next Day; wherein he declared, that he had received Orders from the Queen his Miſtreſs, to publiſh, within three Days, a Suſpenſion of Arms for two Months, between his Army and the *French*, and to make a Detachment to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*; which Place, the King of *France* would put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, as a Security for the Performance of his Promiſes; for which Purpoſe, his Grace had already named ten Battalions to take forthwith the Route of *Furnes*. The *Britiſh* General alſo propoſed, that the like Suſpenſion of Arms ſhould be publiſhed in the Confederate Army; and Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies demanding ſome Time to write about it to their reſpective Sovereigns, the Duke of *Ormond* anſwered, that was not in his Power to grant; and that if they perſiſted to carry on the Siege of *Queſnoy*, he could cover the ſame no longer; but muſt march off with his Troops within three Days. His Grace likewiſe acquainted the Generals of the Foreign Troops in the *Britiſh* Pay, that they muſt obey his Orders, otherwiſe they ought not to expect to have Bread, or Pay, or their Arrears. To which thoſe Generals anſwered, that being commanded to act againſt the *French*, they could not follow contrary Orders, without knowing the Intentions of their Principals; and therefore demanded Time to conſult them; declaring that in the mean Time they would continue with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* declared again, that he would march within three Days.

However, his Grace ſuſpended the March of his Troops ſome Days beyond the Time he had limited, to give Time to the reſt of the Allies to come into the Ceſſation of Arms; but Prince *Eugene* having before tampered with the Mercenaries in the *Britiſh* Pay, and perſuaded them not to march off with the Duke, they abſolutely refuſed to come into the Ceſſation; and Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the States ſent Orders to the Governors of the Frontier Towns, not to ſuffer the *Engliſh* Troops deſigned for *Dunkirk*, to march through thoſe Towns, thoſe very Towns, which the *Engliſh* had been ſo laviſh of their Blood and Treaſure to make themſelves Maſters of.

On the 27*th* of *June*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, at a Conference held at *Utrecht*, between the Miniſters of the Allies, communicated to them the Offers made by *France*, and propoſed to them a Ceſſation of Arms for two Months, in order to adjuſt the Demands of all the Confederates; but no Anſwer being returned, the Biſhop left them to conſider of the Propoſal.

On the 28*th* of *June*, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond* ſent his Adjutant with a written Order to the Gene-

Generals of the Foreign Troops in the *Britiſh* Pay, to hold their Forces in a readineſs to march; but they all refuſed to obey his Orders, except Major General *Brenner*, who commanded 4 Squadrons and a Battalion of the Troops of *Holſtein Gottorp*; and Major General *Walef*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons of the Troops of *Liege*; nor is it at all to be wonder'd at, that theſe Mercenaries ſhould prefer their Trade of War to any Peace whatever. But to proceed; on the 3*d* of *July*, *Queſnoy* ſurrendered, the Armies not being yet ſeparated, and the Garriſon being made Priſoners of War, were ſent to *Holland*.

The Imperialiſts and the *Dutch* having try'd every Stratagem to divert the Queen of *Great Britain* from proceeding in the Treaty of Peace, at length a great Book of Lamentations was publiſhed in *Holland*, called, *The Sighs of* Europe, full of Invectives againſt the *Britiſh* Court, and diſmal Prophecies of approaching Slavery, Perſecution, *&c.* which they pretended to prognoſticate, would be the certain Conſequences of a Peace with *France*. This Piece received a pretty ſmart Anſwer from another anonimous Author; and moſt of the Objections againſt a Peace being here anſwered, I depend upon my Reader's Pardon for inſerting Part of it.

He tells the noble Lord, to whom he directs this Diſcourſe, that the Object which excites the Sighs of *Europe*, is the Queen of *England*'s Speech to her Parliament, concerning the Project of a general Peace. You will be ſurprized, my Lord, ſays he, that *Europe* is made to Sigh, upon the View of a Plan of Peace, at a Time when the People every where concur by their Vows, to obtain of Heaven that which makes the Happineſs of all the World.

The Queen of *Great Britain* being more ſenſibly touched with the real Calamities of *Europe*, than with its pretended Sighs, and her Eyes opened with reſpect to the Motives which put Chriſtendom in a Flame, ſhe found that the ambitious Deſigns of two Powers bred that Combuſtion, *viz.* Thoſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria* on one Side, and thoſe of the States-General of the United Provinces on the other.

Such was the Artifices of thoſe two Powers, that they gained the Secret of arming in their Quarrel half the Princes of *Europe*, to baffle the chimerical Project of univerſal Monarchy, which they charged upon *France*; while 'tis plain, both from their publick and private Treaties, their only Drift was, to aggrandize themſelves at the Expence of the other Princes in Alliance with them.

Many Years elapſed before the Veil which covered this Artifice was taken off: Two great Captains held the two Ends out, and took Care to hinder the Power which contributed moſt to the Support of the War, and received leaſt Advantage by it, from prying into the Myſtery of the Emperor and the *Dutch*.

'Tis no new Thing to ſee the Houſe of *Auſtria* intent upon her Grandeur; but it is to ſee the principal Members of the *Germanick* Body labour for their own Deſtruction, by contributing towards the Succeſs of her ambitious Projects. Had not their Hatred of *France* hoodwinked moſt of the Princes of the Empire, there's none but would conſider what it has coſt him, ſince, by an uninterrupted Succeſſion, the Imperial Dignity has been conferred

ferred upon one Family only: *Italy*, formerly ſo ſtudious to keep the Emperors at a Diſtance from her Neighbourhood, has lately experienced, thro' her own Indolence, what ſhe had one Day to fear, ſince the Emperor, from the firſt time he enter'd that Country, has made all the Princes thereof ſigh in good earneſt, by exacting immenſe Sums from them, and forced Torrents of Tears from the Eyes of all the People wherever his Troops have come, ſparing neither Things ſacred nor profane.

The *Dutch* have no leſs manifeſted their Ambition, tho' they have carried it after a more ſly and covert Manner: Every one knows, that ſince the Eſtabliſhment of their Sovereignty, by the Aſſiſtance of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Henry* IV, *Lewis* XIII, and *Lewis* XIV, Kings of *France*, there's not a Quarter of the World which they have not viſited, in order to lay a Foundation for their Government, under Pretence of Commerce, and that too at the Expence of thoſe, who are even now their greateſt Friends, and deareſt Allies.

While *Spain* was in a Manner in Combuſtion, under the Reign of *Charles* II, the *Dutch* took Advantage of that State of Impotency, to augment their Barrier, and to reap ſome Profit from the Commerce of the *Weſt Indies*; from that Time there has appear'd no Treaty, either of Commerce or of War, but the States General have ſlid into it ſome new Clauſes to their Advantage, and 'tis their dangerous Politicks, that are now lately ſeen thro', and this kind of Management, which have induced the Queen of *England* and the new Miniſtry, to open their Eyes, with regard to the true Intereſts of their Nation; and with greater Wiſdom than thoſe who govern *Holland*, to liſten to the Propoſals of the *French* King, though much inferior to thoſe which that Prince made at the *Hague* in 1709, and at *Gertydenburgh* in 1710.

Your Lordſhip muſt not imagine, that, agreeably to what the *Dutch* gave out, it was the Intereſt of their Allies, which then made them ſo difficult; *England* has diſcover'd, notwithſtanding all their Precautions, that they were animated by a private Intereſt, ſupported by the two Generals who commanded their Armies, and who found Means by continuing the War, to make themſelves neceſſary, to enrich themſelves, and to govern.

The Queen has expoſed that Miſtery of Iniquity, by diſplacing the Duke of *Marlborough*, and all his Family, to the great Surprize of the *Dutch* and the *Whigs*, who could not with all their Efforts hinder the Parliament from proceeding againſt the fortunate Commander, for the Sums he had appropriated to himſelf.

The Emperor would ſoon be apprized of the Intentions of the States General, if he himſelf were to enter into a particular Examination of this War: His Imperial Majeſty would find, that the Syſtem of the Grand Alliance was to engage his Houſe in ſuch great Enterprizes, to the end, that after the Peace, remaining titular Prince of the *Netherlands*, and not being able to reimburſe the Sums advanced by *Holland*, he muſt by the way of Pledge, leave in the Hands of that Republick, the beſt Places of thoſe Provinces, which ſo, would undergo the Fate of *Maeſtricht*; and being made Part of the Barrier demanded of *France*, muſt conſequently render the *Dutch* Sovereigns of the ſeventeen Provinces: Add to this, that if the Emperor were to be Maſter of *Spain* and the *Indies*, that Prince not being in a Condi-

tion to traffick by Sea, he would be obliged to have recourſe to them, and by that Means would exclude all other Nations from the Commerce of *America*.

This, my Lord, is the Diſcovery which the Queen of *England*, and her new Miniſtry, have made, and which is to the *Dutch* a real Occaſion of ſighing: It is hard indeed to ſee themſelves fruſtrated of ſo many Advantages by a Plan of Peace, when they thought to obtain them by the Continuation of the War: No wonder therefore they have kept up ſo good a Harmony with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, and to ſet ſo many different Engines at Work to baffle the Queen's Projects, and that they promiſed themſelves ſuch Matters from the Junto of Whigs.

Would the Emperor's Council but reflect without Paſſion, upon the Queen of *England*'s Scheme, they muſt acknowledge that that Princeſs gives his Imperial Majeſty a Satisfaction which in Fact is not his due; ſince by the Treaty of Alliance, he is excluded from all the Territories of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, in caſe he ſhould come to the Empire: Now this Caſe has happened, and yet he is the firſt that cries out, and exclaims againſt the Queen's Conduct.

'Tis *Europe*'s Misfortune that Princeſs, was no ſooner inform'd of the Intentions of the *Dutch*, ſhe would then have ſaved all the Blood that has been ſpilt theſe three laſt Years, by taking juſt Meaſures to put an end, by a ſpeedy Peace, to a War, that has made *Europe* groan for theſe dozen Years.

Thoſe who read the Queen's Speech to her Parliament without Prejudice, will be ſurpriſed at the Turn which the Allies give it: But more at the Endeavours of the Sighs, to perſuade the Publick, that the Allies never had the leaſt Intimation of the Queen's Deſigns with Relation to a general Peace.

That Author has forgot how the Book of the Conduct of the Allies has belied his Diſcourſe, ſince for theſe twelve Months paſt, they have not ceaſed to ſet their Emiſſaries at Work in *England*: If it be true what that Author advances, that they were ignorant of the Queen's Deſigns: Why ſuch debating in the two Houſes of Parliament? Why ſo many Struggles to ſupport the Whigs, in Oppoſition to the Court and new Miniſtry? Why was Count *Gallas* obliged to leave *England*, for ſpeaking with too little Moderation againſt the Project of Peace? Why, to conclude, was a new Way of negotiating at *Utrecht* invented; and the regulating of the Conferences there, according to thoſe of *Nimeguen* and *Ryſwick*, obſtinately refuſed.

If after theſe fruitleſs Attempts, they plead Ignorance of a Fact made publick by ſolemn Communications, they muſt take the whole World for a Pack of Fools. Let them ſay they do not like it and welcome; but 'tis a Shame to affirm they did not know it.

And what has been left undone in order to dethrone King *Philip*? How many Rivers of Blood ſpilt, what immenſe Treaſure laviſh'd, to gain that Point? Can Men hope for greater Succeſſes than thoſe they have had, which avail'd them nothing as long as the *Spaniards* continu'd faithful. You might get twenty Battles of *Saragoſa*, and twenty-five Times take *Madrid*, and yet be forced after all to retire in Confuſion.

The Allies are the ſame, with reſpect to *Spain*, as the Chymiſts are about the Philoſopher's Stone; they always thought to hold it faſt,

faſt, and yet they always loſt it, becauſe indeed they wanted the *Materia Prima*, or the Hearts of the People: Is it juſt therefore to fall out with the Queen, becauſe ſhe was the firſt that found out the Impoſſibility of an Enterprize the Court of *Vienna* was pleaſed to put her upon? Are not the moſt ſhort liv'd Errors the beſt?

But then ſays the Author of the *Sighs*, you accuſe the Queen of flattering herſelf without Foundation, when ſhe declared to her Parliament ſo many times over, that the War may be carried on, till the Houſe of *Auſtria* was put in Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*.

To this I anſwer, that we muſt diſtinguiſh, 1. While the Emperor *Joſeph* was yet alive, the two Branches of that Houſe might be look'd upon as ſeparate, in like manner as that of *Bourbon* now is; but ſince his Death without Male-Iſſue, all is united upon the ſame Head: And let our Author with his ridiculous Calculations ſay what he will, ſo great Power in one Prince, at leaſt as proud and ambitious as any of his Predeceſſors, would be exorbitant: The Queen therefore has good Reaſon to have different Sentiments ſince *April*, 1711. 2. Experience teaches us many Things: Could it be imagined at firſt that *Philip* V. was ſo beloved of his Subjects, that he ſhould ever find in them Reſources againſt the greateſt Rebuſts of Fortune; and that his Rival ſhould be leſs Maſter of *Spain*, than when in Poſſeſſion of its Capital. Such Events are ſo miraculous, that they could not be believed without Experiment; but to have two ſevere Trials, and not to believe it, is an unpardonable Blindneſs in Men, who ſet at the Helm of Government. 3. The Queen was not yet ſenſible of the Breach of Faith of her Allies. Certain Perſons abuſing the Confidence her Majeſty fancied to be due to their Wit, Parts, and Succeſſes, ſacrificed her inſenſibly to the Court of *Vienna* and *Holland*, and to their private Intereſts, by inducing her to continue, under the Colour of a ſcrupulous Fidelity to the Engagements, a War from which ſhe alone was to reap no Advantage. 'Tis true we read in *Æſop*'s *Fables*, that the Monkey made uſe of the Cat's Paw to take the Cheſnuts out of the Fire. But we do not find, that when the Cat grew weary of the Complaiſance, the Monkey had the Impudence to cry out Murder, and to upbraid her with Breach of Faith.

We have but one thing more to examine, namely whether *Europe* ought rather to ſigh upon the making a Peace according to the Plan, than upon the Proſpect of an everlaſting War, agreeable to the Schemes of the Imperialiſts and the *Dutch*. Not to inſiſt upon the common Place, which ſays, *A bad Peace is better than a good War*; let us ſee with our Author, whether the Peace now in Agitation is not preferable to the War in Cogitation. If it is bad, the High Allies were in the wrong, when in the Year 1701, they made their grand Alliance; for by this Project of Peace they have all they then deſired, and all the Advantages they propos'd to themſelves by taking up Arms. It is properly from that Treaty, that the Queen of *Great Britain* has drawn up the Articles of a general Satisfaction. If the Emperor and the *Dutch* have taken no Care of their Intereſts, at a Time when nothing hindred them from ſtipulating what they pleaſed, they can blame Nobody but themſelves: But, ſays our Author, their Stomach is ſince come to them, and they'll cry if they are not humoured. They thought

thought to have ſwallowed up one Crown, and to have divided the other: Here I muſt put my laſt Queſtion to him, and intreat him, and the Scribblers of Libels againſt *France*, to tell me once for all, upon what Foot we ought to regard that Crown. They generally alledge two Things againſt her: 1. That her Power muſt abſolutely be reduced. And, 2. That this might eaſily be done without any Trouble. Theſe two Suppoſitions ſeem to them neceſſary to excite Hatred and Hope at the ſame Time, but unhappily they incur a childiſh Contradiction. To prove the one, they ſay, *France* has formidable Forces, and inexhauſtible Funds, and that if Care be not taken, ſhe will over-run *Europe*. To prove the other, they affirm, that *France* is at the laſt Gaſp, has but one ſqueak for her Life, and that one Puſh more would effectually do her Buſineſs. This does not at all agree, therefore is very eaſily anſwered. If ſhe is ſo weak, Why are you afraid of her? If ſhe is ſo ſtrong, How will you reduce her? Men of Senſe and Gravity, who do not exaggerate Matters, content themſelves with ſpeaking a Truth upon this Occaſion; to wit, that *France* is powerful enough to withſtand the greateſt Efforts of her Enemies, and yet is not ſtrong enough to attack the Liberties of *Europe*.

We muſt therefore conclude, that a War, which, if ſucceſsful, would tend to nothing but to double the Territories of the *Dutch*, and to quadruple thoſe of the Emperor, and which, if not ſucceſsful, might give *France* more Territories than ſhe deſires, is a War which it is high time to put an End to. And that, on the contrary, a Peace, which leaves the two great Houſes in an exact Equilibrium, and reſtores a perfect Tranquility to poor *Europe*, torn in Pieces by ſo many Calamities, can make nobody Sigh, but the Diſturber of the Publick Peace, and the common Enemies of Mankind.

I am, &c.

On the 20*th* of *June*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* had a Conference with the Foreign Miniſters, whoſe Maſters Troops were in the Pay of *Great Britain*; wherein he acquainted them, with the Intelligence her Majeſty had received, that thoſe Troops refuſed to obey the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders: He ſaid, that the Conditions of Peace and War were now no longer the Matter in Queſtion; but whether her Majeſty ſhould have the Management of the Negotiation of Peace, or the *Dutch*. That her Majeſty would look upon the Refuſal of the Auxiliary Troops to obey the Duke of *Ormond*, as a Declaration againſt herſelf; and that ſhe had reſolved not to pay any more Subſiſtence, Subſidy or Arrears, to thoſe who ſhould continue to diſobey the Duke's Orders: He told them alſo, that Orders be forthwith diſpatched to the Duke of *Ormond*, to take Poſſeſſion of ſuch Towns as *France* had offered to deliver up to her Majeſty, as a Security for the Performance of what ſhe had ſtipulated; which Places could not be taken in two Years War, and were far more advantageous than any that could be now reduced; and therefore her Majeſty hoped, that the Allies would think it more for their Intereſt to concur with her, than to enter into other Meaſures.

To this the Foreign Miniſters only anſwered, That they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters with this Declaration.

Soon after, her Majeſty received Advice from *Paris*, that notwithſtanding



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ſtanding the Allies, refuſed to concur with *Great Britain*, in a general Ceſſation of Arms, the *French* King, to ſhew his ſincere Intentions for Peace, and the Confidence he repos'd in her Majeſty, was ready to deliver up *Dunkirk* in her Hands, not doubting of her Endeavours to bring the Allies into the Plan of Peace, concerted between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *France*.

Hereupon Sir *John Leake* was ordered to convoy a Body of Troops from *England* to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*; for the Mercenaries refuſing to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, it was thought not prudent to leſſen the *Engliſh* Troops under his Command, by ſending a Detachment of them to *Dunkirk*, as was at firſt intended: Therefore on the 7*th* of *July*, Sir *John Leake*, with Brigadier *Hill*, who commanded the Land Forces, ſet ſail from the *Downs*, and at Two the ſame Afternoon they directly came to an Anchor before *Dunkirk*; and the next Day the Troops being landed, the *French* marched out of the Citadel, Fort *Lewis*, and the *Riſebank*, and all the other Forts; of which the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion, and placed Guards at all the Gates: After which Count *de l'Aumont*, the *French* Governor, came and took Leave of Brigadier *Hill*, and delivered up to him the Keys of the Town.

On the 14*th* of *July* in the Evening, Prince *Eugene* ſent an Aid de Camp, to acquaint the Duke of *Ormond*, that he was obliged to decamp the next Day, both for Forage, and to proſecute the Operations of the Campaign; and if his Grace intended to do the like, and concert with him thereupon, his Highneſs would confer with him at ſuch a Place as his Grace ſhould pleaſe to appoint. The Duke anſwered in Writing, that he thought it ſtrange ſuch a Meſſage ſhould be ſent him by an ordinary Aid de Camp, and that only twelve or thirteen Hours before the Prince was to march, becauſe no Meaſures had been concerted between them relating either to their Motions, or any further Undertaking; for which Reaſons his Highneſs ought not to expect that he ſhould accompany him, or be aſſiſting in any Operations, wherein he had not been conſulted: That he gave the Prince this Notice, that he might regulate himſelf accordingly, and not attribute to him any Misfortune which might happen. And that he alſo thought it proper to let his Highneſs underſtand, that if the Imperial Army marched away and left him, he ſhould be obliged to take the beſt Methods for the Security of the Queen's Troops.

Whereupon Prince *Eugene*, on the 16*th* of *July*, N. S. decamped from *Haſpre*, and marched off with the Troops under his Command, being followed by all the Mercenaries in *Britiſh* Pay, except four Squadrons of *Vander Nath*, a Battalion of *Holſtein Gottorp*, and Baron *Walef*'s Regiment of Dragoons; and the next Day Prince *Eugene* caus'd *Landrecy* to be inveſted: The Duke of *Ormond* alſo decamped, and came to *Aviſne le Sech*, and the ſame Day he caus'd the Ceſſation of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France* for two Months, to be proclaimed: On the 17th in the Evening, an Aid de Camp arrived in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Camp from Marſhal *Villars*, with the News that the Ceſſation of Arms had likewiſe that Day been proclaimed in the *French* Army: Before this Separation of the Confederate Troops, the Deputies of the States did not ſcruple to ſay publickly, *That they hoped*

the Duke of Ormond *did not intend to march thro' any of their Towns*, (meaning the Towns that had been conquered by the *Engliſh* Arms) and accordingly, when ſome *Engliſh* Officers would have paſſed through *Bouchain*, they were refuſed Entrance at the Gates, and told by the Guard, *That poſitive Orders were given to let no* Engliſhmen *into the Town*. And the Officers deſiring that the Commandant might be acquainted they were at the Gates, he returned them the ſame Anſwer: And when the *Britiſh* Army came near *Doway*, where was their Hoſpital, and great Part of their Stores, and Ammunition, and Baggage, the Commandant would not ſuffer an *Engliſhman* to come into the Town; the Duke of *Ormond* hereupon, in order to reduce the *Dutch* to Reaſon, bent his March towards the City of *Ghent*, where part of his Artillery and Stores were laid up. Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the States having Notice ſent them of the Duke's marching directly towards *Ghent*, and being ſenſible he would ſoon have it in his Power to revenge the Affront that had been put upon him, they diſpatched Count *Naſſau Wondenburgh*, to excuſe the inſolent Behaviour of the Commandants of *Bouchain* and *Doway*, pretending, *That what had been done, was without their Authority or Privity*. The Duke of *Ormond* however continued his March, and with the Earl of *Strafford*, arrived at *Ghent* the 23*d* of *July*, N. S. (the Troops incamped about a Mile and a half from the City) here they were highly complimented, and careſſed by the Magiſtrates, the Preſident of the Council of *Flanders*, and the two Colleges which compoſe the Government of that City, and mighty Profeſſions they made of their Zeal for the Queen's Service, and of their Readineſs to promote her Majeſty's good Intentions for procuring Peace to *Europe*. The Duke of *Ormond* having put four Battalions of the *Britiſh* Troops into *Ghent*, and as many into *Bruges*, he detached ſix Battalions to reinforce the Garriſon of *Dunkirk*, with a Train of Artillery and Ammunition.

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the 22d of *Auguſt* to the 22d of *December*. This Negotiation was tranſacted and ſigned at *Paris*, by the Lord *Bullingbroke* on the Part of *England*, and by the Marquiſs *de Torcy* on the Part of *France*: The *Dutch* refuſing to come into the Suſpenſion of Arms, Marſhal *Villars* ſat down before *Bouchain* on the 10th of *October*, and on the 19th of the ſame Month, the Garriſon ſurrender'd Priſoners of War, which put an end to the Campaign in *Flanders*.

On the 26th of *October*, a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter was held at *Windſor*, where *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of her Majeſty's Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, Maſter-General of her Majeſty's Ordnance, *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, *John* Earl of *Pawlet*, Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, one of her Majeſty's Ambaſſadors, and Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, and firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, were elected Knights Companions of the ſaid moſt Noble Order, having been firſt introduced into the Chapter, (except his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, who had formerly received the Honour of Knighthood, when he was inveſted with the Order of *St. Andrew*, or the Thiſtle) and knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State, and then withdrawing again, they were afterwards ſeverally ſent for (in Order abovemention'd) and inveſted with the *Garter* and *George*, the two principal Enſigns of the ſaid Order, with the uſual Ceremonies.

The Lord *Lexington*, who was appointed to go to *Spain*, to be preſent at King *Philip*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, for himſelf and Poſterity, ſet out for that Kingdom on the 13th of *September*, and on the 18th his Lordſhip arrived at *Madrid*. On the 5th of *November*, N. S. the Renunciation being drawn up in form was ſign'd by King *Philip*. The *Cortez*, or States of *Spain*, being aſſembled on this Occaſion, to add the greater Force to it, his Majeſty in that Aſſembly formally renounced all Pretenſions, which he or his Deſcendants might have to the Crown of *France*, and deſired their Concurrence in it.

The *Portugueſe* thought fit this Winter to come into the Ceſſation of Arms, and accordingly a Treaty to that effect was ſign'd by the *French* and *Portugueſe* Miniſters at *Utrecht*, the 7th of *November*, which put an end to the War on that ſide.

In *Catalonia*, there was little Action this Year, and on the 8th of *September*, Brigadier *Pierce*, who commanded the *Engliſh* Troops there, notify'd to Count *Staremberg*, that a Ceſſation having been agreed upon between *England* and *France*, he ſhould ſeparate from the Army with his Troops; accordingly he march'd to *Sitias*, on the Coaſt between *Barcelona* and *Terragona*: And ſoon after the *Germans*, as well as the *Spaniards*, went into Winter Quarters.

On the 10th of *November* the *Engliſh* Troops in *Catalonia* embark'd at *Barcelona*, and ſailed to *Port Mahon*, where the Duke of *Argyle* being arrived from *England*, cauſed the Emperor's Colours to be taken down, and the *Engliſh* Colours to be hoiſted upon the ſeveral Caſtles and Forts: And the Governor of *Minorca* for the Emperor, was given to underſtand that he muſt take the Oaths to her Majeſty, if he thought fit to remain in the Iſland; which he refuſing to do, had Leave to retire to *Barcelona*;

lona; but the reſt of the Magiſtrates took an Oath of Fidelity to the Queen of *Great Britain*.

In *Flanders*, the Deputies of the States attended the Duke of *Ormond*, to perſuade him to let Part of the Mercenaries, who had been in *Britiſh* Pay, to take up their Winter Quarters in *Ghent*, but his Grace would not conſent to it. And having left the *Britiſh* national Troops in *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and viſited *Dunkirk*, his Grace return'd to *England* the 4th of *November*, where he was very graciouſly received by her Majeſty.

On the 15th of *November*, a Duel was fought between his Grace Duke *Hamilton*, and the Lord *Mohun*, Principals; and Colonel *Hamilton*, and Colonel *Maccartney*, their Seconds. The two Principals died upon the Spot, but their Seconds not receiving much Hurt, *Maccartney* thought fit to fly for it, and afterwards went beyond Sea: And Colonel *Hamilton* ſurrendering himſelf to a Committee of Council, made a Depoſition before them to this Effect, *viz.*

That on *Saturday* Morning the 15th of *November*, Duke *Hamilton* ſent his Servant to Colonel *Hamilton*, deſiring him to get up and dreſs immediately; but before he was half ready, the Duke himſelf came, and hurried him into his Chariot, ſo ſoon, that he had finiſhed the buttoning of his Waiſtcoat there. By that Time they had got into *Pall-Mall*, the Duke obſerved that the Colonel had left his Sword behind him; whereupon he ſtopped his Chariot, and gave his Footman a Bunch of Keys, with Orders to fetch a Mourning Sword out of ſuch a Cloſet. At the Return of the Footman, they drove on to *Hyde-Park*, where the Coachman ſtopt, and the Duke ordered him to drive on to *Kenſington*; when they came to the Lodge, they ſaw a Hackney-coach at a Diſtance, in which, his Grace ſaid, there was ſome body he muſt ſpeak with; but driving up to it, and ſeeing no-body, he asked the Coachman where the Gentlemen were whom he brought, he anſwered, a little before: The Duke and the Colonel got out in the Bottom, and walked over the Pond's Head, when they ſaw the Lord *Mohun*, and Colonel *Maccartney* before them. As ſoon as the Duke came within hearing, he ſaid, *He hoped he was come time enough*; and *Maccartney* anſwered, *In very good time, my Lord.* After this, they all jump'd over the Ditch in the Nurſery, and the Duke turn'd to *Maccartney*, and told him, *Sir, You are the Cauſe of this, let the Event be what it will. Maccartney* anſwered, *My Lord, I had a Commiſſion for it.* Then my Lord *Mohun* ſaid, *Theſe Gentlemen ſhall have nothing to do here*: At which *Maccartney* ſaid, *We'll have our Share*: Then the Duke anſwered, *There is my Friend then, he will take his Share in my Dance.* They all drew immediately, and *Maccartney* made a full Paſs at *Hamilton*, which he parrying down with great Force, wounded himſelf in his Inſtep, however, he took that Opportunity to cloſe with and diſarm *Maccartney*; which being done, he turned his Head, and ſeeing my Lord *Mohun* fall, and the Duke upon him, he ran to the Duke's Aſſiſtance; and that he might with the more Eaſe help him, he flung down both the Swords; and as he was raiſing my Lord Duke up, he ſays, he ſaw *Maccartney* make a Puſh at his Grace; that he immediately looked to ſee if he had wounded him; but ſeeing no Blood, he took up his Sword, expecting *Maccartney* would attack him again, but he walked off. Juſt as he was gone, came up

the Keepers and others, to the Number of nine or ten; among the reſt *Ferguſon*, my Lord Duke's Steward, who had *Buſſieré*'s Man with him; who opening his Grace's Breaſt, ſoon diſcover'd a Wound on the Left-ſide, which came in between the Left-ſhoulder and Pap, and went ſlantingly down through the Midriff into the Belly. This Wound, 'twas thought impracticable for my Lord *Mohun* to give him. The Lords of the Council ſate till twelve at Night, when Colonel *Hamilton* was ordered into Cuſtody of one of her Majeſty's Meſſengers.

Great Diſputes have ariſen, whether my Lord Duke was killed by Lord *Mohun* or *Maccartney*; but however that Matter was, there is little Doubt to be made, but that both my Lord *Mohun* and *Maccartney* were incited to undertake this Quarrel, by a certain Party of Men, who were no great Friends to the Government. There was not in the Court, a Man of greater Honour, Integrity and Courage, than his Grace, and (what principally rendered him the Object of theſe Men's Malice) more devoted to her Majeſty, or ready to execute her Commands, and this at a time when ſuch Gentlemen were extreamly wanted; and the Examiner truly obſerved, *That his Grace's Friends could not forbear mingling ſome Cenſure with their Lamentations, that ſuch a Life ſhould be put upon a Level, with that of a moſt profligate Coward, whoſe Hands had been already dyed with three foul Murders; and yet, who had ſwallowed the groſſeſt Affronts.*

The next Thing the Town was amus'd with, after this tragical Adventure, was the Retreat of a great General to his Friends in *Germany*; where, if there was any ſuch thing as Gratitude left among Men, (which his own Conduct made ſome begin to queſtion) he was ſure to meet with all the Satisfaction he could wiſh in his Retirement. The ungrateful *Engliſh* had indeed begun a Proſecution againſt the Heroe, for a ſmall Perquiſite of three or fourſcore thouſand Pounds, which, they ſaid, he had clandeſtinely deducted out of the Soldiers Bread; and for about ſix or ſeven hundred thouſand Pounds, which, they ſuggeſted, he detained out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops: And tho' he could eaſily have ſhewn, (if he would have given himſelf the Trouble) that theſe were lawful and cuſtomary Perquiſites, yet his Friends ſay, he took it in ſuch mighty Dudgeon, that his Integrity ſhould be queſtioned, that he choſe a voluntarily Exile, rather than reſide amongſt ſuch an inquiſitive, ungrateful Generation. His Enemies indeed ſay, *His intrepid Soul dare not ſtand the Shock of a Parliamentary Enquiry*, and therefore he prudently made a timely Retreat: But whether he was influenced moſt by his Prudence, or his Fears, moſt certain it is, that on the 30*th* of *November*, he embarked at *Dover*, and left us to bewail our Loſs of the *moſt finiſhed and accompliſhed General* that ever the World ſaw, who was verſed in the Buſineſs of Safe-Guards, Contribution, and Military Execution, beyond any of his renowned Predeceſſors in the Art of War: *Go mighty Prince*, &c.

The Parliament having been prorogued the 8*th* of *July*, I ſhould have given an Account of the Acts that paſſed the laſt Seſſions ſooner; but finding it would interrupt the Thread of the Hiſtory, I deferred it till this Time.

Acts

Acts paſſed in the Tenth Year of Queen *ANNE*, 1711-12.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land Tax in Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1712.

An Act for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, by better ſecuring the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed, and for confirming the Toleration granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters, by an Act, entituled,* An Act for exempting their Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, diſſenting from the Church of *England*, from the Penalties of certain Laws, *and for ſupplying the Defects thereof; and for the further ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, by requiring the Practiſers of the Law in* North Britain *to take the Oaths, and ſubſcribe the Declaration therein mentioned.*

By this Statute it was enacted, that if any Perſon, after the 25th of *March*, 1712, who hath any Office, Civil or Military; or who received any Pay or Salary, by Patent or Grant from the Crown; or ſhall receive any Fee, or Wages of her Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors, or ſhall have any Place of Command, or Truſt in *England*, or in the Navy, or in *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*; or ſhall be admitted into any Employment in the Houſhold; or if any Magiſtrate of a Corporation, or Cinque Port, in *England*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, who by the Act 13 *Car.* II. for regulating Corporations, by the Act of the 25th *Car.* II. entituled, *An Act for the preventing Dangers from Popiſh Recuſants*, or either of them, are obliged to receive the Sacrament, and ſhall, after their Admiſſion into their Offices, or having ſuch Patent, or Grant, or Place of Truſt, and during their Continuance in ſuch Office, or having ſuch Patent, or Place of Truſt; or any Profit from the ſame, knowingly, be preſent at any Conventicle for the Exerciſe of Religion, at which there ſhall be ten Perſons, or more aſſembled, over and beſides thoſe of the ſame Houſhold; if it be in a Houſe where any Family dwells, or if it be not where any Family dwells, then where any ten Perſons ſhall be preſent at any Meeting in ſuch Houſe or Place, though the Liturgy of the Church of *England* is uſed, and where the Royal Family ſhall not be there prayed for in expreſs Words, according to the ſaid Liturgy, ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* to be recovered by any Plaintiff who will ſue for it, by an Action of Debt, or Information, in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

The Perſons convicted in any ſuch Action, Information, or Indictment, either in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Aſſizes, ſhall be diſabled, and adjudged incapable from thenceforth to hold ſuch Office, or any Employment whatſoever.

Provided, That if any ſuch Conviction and Diſability, the Perſon ſhall conform to the Church of *England* for one Year, without being at any Conventicle, and receive the Sacrament at leaſt three times in the Year, he ſhall be capable of the Grant of any Office or Employment.

Provided, That the Perſon conforming after Conviction, ſhall at the next Term after his Admiſſion into any Office, or Employment, make Oath in Writing, in ſome Court at *Weſtminſter*, or at the next Quarter Seſſions for the County, or Place where he reſides, between the Hours of nine and twelve in the Morning, that he hath conformed to the Church of *England*

for one Year, without being preſent at a Conventicle, and that he hath received the Lord's Supper three times in that Year; which Oath ſhall be there enrolled.

Provided, That no Perſon ſhall be puniſhed by this Act, unleſs Oath be made of his Offence before a Judge, or Juſtice of Peace, within ten Days after the Offence committed, and unleſs the Proſecution be within three Months after the Offence done; and there ſhall be no Conviction, but upon the Oaths of two Witneſſes.

Provided, That this Act ſhall not make void any Office of Inheritance, ſo as the Perſon who enjoys the ſame, ſhall ſubſtitute a ſufficient Deputy to execute the Office, until the Perſon ſhall conform.

The Toleration granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters, by the Act of 1 *W.* and *M.* is hereby ratified and confirmed.

And for rendring the Act of Toleration more effectual, 'tis enacted, that if any Diſſenter (not in Holy Orders) or any Teacher or Preacher of any Congregation, who ſhould have the Benefit of this Act, if he had made and ſubſcribed the Oaths and Declaration, and who ſhall be proſecuted upon a Penal Statute, from which Diſſenters are exempted by the ſaid Act, ſhall at any Time make and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declaration, and alſo the Declarations of Fidelity, and ſubſcribe the Profeſſion of their Chriſtian Belief, according to the ſaid Act, or before any two Juſtices of Peace, who are required to return the ſame to the next Quarter Seſſions: Such Perſons ſhall be entituled to the Benefit of that Act, as fully as if he had qualify'd himſelf within the Time thereby preſcribed, and ſhall be diſcharged from thenceforth from all the Penalties incurred by any Penal Statute.

A Preacher, or Teacher duly qualify'd according to the ſaid Act, may officiate in any Congregation, altho' it be not in the County where he was qualify'd, ſo as ſuch Place of Meeting hath been duly certified and recorded according to the Act, before ſuch officiating, and ſuch Preacher ſhall, if required, produce a Certificate of his having qualify'd himſelf, under the Hand of the Clerk of the Peace for the County, or Place where he qualified himſelf; and ſhall alſo, if required, make and ſubſcribe ſuch Declaration, and take ſuch Oaths as mentioned in the ſaid Act, before any Juſtice of the Peace of ſuch County where he ſhall ſo officiate.

Before the 15th of *June* next, all Advocates, Writers to the Signet, Notaries Publick, and other Members of the College of Juſtice in *Scotland*, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the Oath made the 6 *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, before the Lords of the Seſſion, *&c.* and the Perſons neglecting, or refuſing, ſhall be *Ipſo Facto* judged incapable to exerciſe his Employment or Practice.

No Man ſhall be admitted to the Employment of an Advocate, Writer to the Signet, Notary Publick, or to any Office belonging to the College of Juſtice, until he hath taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid Oath.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1712; *and for applying Part of the Coinage Duties, to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coin'd, and to pay for the recoining the old Money in* Scotland.

An Act for ſettling the Precedence of the moſt excellent Princeſs Sophia,

Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *of the Elector her Son, and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of* Cambridge.

An Act to repeal an Act of the ſeventh Year of her Majeſty's Reign, intituled, An Act for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants; *(except what relates to the Children of her Majeſty's natural born Subjects, born out of her Majeſty's Allegiance.)*

An Act for explaining and altering the Laws now in being, concerning the Aſſize of Fuel, ſo far as they relate to the Aſſize of Billet made, or to be made of Beech Wood only.

An Act to prevent the diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion, in that Part of Great Britain *call'd* Scotland, *in the Exerciſe of their Religious Worſhip, and in the Liturgy of the Church of* England; *and for repealing the Act paſſed in the Parliament of* Scotland, *intituled,* An Act againſt irregular Baptiſms and Marriages.

By this Statute it was enacted, that it ſhall be free for thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*, to aſſemble for divine Worſhip, to be performed by Paſtors, ordained by Proteſtant Biſhops, without any Diſturbance; and all Magiſtrates are to protect them in thoſe Aſſemblies, held in any Place, except in the Pariſh Churches.

Proviſo, that none ſhall officiate in thoſe Aſſemblies, unleſs ſuch as have received Holy Orders from a Proteſtant Biſhop; and that before he officiates, he ſhall preſent his Letters of Orders to the Juſtices in their Quarter Seſſions, to be held for the Place in which the epiſcopal Congregation ſhall meet, and the ſame ſhall be regiſtered paying one Shilling.

Miniſters of the eſtabliſhed Church, and alſo of the epiſcopal Congregations, ſhall take the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, in ſuch Penalties, as any Officer Civil or Military is obliged to take the Oath, recited 6 *Annæ, cap.* 14. intituled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon, &c.* The ſaid Oaths muſt be taken and ſubſcribed before they exerciſe the reſpective Functions.

Proviſo, That the epiſcopal Meetings be held, with their Doors not locked or bolted; and that Perſons frequenting thoſe Meetings, ſhall not be exempted from paying Tythes, or other Church Duties, to the Miniſter of the Pariſh to which they belong.

The Act made in 1693, intituled, *An Act made againſt irregular Baptiſm and Marriages*, by which epiſcopal Miniſters were prohibited to baptize, or to marry, upon pain of perpetual Impriſonment or Baniſhment, is repealed, and no Perſon ſhall incur any Penalty for reſorting to an epiſcopal Meeting; but the Subjects of *Scotland* may meet together for Divine Service, and ſettle their Congregations any where, except in Pariſh Churches; and epiſcopal Miniſters may pray and preach, adminiſter the Sacraments, and marry, without incurring any Penalty.

Provided, That Parents who have their Children baptized by epiſcopal Miniſters, do cauſe an Entry to be made of their Birth, and Chriſtening, in the Regiſter Books of the Pariſh where they reſide. *Provided* alſo, that no epiſcopal Miniſter in *Scotland*, do marry any but where the *Bans have been publiſhed three Sundays* in the epiſcopal Congregations which the two Parties frequent, and in the Churches to which they belong as Pariſhioners, under the ſame Penalties as are already inflicted by the Laws of *Scotland* for clandeſtine Marriages; and the Miniſters of the Pariſh Churches are hereby obliged to publiſh the Bans;

and if they neglect, or refuſe, it ſhall be ſufficient to publiſh them in any epiſcopal Congregation alone.

Provided, That all Laws made againſt Immorality and Profaneneſs, and for coming to Church on *Sunday*, ſhall be in Force.

Provided, That this Act ſhall not extend to give any Eaſe to Papiſts, or to any who ſhall deny the Trinity.

If any Perſon ſhall willingly come into a Congregation of Religious Worſhip allowed by this Act, and diſturb the ſame at the Doors or Windows, or miſuſe any Miniſter, and Proof being made thereof by two Witneſſes, before two Juſtices of the Peace, he ſhall find two Sureties to be bound in a Recognizance of fifty Pounds Sterling, to appear at the next Quarter Seſſions, or before the Court of Juſticiary; and in Default thereof ſhall be committed; and if convicted of the ſaid Offence, ſhall forfeit one hundred Pounds Sterling: One Moiety to the Informer, the other to the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence was done; and if any Magiſtrate in *Scotland*, ſhall hinder thoſe of the epiſcopal Perſuaſion to meet for Divine Worſhip, or ſhut up their Doors, upon Proof thereof before the Court of Juſticiary by two Witneſſes, ſhall forfeit one hundred Pounds to be divided as aforeſaid.

No Pain or Forfeiture ſhall be incurred by any Perſon, by Reaſon of any Excommunication by the Church Judicatory in *Scotland*.

Every Miniſter, both of the eſtabliſhed and the epiſcopal Church in *Scotland*, ſhall in Time of Divine Service, pray in expreſs Words for the Queen and Royal Family; otherwiſe, for the firſt Offence, he forfeits twenty Pounds Sterling, to be recovered and divided as aforeſaid: And for the ſecond Offence, every Miniſter of the eſtabliſhed Church being convicted by the Oaths of two Witneſſes, before the Lords of the Juſticiary, ſhall *ipſo Facto* be deprived, and rendered incapable of holding any eccleſiaſtical Living for three Years; and every epiſcopal Miniſter being convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall loſe the Benefit of this Act, and be incapable likewiſe for three Years to officiate in any epiſcopal Congregation.

Proviſo, That no Preacher ſhall ſuffer ſuch Penalties, unleſs the Proſecution be within two Months after the Offence.

An Act to continue the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accompts of the Kingdom for one Year longer.

An Act for recruiting her Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines for the Service of the Year 1712.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for enlarging the Time given to the Commiſſioners, appointed by her Majeſty, purſuant to an Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties on Coals, for building fifty new Churches, in and about the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Suburbs thereof, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned; and alſo for giving the ſaid Commiſſioners farther Powers for better effecting the ſame; and for appointing Monies for rebuilding the Pariſh Church of* St. Mary Woolnorth, *in the City of* London.

An Act to reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights, of preſenting Miniſters to the Churches vacant in that Part of Great Britain *called* Scotland.

By this Statute it was enacted, that

that the Act made *Anno* 1609, intituled, *An Act concerning Patronages in* Scotland, ſo far as it relates to the Preſentation of Miniſters by Heretors and Elders, ſhall be made void; and that the 15th Act of the 15th Seſſion, and 13th of the 6th Seſſion of the firſt Parliament of King *William*, be, and is hereby repealed; and that the Right of Preſentation to Churches, and the diſpoſing vacant Stipends to pious Uſes, be ſettled and confirmed in the Patrons; and that after the 1ſt of *May*, 1712, all Patrons who have not made a formal Renunciation under their Hands, may preſent a qualified Miniſter of any Church, where they are Patrons, and which ſhall be vacant after the 1ſt of *May*; and the Preſbytery of the reſpective Bound is hereby obliged to receive and admit ſuch qualified Miniſter, as the Miniſters preſented before the making this Act ought to be admitted.

Provided, Where any Patron hath received any Money from the Heretors, or Life Renters, *&c.* in Satisfaction of his Right of Preſentation, and hath renounced the ſame, ſuch Patron ſhall not be reſtored to his former Right.

Provided, If any Patron ſhall refuſe, or neglect to preſent a qualified Miniſter to any Vacancy after the 1ſt of *May*, for the ſpace of ſix Months, that then the Rights of Preſentation ſhall accrue to Preſbytery, *tanquam jure Revoluto*.

The Patronages which belonged to the dignified Perſons, in the Year 1710, before Epiſcopacy was aboliſhed; as alſo thoſe which belonged to the Crown, ſhall, and do ſtill belong to the Crown, and the Queen and her Succeſſors may preſent to the ſame.

Provided, That this Act ſhall not make void the 23d Act of the 2d Seſſion of the 1ſt Parliament of King *William*, excepting ſo far as it relates to the calling and preſenting Miniſter.

Every Patron, who hath not taken the Oath enjoined by an Act 6 *Annæ*, intituled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty*, &c. before his preſenting a Miniſter to a Church, ſhall, at his ſigning ſuch Preſentation, take and ſubſcribe the ſaid Oath before the Sheriff of the Shire, or Stewards of the Stewartry, or before two Juſtices where ſuch Patron reſides; which, if he refuſe or neglect to do, then his Preſentation ſhall be void; and in ſuch Caſe the Crown may preſent within ſix Months after ſuch Neglect or Refuſal.

Any Perſon ſuſpected to be a Papiſt, and who hath a Right of Preſentation, ſhall be obliged before he ſigns the Preſentations, to take and ſign the *Formula* contained in the 3d Act made the Year 1700, intitled, *An Act made for preventing the Growth of Popery*; and if he neglect or refuſe to take and ſubſcribe the ſame, being tendered to him by the Sheriff, Steward or two Juſtices, the Preſentation ſhall for that Time belong to the Crown, who may preſent any qualify'd Perſon within ſix Months after ſuch Neglect or Refuſal.

An Act for repealing part of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Scotland, *intituled*, For diſcharging the Yule Vacance (or Chriſtmas Holidays.)

An Act for reviving, and continuing ſeveral Acts therein mentioned, for the preventing Miſchiefs which may happen by Fire; for building and repairing County Jails; for exempting Apothecaries from ſerving Pariſh and Ward Offices, and ſerving upon Juries; and relating to the returning of Jurors.

An

An Act for repealing a Clauſe in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of King James *the Firſt, intituled,* An Act for the further Deſcription of a Bankrupt, and Relief of Creditors, *againſt ſuch as ſhall become Bankrupts; and for inflicting corporal Puniſhment upon Bankrupts in ſome ſpecial Caſes, which makes Deſcriptions of Bankrupts; and for the Explanations of the Laws relating to Bankruptcy in Caſes of Partnerſhip.*

An Act for regulating, improving and encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of mixt or medley Broad Cloth, and for the better Payment of the Poor employed therein.

An Act for the better collecting and recovering the Duties granted for the Supporting of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, *and for the further Benefit thereof; and for the preſerving her Majeſty's Harbour Moorings.*

An Act to give further Time for enrolling ſuch Leaſes granted from the Crown, as have not been enrolled within the reſpective Times therein limited; and for making the pleading of Deeds of Bargain and Sale enrolled, and of Fee Farm Rents, more eaſy.

An Act for laying ſeveral Duties upon all Soap, and Paper made in Great Britain, *or imported into the ſame; and upon chequered and ſtrip'd Linnens imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linnens and Stuffs, printed, painted or ſtained; and upon ſeveral Kinds of ſtampt Vellum, Parchment, and Paper; and upon certain printed Papers, Pamphlets, and Advertiſements, for raiſing the Sum of* 1,800,000 *l. by way of Lottery, towards her Majeſty's Supply, and for licenſing an additional Number of Hackney Chairs, and for charging certain Stocks of Cards and Dice; and for better ſecuring her Majeſty's Duties to ariſe in the Office for the ſtamp Duties, by Licenſes for Marriages, and otherwiſe; and for Relief of Perſons, who have not claimed their Lottery Tickets in due Times, or have loſt Exchequer Bills, or Lottery Tickets, and for borrowing Money upon Stock, (part of the Capital of the South Sea Company) for the Uſe of the Publick.*

An Act for Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction they are capable to make, and reſtoring them to their Liberty.

An Act to prevent Abuſes in making Linnen Cloth, and regulating the Lengths, and equal ſorting of Yarn, for each Piece made in Scotland, *and for whitening the ſame.*

An Act for the Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from America.

An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to ſerve in Parliament.

An Act for prolonging the Term for Payment of certain Duties granted by an Act made in the 12*th and* 13*th Years of his late Majeſty King* William, *intituled,* An Act for recovering and repairing the Harbour of *Minehead*, for the Benefit and Support of the Navigation and Trade of this Kingdom.

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year 1712, *although the Months Pay formerly advanced be not repaid, and for rectifying a Miſtake in an Act paſſed in this Seſſion of Parliament, intituled,* An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters, and for taking Accounts of Trophy Money formerly raiſed and collected.

An Act for laying additional Duties on Hides, and Skins, Vellum, and Parchments, and new Duties

on Starch, Coffee, Tea, Drugs, Gilt and Silver Wire, and Policies of Inſurance, to ſecure a yearly Fund for Satisfaction of Orders to the Contributors of a further Sum of 1,800,000 *l. towards her Majeſty's Supply, and for the better ſecuring the Duties on Candles, for obviating Doubts concerning certain Payments in* Scotland, *and for ſuppreſſing unlawful Lotteries, and other Devices of the ſame Kind, and concerning Cake Soap, and for Relief of* Mary Renall, *in relating to an Annuity of* 18 *l.* per Ann. *and concerning Prize-Cocoa-Nuts brought from* America, *and certain Tickets which were intended to be ſubſcribed into the Stock of the* South-Sea *Company, and for appropriating the Monies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.*

An Act for making effectual ſuch Agreement as ſhall be made between the Royal African *Company of* England, *and their Creditors.*

An Act for continuing the Trade and Corporation Capacity of the United Eaſt India *Company, although their Fund ſhould be redeemed.*

An Act for the better aſcertaining and ſecuring the Payments to her Majeſty, for Goods and Merchandizes to be imported from the Eaſt Indies, *and other Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the* Eaſt India *Company.*

An Act for continuing the Trade to the South-Seas, *granted by an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, although the Capital Stock of the ſaid Corporation ſhould be redeemed.*

An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Tranſport-Service, and Sick and Wounded.

An Act for enlarging the Time for the Miniſters, Advocates, and other Members of the College of Juſtice in Scotland, *to take the Oaths therein mentioned.*

An Act for appointing the Circuit Courts in that Part of Great Britain *called* Scotland, *to be kept only once in the Year.*

An Act for explaining ſeveral Clauſes in an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſions of Parliament for the Relief of the Sufferers of the Iſlands of Nevis *and* St. Chriſtopher, *by reaſon of the Invaſion of the* French *there, in the Year* 1705.

In the Convocation there happened little remarkable the laſt Year, unleſs it was a Diſpute concerning the Validity of Baptiſm by Lay-hands.

On the 23d of *May* the Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation carried up the following Paper to the Houſe of Lords.

THE Lower Houſe having on the 14th of *May*, received from your Lordſhips a Paper relating to the Validity of Baptiſm adminiſtred by unauthoriſed Perſons, did enter into a Debate thereupon, and thought it no ways proper to take into Conſideration the Matter of that Paper, during the ſitting of this Convocation, and have reſolved to lay before your Lordſhips ſome of the Reaſons for which they declined entering into the Conſideration of the ſaid Paper.

Firſt, Becauſe the Validity of ſuch Baptiſm, is a Point which the Catholick Church, and the Church of *England* in particular, hath hitherto avoided to determine, by any Synodical Declaration.

Secondly, Becauſe the Inconveniencies manifeſtly attending ſuch a Determination, would, in their humble Opinion, far outweigh the Conveniencies propoſed by it,

eſpecially at a Time when the Divine Authority of the Prieſthood is ſo openly ſtruck at by ſome, and the Advantage of an Epiſcopal Miſſion, derived by an undoubted Succeſſion from the Apoſtles, is ſo much undervalued by others.

But, Thirdly, Were it thought proper Synodically to conſider and determine this Matter, yet they humbly conceive that nothing of this Kind ought to be done, but in a full Aſſembly of the Clergy, after due Notice given to all their Members to attend, and afford their Aſſiſtance on ſo important an Occaſion.

Having taken a View of our Domeſtick Affairs, it is time to change the Scene, and obſerve what Progreſs has been made on the other ſide the Water, in the Negotiations of Peace.

On the 20th of *November*, the Earl of *Strafford* ſet out from *London* for the *Hague*, where he arrived the 6th of *December*, with a Plan of Peace, which he communicated to the States: He told them at the ſame time, that he wiſhed the Love of War, and the private Intereſts of ſome Perſons, had never given Occaſion for a Coldneſs in that Friendſhip, which might have proved fatal to their States, and might yet prove ſo, if the laſt Offers now made on the Part of her Majeſty, for re-eſtabliſhing a perfect Union with this State, ſhould not be accepted: That it was apparent, that the Irreſolution of the States had been attended by very unhappy Accidents, and that her Majeſty was very deſirous they would at length fix upon ſome Propoſitions, which might be reaſonable in themſelves, and of ſuch a Nature, that in the unlucky Conjuncture Affairs now ſtood, they might be obtained of *France*. He ſaid, he had brought with him alſo a Plan of a new Treaty of Succeſſion, and Barrier, and muſt inſiſt that this Treaty might be ſigned before the Peace: For in the preſent Treaty of Barrier, many Things were inſerted Diſadvantageous to *Britain*, and which could not be reconciled, either to the Letter, or the Deſign of the Grand Alliance; nor were conformable to any Principles, upon which the preſent Confederacy was made, and the War begun.

And, laſtly, he told them, that notwithſtanding all the Provocations, and all the Delays on the part of the States, the Queen had hitherto kept the Negotiation open: But ſhe thought ſhe had now retarded it long enough, and poſſibly too long in good Policy. That therefore the Offers which her Majeſty now made, were her ultimate Reſolutions: And that this was the laſt Time ſhe would addreſs her ſelf to their High Mightineſſes, in caſe they formed new Delays, and did not anſwer her Majeſty's good Intentions for their own Intereſts: He ſaid, her Majeſty alſo expected the Concurrence of the States, in all ſhe had ſtipulated for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, as alſo in obliging the Emperor to a Neutrality in *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*.

The States having conſidered the new Plan propoſed, but much more the Circumſtances they had reduced themſelves to by haughtily contemning all former Propoſitions made them by her Majeſty, immediately laid hold of this Opportunity of reconciling themſelves to her; and on the 29th of *December*, N. S. wrote a very ſubmiſſive Letter to her Majeſty: Wherein they told her, they thought themſelves obliged to return her Ma-

jeſty thanks, for the Overtures ſhe had cauſed the Earl of *Strafford* to lay before them, and for the Aſſurances no leſs obliging than ſtrong, ſhe had added to them both her Majeſty's Deſire to procure a good Peace for all *Europe*, and to provide for the Safety, and even Augmentation of their State: And declared, they were reſolved to join with her Majeſty in the Meaſures ſhe had taken, and to conclude and ſign the Peace at the ſame time jointly with her; alſo to enter into a new Treaty with her Majeſty, about the Succeſſion and Barrier, and to conclude and ſign it before the Peace.

On the contrary, the aſſociated Circles of *Germany* made heavy Complaints againſt the Plan of Peace propoſed by her Majeſty. They ſaid, the Circles had perform'd all the Conditions to which the Treaty of the Grand Alliance obliged them: That they had ſtood the greateſt Brunts, and ſuffered all the Inconveniences that could be expected from ſo bloody and ruinous a War, and ſo powerful an Enemy; and that at their own Expence, and without troubling her Majeſty for one Penny Subſidy, having an entire Confidence, that her Majeſty, as ſhe had often declared, would not fail to remember their good Services: that they were encouraged to hope they ſhould now have reaped ſome Fruit of their Expences and Sufferings: But that no Amends, no Barrier or Security was ſtipulated for them by this Treaty. And they ſubmitted it to her Majeſty's Wiſdom, and the Generoſity of the *Britiſh* Nation, (that is, they appealed to the People) whether good and faithful Allies ought to be abandoned, and left in the miſerable Condition they had been plunged by former Treaties.

To this the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries anſwered with much more Truth: That if the aſſociated Circles did not obtain all they deſired, and her Majeſty could wiſh them, the Blame was by no Means to be laid at her Door: *Firſt*, Becauſe during the War, the Empire had very much neglected the Proſecution of it on that ſide; and inſtead of eighty thouſand Men, which the Emperor was engaged to furniſh, and an hundred and twenty thouſand, which by the *Matricula* of the Empire, the whole Princes and States were obliged to bring upon the *Rhine*, they never actually furniſhed thirty thouſand, and ſome Years not twenty thouſand Men, and thoſe ill provided with Things neceſſary, and that only for two or three Months at the moſt in a Year, thereby leaving the whole Burden of the War to fall upon her Majeſty and the States General, in *Flanders*; the getting whoſe Money, by exorbitant Bargains for their Troops, they have all along ſeemed to have more at Heart, than furniſhing their Contingent to their own Army, as her Majeſty and the States did every Year in vain exhort them; which if they had done, the War had in all Appearance been long ſince at an end, and they in Poſſeſſion of that which is now perhaps impoſſible to obtain, and therefore 'tis their own Princes the Circles they have to thank, if they ſhould now fall ſhort of their Expectations: But their Negligence in the War was not all; what has put it more out of her Majeſty's Power to ſerve them ſo effectually as ſhe always deſired, has been the Oppoſition they have made to her Meaſures in the Treaty of Peace, and that by inſiſting ſo ſtiffly, at the Beginning of the Treaty, upon the Demand of an Anſwer in Writing from the *French* Miniſters, which they were told, was not only in vain, and an endleſs

endleſs Way of proceeding, but by adhering to which, they would only loſe Time, and the only Opportunity of obtaining what they deſired; and when afterwards a general Ceſſation of Arms was found neceſſary, and propoſed to them by her Majeſty, and they were told, *That if they would enter into it, the Allies being united in their Councils, might have obliged the Enemy to grant them any Thing they could reaſonably have inſiſted on:* But they rejected that Propoſal, and deſerted her Majeſty, to follow the chimerical Projects of Prince *Eugene*; which how fatal they have been to the common Cauſe, the Event has ſufficiently demonſtrated; and 'tis to be fear'd, will more evidently appear, if they do not prevent another Campaign by reaſonble Propoſals of Peace. Her Majeſty's Caſe was therefore very hard, that when ſhe was proſecuting the War, ſome of the Allies acted almoſt with as much Coldneſs and Indifference, as if they had been in Peace, or at leaſt had no Intereſt in the War, and when ſhe found a Peace neceſſary, they ſhould then only begin to think of War; and after all, when by this unaccountable Way of acting, they had brought themſelves into inextricable Difficulties, they ſhould cry out, they were deſerted, and endeavour to throw the Odium and Blame upon her: However, their Excellencies concluded, that her Majeſty will ſtill do for the four Circles, as well as the reſt of her Allies, all that ſhe was obliged to by Treaty, and what more they had by their Conduct left in her Power to do; and that in Relation to themſelves, no good Offices and Endeavours ſhould be wanting on her Part, to ſupport their Pretenſions, and procure them all poſſible and reaſonable Satisfaction.

The Ceſſation of Arms being near expiring, it was again continued four Months longer, *viz.* from the 22d of *December* until the 22d of *April*, 1713, N. S.

On the 5th of *December*, the Marquis of *Monteleon*, whom King *Philip* had appointed to be one of his Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, arrived at *London*, where he return'd her Majeſty a thouſand Thanks for the great Pains ſhe had taken to reſtore Peace to *Europe*.

Her Majeſty having named the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, to be her Ambaſſador in *France*, in the room of the Duke of *Hamilton*: His Grace ſet out for that Kingdom on the 14th of *December*, and before the End of the Month, the Duke *d'Aumount*, Ambaſſador of *France* to her Majeſty arrived at *London*. The Duke of *Powis* made his Excellency an Offer of his Houſe in *Ormond-ſtreet*, which he accepted; but he hardly had reſided there a Month, when by ſome unlucky Accident the Houſe was burnt to the Ground: It was afterwards very elegantly rebuilt, at the Charge of the *French* King (as 'tis ſaid.) Upon this Accident, her Majeſty aſſign'd the Duke *d'Aumont* an Apartment in *Somerſet-Houſe*, where he reſided during his Stay in *England*.

Her Majeſty wrote a Letter to the States General, in the Beginning of *January*, wherein ſhe expreſſed great Satisfaction for the Letter ſhe received from them on the 29th of the laſt Month, wherein they agreed to concur with her in all her Meaſures: She told them, this might make ſome Amends for the Misfortunes that had been occaſion'd by the Diſunion of the Allies, and prevent thoſe that were to be fear'd for the future: That ſhe ſhould take their Intereſts to Heart equally with her own, and be ready to do all that lay in her

Power to advance them: But ſhe was ſorry ſhe was not in a Condition to ſupport both their's, and thoſe of the other Allies, as effectually as ſhe could have done the laſt Spring.

The new Treaty of Barrier and Succeſſion was ſign'd by the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and the *States*, the 30th of *January*, N. S. and ſent over to *England* to be ratified. By this Treaty the States engage to aſſiſt and defend the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, according to the Act of Settlement, againſt all Oppoſers: And her Majeſty ſtipulated and agreed, that the States ſhould garriſon *Furnes*, *Fort Knock*, *Ipres*, *Menin*, the Town and Cittadel of *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, the Town and Caſtle of *Namur*, the Caſtle of *Ghent*, the Forts *La Perle*, *Philip*, *Damme*, and Fort *St. Donat*, and that the Fort *Rodenhugſen* by *Ghent* ſhould be demoliſhed: And that the Revenues of thoſe Towns, which had been taken from *France*, (over and above what was neceſſary for the Support of the Civil Government) ſhould belong to the States for the Maintenance of their Garriſons, that a Million of Florins yearly, or an hundred thouſand Crowns every three Months ſhould be paid alſo to the States, out of the cleareſt and moſt certain Revenues of the *Spaniſh Low Countries*, which the late King *Charles* was in Poſſeſſion of at the Time of his Death, towards the Expences of the other Garriſons.

And that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhall be upon the ſame Foot in Point of Trade, in the *Netherlands*.

That *England* ſhould aſſiſt the *Dutch* with 10000 Men, and 20 Men of War, in caſe they ſhould aſſiſt the *Engliſh* with 6000 Men, and 20 Men of War: And if this ſhould not be ſufficient, they ſhould aſſiſt each other with their whole Forces.

The Convention for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality of *Italy*, being alſo agreed on, was ſigned the 14th of *March*, N. S. by the Miniſters of the Emperor, *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Savoy*.

By this Treaty as many of the *Catalans* as pleaſed, were at Liberty to remove to *Italy* with their Effects: And by the eighth Article, to all the Subjects, and Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, and the Iſle thereto belonging, Clergy, and Laity, of what Rank ſoever, a general Amneſty, and perpetual Oblivion was granted, in any Place or Manner whatſoever, againſt the Parties in War; inſomuch that theſe, and the like Cauſes, they ſhall not in general, or in particular, openly, or ſecretly, directly, or indirectly, by way of Right or Fact, be moleſted, or ſuffer any Damage or Injury, either in Perſon or in Eſtate, Reputation and Security; but that all the Injuries, Violences, Hoſtilities and Damages, cauſed as well during the War, as by Means thereof by Word, Writing, or Action, ſhall be entirely forgotten and aboliſhed, without Diſtinction of Perſons and Things; nor ſhall any Trouble be given on theſe Accounts to the *Catalans*, and the Inhabitants and Subjects of the ſaid Iſles.

And her Majeſty of *Great Britain* alſo by a ſubſequent Treaty, obtain'd for them, That they ſhould enjoy their antient Privileges in their full Extent, and other Privileges with the reſt of *Spain*, from whence they had hitherto been excluded. And loud Outcries have been made divers Times, (through Ignorance, I preſume, I would not impute it altogether to Malice) as if her Majeſty had abandoned

theſe People, and ſacrificed them to the Rage of their inſenced Prince without ſtipulating any thing in their Behalf: Therefore once for all to confute this groundleſs and impudent Calumny, give me leave here to recite Verbatim the 13th Article of the Treaty of Peace, between her *Britiſh* Majeſty and King *Philip*, which was concluded at *Utrecht* the 2d of *July*, 1713. *viz.*

Whereas the Queen of Great Britain *has continually preſſed and inſiſted with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, that all the Inhabitants of the Principality of* Catalonia, *of whatſoever State or Condition they may be, ſhould not only obtain a full and perpetual Oblivion of all that was done in the late War, and enjoy the entire Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates, and Honours, but ſhould alſo have their antient Privileges preſerved ſafe and untouched: The Catholick King, in Compliance with the ſaid Queen of* Great Britain, *hereby grants and confirms to all the Inhabitants of* Catalonia *whatſoever, not only the Amneſty deſired, together with the full Poſſeſſion of all their Eſtates and Honours, but alſo gives and grants to them, all the Privileges which the Inhabitants of both* Caſtiles, *who of all the* Spaniards *are the moſt dear to the Catholick King, have and enjoy, or hereafter have and enjoy.*

To proceed: The Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* having ſolemnly renounced all Right and Intereſt, which they, or their Deſcendants, had or might hereafter by any Means have a Claim to the Crown of *Spain:* To which the Duke of *Shrewſbury* and Mr. *Prior*, her *Britiſh* Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, and the Duke *d'Oſſuna*, Plenipotentiary of *Spain* were Witneſſes.

The Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain*, declared to the Miniſters of the Allies, that they were ready to ſign the Peace; on the 11th of *April*, 1713, N. S. the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries having firſt delivered a Memorial to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in Behalf of the *French* Proteſtants, they went to Count *Sinzendorf's*, the Emperor's Miniſter, and communicated to him the Plan of Peace they had agreed on with *France*, for the Emperor and Empire, (which his Imperial Majeſty was to have Time to conſider of, till the 1ſt of *June*) and declared again that they were going to ſign the Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*; and they afterwards made the like Declaration to the Miniſters of the reſt of the Allies: And being return'd to the Lord Privy Seal's Houſe, the *French* Ambaſſadors came thither, and about two that Afternoon, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France* were ſign'd: The Miniſters of the Duke of *Savoy* ſign'd their Treaty with *France* next: and the ſame Day the Miniſters of the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Pruſſia*, and the States General, ſign'd their reſpective Treaties with *France*. Of which Tranſactions Expreſſes were immediately diſpatch'd to their ſeveral Maſters.

Two Days after the States General order'd a publick Thankſgiving to be obſerved for the Concluſion of the Peace, and return'd their Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries Thanks for their good Conduct in the Negotiations of Peace.

The Imperial and *German* Miniſters expreſſed great Reſentment, that the Allies ſhould conclude a Peace without their Conſent, and pretend to preſcribe Conditions to them: They gave out, that they would ſtill carry on the War, and hazard all, rather than to ſubmit to ſuch Uſage.

To return to *England:* The

Peace being concluded, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter* the 9th of *April*, N. S. when her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Ended the laſt Seſſion with my hearty Thanks for the ſolemn Aſſurances you have given me, by which I have been able to overcome the Difficulties contrived to obſtruct the general Peace.

I have deferred Opening the Seſſion until now, being deſirous to communicate to you, at your firſt Meeting, the Succeſs of that important Affair: It is therefore with great Pleaſure I tell you, the Treaty is ſigned, and in a few Days the Ratifications will be exchanged.

The Negotiation has been drawn into ſo great a Length, that our Allies had ſufficient Opportunities to adjuſt their ſeveral Intereſts, though the Publick Charge has been thereby much encreaſed; yet I hope my People will be eaſy under it, ſince we have happily obtained the End we propoſed.

What I have done for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the perfect Friendſhip there is between Me and the Houſe of Hanover, *may convince ſuch who wiſh well to both, and deſire the Quiet and Safety of their Country, how vain all Attempts are to divide us, and thoſe who would make a Merit, by ſeparating our Intereſts, will never attain their ill Ends.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As great a Progreſs has been made in reducing the publick Expence, as the Circumſtances of Affairs would admit.

What Force may be neceſſary for ſecuring our Commerce at Sea, and for Guards and Garriſons, I leave entirely to my Parliament.

Make your ſelves ſafe, and I ſhall be ſatisfied.

Next to the Protection of the Divine Providence, I depend upon the Loyalty and Affection of my People.

I want no other Guaranty.

I recommend to your Care thoſe brave Men, who have ſerved well by Sea, or Land, this War, and cannot be employed in Time of Peace.

I muſt deſire you to provide the Supplies you ſhall judge requiſite, and to give ſuch Diſpatch, as may be neceſſary for your own Eaſe, and the publick Service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many Advantages I have obtained for my own Subjects, have occaſioned much Oppoſition, and long Delay to this Peace.

It affords me a Satisfaction, that my People will have it in their Power by degrees, to repair what they have ſuffered during ſo long and burthenſome a War.

The eaſing our foreign Trade, as far as is conſiſtent with National Credit, will deſerve your Care.

And think of proper Methods for improving and encouraging our Home Trade and Manufactures; particularly, the Fiſhery, which may be carried on to employ all our ſpare Hands, and be of great Benefit even to the remoteſt Parts of this Kingdom.

Several Matters were laid before you laſt Seſſion, which the Weight and Multiplicity of other Buſineſs would not permit you to perfect: I hope you will take a proper Opportunity to give them due Conſideration.

I cannot, however, but expreſly mention my Diſpleaſure at the unparallelled Licentiouſneſs in publiſhing ſeditious and ſcandalous Libels.

The Impunity ſuch Practices have met with, has encouraged the Blaſ-

Blaſpheming every thing ſacred, and the propagating Opinions tending to the Overthrow of all Religion and Government.

Proſecutions have been ordered, but it will require ſome new Law to put a ſtop to this growing Evil, and your beſt Endeavours, in your reſpective Stations, to diſcourage it.

The impious Practice of Duelling, requires ſome ſpeedy and effectual Remedy.

Now we are entring upon Peace Abroad, let me conjure you all, to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for calming Mens Minds at Home, that the Arts of Peace may be cultivated.

Let not groundleſs Jealouſies, contrived by a Faction, fomented by Party Rage, effect that which our Foreign Enemies could not.

I pray God to direct all your Conſultations for his Glory, and the Welfare of my People.

The Peers attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, the Tenth of *April*, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do with the greateſt Joy and Satisfaction return our humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and for communicating to your Parliament, that a Peace is concluded; by which, we hope, with the Bleſſing of God, that your People will, in a few Years, recover themſelves, after ſo long and expenſive a War; and alſo do congratulate your Majeſty, upon the Succeſs of your Endeavours for a general Peace.

We never had the leaſt Doubt, but that your Majeſty, who is the great Support and Ornament of the Proteſtant Religion, would continue to take, as you have always done, the wiſeſt Meaſures for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion; towards which, nothing can be more neceſſary, than the perfect Friendſhip there is between your Majeſty and the Houſe of *Hanover*.

And we do humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that as you expreſs your Dependance to be, next under God, upon the Duty and Affection of your People: We think ourſelves bound by the ſtricteſt Ties of Religion, Loyalty, and Gratitude, to make all the dutiful Returns that can be paid by the moſt obedient Subjects to the moſt indulgent Sovereign.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Do moſt heartily thank you for this Addreſs; and be aſſured, that I take a particular Satisfaction, that you ſo kindly expreſs the Confidence you have in Me.

On the 11th of *April* the Commons alſo attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave with all Humility, to approach your Royal Perſon, with our unanimous Acknowledgments for all the Benefits we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.

The many and great Succeſſes which

which have attended your Majeſty's Arms, had left nothing to be wiſhed, but ſuch a Peace as might be conducted by your Councils, which now we have the Happineſs to ſee accompliſhed: And as we are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's gracious Intentions in undertaking that great Work; ſo we have all poſſible Reaſon to admire your Steadineſs in carrying it on, and overcoming the many Difficulties contrived to obſtruct it. And it is with the higheſt Satisfaction we congratulate your Majeſty upon the happy Concluſion of this Treaty; for we are ſo much convinced of your Majeſty's tender Regard to the Publick Welfare, and the many Inſtances of your Wiſdom have taught us to have ſo perfect a Reliance upon it, that we cannot doubt, but your Majeſty hath procured all reaſonable Satisfaction for your Allies, and eſtabliſhed the Intereſt of your own Kingdoms in ſuch a Manner, as to make Us not only ſecure for the future, but a flouriſhing and a happy People.

Your Majeſty can give no higher Proof of the Care you take of Poſterity, than by the Concern you are pleaſed to expreſs for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, upon which the future Happineſs of this Kingdom ſo much depends: We hope and truſt, that nothing will ever be able to interrupt the Friendſhip between your Majeſty, and that illuſtrious Family; ſince the wicked Deſigns of thoſe who would endeavour to ſeparate your Intereſts, muſt be too plain ever to ſucceed.

Your faithful Commons can never enough expreſs the grateful Senſe they have of the many Aſſurances contained in your Majeſty's Speech; and after what your Majeſty hath done, to eaſe your Subjects of the heavy Burden, which before lay upon them; and after your unparallelled Goodneſs, in demanding nothing from them for the Time to come, but what they themſelves ſhall judge requiſite for their own Safety; the beſt Return they can make, will be a ready and dutiful Compliance with every Thing you have been pleaſed to recommend to them; and they cannot fail moſt chearfully to ſet about providing the Supplies neceſſary for this Year's Service. Your Majeſty's repeated Condeſcenſions muſt, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, engage the Hearts and Affections of all your Subjects to your Majeſty: And we are ſatisfied, we cannot more truly repreſent them, than by contributing our utmoſt Endeavours to make your Reign as proſperous and happy as it is beneficial and happy to your People.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

THIS Addreſs cannot but be very agreeable to Me, as it comes from my Loyal Commons, and as it is a Continuation of thoſe Expreſſions of Duty and Affection, which you have ſhewn through this whole Parliament.

The Peace being concluded between *France* and all the Allies, except the Emperor and Empire; I ſhall here give an Abſtract of the moſt material Articles, in the ſeveral Treaties, paſſing by only Matters of Form, and ſuch other Particulars as have no Relation to *Great Britain*.

By the 4th Article of the Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, the *French* King acknowledges, and approves the Act of Limitation of the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*: And

on the Faith and Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his own and his Succeſſors Honour, he does declare and engage, that no one, beſides the Queen herſelf, and her Succeſſors, according to the Series of the ſaid Limitation, ſhall ever by him, or by his Heirs or Succeſſors, be acknowledged, or reputed to be King or Queen of *Great Britain*. And whereas the Pretender is lately gone, of his own accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*; the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, will take all poſſible Care that he ſhall not at any Time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatſoever, return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any the Dominions thereof.

And by the 5th Article he in like manner engages, not to diſturb or moleſt her Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors in the Proteſtant Line; and that he will not give any Succour, or Aid, to any that ſhall endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion.

In the 6th Article the King of *Spain*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, and the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans*, their Renunciation of the Crown of *Spain*, with the *French* King's Letters Patents, admitting and confirming the ſaid Renunciations, being inſerted, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, engage to each other ſolemnly, and on their Royal Words, that nothing ever ſhall be done by them, or their Heirs and Succeſſors, or allowed to be done by others, whereby the ſaid Renunciations, and the other Tranſactions aforementioned, may not have their full Effect: But, on the contrary, their Royal Majeſties, with joint Counſel and Forces, will always ſincerely take that Care, and uſe thoſe Endeavours, that the ſaid Foundations of the publick Safety, (*viz.* the Separation of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Crowns) may remain unſhaken, and be preſerved untouched for ever.

By the 7th, that there ſhall be a free Uſe of Navigation and Commerce, as heretofore in Time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the laſt War.

By the 9th, the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall demoliſh the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* at his own Expence, within five Months after the Concluſion of the Peace.

By the 10th, the Moſt Chriſtian King obliges himſelf to reſtore to *Great Britain*, the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, with the Lands, Seas, Sea Coaſts, Rivers, and Places ſituate in the ſaid Bay and Streights; with the Fortreſſes there erected, in the Condition they now are, and alſo all the Cannon Ball therein, with a proportionable Quantity of Powder, and other Proviſion of War uſually belonging to Cannon. Provided, that the Subjects of *France* have Liberty to remove themſelves and their Effects; and Commiſſaries on the Part of *Britain* and *France*, ſhall determine within a Year, the Limits to be fixed between the ſaid Bay of *Hudſon*, and the Places appertaining to the *French*; which Limits, both the *Britiſh* and *French* Subjects ſhall be wholly forbid to paſs over, and thereby go to each other by Sea and Land: And the ſame Commiſſaries ſhall alſo ſettle the Boundaries between the other *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies in thoſe Parts.

By the 11th, Satisfaction ſhall be given to the *Engliſh* Company trading to *Hudſon*'s Bay, for all Depredations of the *French* in Time of Peace: And Satisfaction ſhall alſo be given to the *French*, for any Damage done them by the *Britiſh* Subjects in Time of Peace.

By the 12th, the Iſland of *St. Chriſtopher*'s, *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, *Port Royal*, or *Annapolis Royal*, with their Lands and Dependencies, are entirely yielded and made over to *Great Britain*, in ſuch ample Manner, that the Subjects of *France* ſhall be hereafter excluded from all Kind of Fiſhing in the ſaid Seas, Bays, and other Places on the Coaſts of *Nova Scotia*; that is to ſay, on thoſe which lie towards the Eaſt, within 30 Leagues, beginning from the Iſland commonly called *Sable*, incluſively, and thence ſtretching along towards the South Weſt.

By the 13th, the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall belong of Right wholly to *Britain*: But the Subjects of *France* ſhall be allow'd to catch Fiſh, and dry them on the Land, in that part only of the ſaid Iſland, and no other, which ſtretches from the Place called *Cape Bonaviſta* to the northern Point of the ſaid Iſland, and from thence running down by the weſtern Side, reaches as far as the Place called *Point Riche*, but the *French* ſhall not fortify any Place in *Newfoundland*, or erect any Buildings there, beſides Stages made of Boards, and Huts neceſſary and uſual for drying of Fiſh, or reſort to the ſaid Iſland beyond the Time neceſſary for fiſhing, and drying of Fiſh: But the Iſland called *Cape Briton*, and all others in the Mouth of the River *St. Lawrence*, and in the Gulph of that Name, ſhall belong to the *French*, who may fortify any Places there.

By the 14th, the Subjects of *France*, are to have the Space of a Year to remove themſelves, and their Effects, from the Places and Colonies yielded by *France*; but thoſe who chuſe to remain, and be ſubject to *Great Britain*, may enjoy the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion, as far as the Laws of *Great Britain* allow the ſame.

By the 15th, the *French* inhabiting *Canada*, and other Countries in *America*, ſhall give no Diſturbance to the five Nations of *Indians* ſubject to *Britain*, or to the other Natives of *America* their Friends; and the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall behave themſelves peaceably towards the *Americans*, who are Subjects or Friends of *France*; and there ſhall be a free Intercourſe of Trade between the *French* and *Engliſh*, and the Natives of thoſe Countries: And it ſhall be ſettled by Commiſſaries, who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain*, or of *France*.

By the 20th, juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction ſhall be given, to all and ſingular the Allies of *Great Britain*, in thoſe Matters which they have a Right to demand of *France*.

By the 21ſt, the *French* King agrees, that in the Treaty with the Emperor and Empire, the State of Religion ſhall be ſettled in the Empire, conformably to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

By the 22d, Satisfaction ſhall be given to the Family of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Richmond*, and *Charles Douglas*, as to their ſeveral Demands in *France*.

By the Treaty between *France* and *Portugal* it is confirm'd, and her *Britiſh* Majeſty takes upon her the Guaranty of the ſame.

By the 25th, the ſame is done as to the Treaty between *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*.

By the 26th, the King of *Sweden*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma* are included in this Treaty.

By the 27th, the Hanſe Towns are alſo comprehended in the Treaty

ty, and are to enjoy the ancient Advantages they had in Point of Trade.

Dated { 31 March / 11 April } 1713.

Sign'd

(L. St.) John Briſtol, *P. L. S.*
(L. St.) Strafford,
(L. St. Huxells,
(L. St.) Meſnager.

In the Treaty between the *French* King and the Duke of *Savoy*, the *French* King, by the third Article, agreed to reſtore to his Royal Highneſs the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and the County of *Nice*, with their Appurtenances and Dependences, and in general, all the Dominions and Places he had taken from the Duke of *Savoy* during the War, without Reſerve; and that the Places and Forts ſhould be delivered in the Condition they were in, with the Artillery and Ammunitions of War found there when they were taken.

And by the 4th Article, the *French* King transferred to his Royal Highneſs the Valley of *Pragelas*, with the Forts of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, the Vallies of *Sezane*, *Bardonache* and *Chatea*, *Dauphine*, and all about the Water that comes from the *Alps* on the ſide of *Piedmont*.

And reciprocally, the Duke of *Savoy* yields to *France* the Valley of *Bercelonetta*, and its Dependencies; ſo that the Summits of the *Alps*, and the Mountain ſhall hereafter ſerve for the Boundaries between *France*, *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nice*, in ſuch manner, that the Plains which are upon the ſaid Summits and the Heights ſhall be divided, and half of the River flowing from the ſide of *Dauphine* and of *Provence* ſhall belong to *France*; and thoſe on the Side of *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nice*, ſhall belong to the Duke of *Savoy*.

And for this End, the Inhabitants and Subjects of the ſaid Vallies and Places aforeſaid, reciprocally yielded, are abſolved by this Treaty from their Oaths of Fidelity, Faith and Homage, which they had formerly ſworn to the preſent Ceſſion: The Subjects of the Places reciprocally yielded, to enjoy their Eſtates and Privileges, as heretofore.

And by the 5th Article, the *French* King declares, that the Ceſſion of the Iſland of *Sicily*, with its Appurtenances and Dependencies, made by King *Philip* to the Duke of *Savoy*, is one of the Conditions of this Peace; and the *French* King does hereby acknowledge his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* for ſole and lawful King of *Sicily*; and promiſes, on the Faith and Word of a King, for himſelf, and his Succeſſors, that he and they will maintain and guaranty his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, and his Succeſſors, in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Kingdom.

By the 6th Article, the *French* King promiſes for himſelf and his Succeſſors, to maintain the Right of Succeſſion of his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, and of the Princes of the Houſe of *Savoy*, to the Crown of *Spain* and the *Indies*, (upon failure of Deſcendants from King *Philip*) as it is eſtabliſhed by an Act made by the ſaid King *Philip*, the 5th of *November*, 1712, and by that of the States, or *Cortez* of *Spain*, *November* the 9th, 1712, and by the Renunciations of the Duke of *Berry* and *Orleans*, *&c.* And alſo to employ (whenever the Caſe happens) his Forces, as far as ſhall be neceſſary for putting the Prince of the Houſe of *Savoy* in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Succeſſion.

And by the 7th Article, it is agreed, that the Ceſſion made to the Duke of *Savoy*, by the late Emperor *Leopold*, of part of the

Dutchy of *Montferrat*, *Alexandria*, *Valencia*, *&c.* in *Italy*, ſhall remain in full Force: And that the *French* King will employ his Offices and Forces, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Great Britain*, for maintaining and guarantying what has been granted to his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* in *Italy*, by the ſaid Ceſſion or otherwiſe.

By the 8th Article, it is agreed, that the Duke of *Savoy* may fortify his Frontiers, and the Places on either Side that have been yielded to him.

By the Treaty between *France* and the States General, in the 7th Article, the *French* King ſtipulates to deliver up to the States General, in favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all that he or his Allies have taken or poſſeſs in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which belonged to his Catholick Majeſty King *Charles* II. Provided the King of *Pruſſia* retain the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, *&c.* as has been agreed by another Convention with the States.

Article 8th. Particularly he ſhall deliver up to the Lords the States General, in favour as above, within fifteen Days after the Ratification of this Treaty, the Town and Fortreſs of *Luxemburgh*, with the County of *Chiny*; the County, Town, and Caſtle of *Namur*; as alſo the Towns of *Charleroy* and *Nieuport*, with their Appurtenances, Dependencies, Annexes, and Limits, and all that beſides belongs to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, with the Papers, Archives, *&c.*

Article 9th. That the *French* King will procure an Act for the Elector of *Bavaria*, yielding and transferring to the ſaid States as above, all the Right he hath, or can pretend to have to the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands*, or any Part thereof by Virtue of his Catholick Majeſty's Ceſſion, or otherwiſe. Provided the ſaid Elector ſhall have the Sovereignty and Revenues of *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, *Charleroy*, and their Dependencies, till he ſhall be reeinſtated in his Electorate of *Bavaria*, except the upper *Palatinate*, and put in the Rank of the Ninth Elector, and in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of the Title of King.

Article 10th. Nevertheleſs the *French* King and the Elector of *Bavaria*, within fifteen Days after the Ratifications are exchanged, ſhall withdraw their Troops from *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, and *Charleroy*, and the ſaid Towns ſhall be garriſon'd by the Troops of the States General; and the Towns and their Diſtricts ſhall contribute a Million of Florins yearly to the States, for Maintenance of their Garriſons, and the Fortifications of the ſaid Places.

Article 11th, *France* alſo yields to the States General, in favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all Right to the Town of *Menin*, and its Verge, and to the Town and Citadel of *Tournay*, with all the *Tourneſis*, except *St. Amand* and *Montagne*, with their Dependencies.

Article 12th. The *French* King in like manner, yields up all his Right to *Furnes*, Fort *Knoque*, the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmude*, with their Dependencies; which ſhall for the future be *Poperingue*, *Warneton*, *Commines*, and *Warwick*.

Article 14th. It is agreed, that no Part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, or the Places yielded up, or transferred as aforeſaid, ſhall ever hereafter come to, or be enjoyed by the Crown of *France*, by Virtue of any Gift, Sale or other Title: or be put into the Power, or under the Authority of the *French* King, or any Prince or Princeſs of the Houſe or Line of *France*.

Article 15th. The States ſtipulate to deliver up to the *French*

King the Town of *Liſle*, with its Chattellany, *Orchies*, the County of *Laben*, and the Borough of *La Gourgne*: the Towns of *Aire*, *Bethune* and *St. Venant*, with *Port Frances* and Ammunitions of War.

Article 16th. The Towns on each Side to be reſtored, with their Cannon, Bullets, Arms and Ammunitions of War.

Article 20th and 25th. The Eſtates and Rights of the Subjects of the ſaid Places, and Countries yielded up, are ſaved: and they are at Liberty to remove with their Effects at any time within a Year, if they ſee fit.

Article 31ſt. Since 'tis agreed, that 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to hinder the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* from being ever united on one Head, and Renunciations have been made in the ſtrongeſt Terms by the reſpective Princes concerned for preventing thereof, the *French* King and the States General do mutually promiſe, and engage themſelves that nothing ſhall ever be done, either by *France* or the ſaid States; nor ſhall others be permitted or ſuffered to act in Prejudice of the ſaid Renunciations and Tranſactions: But *France* and the ſaid States will join their Councils and Forces, to the End that thoſe Foundations of the publick Safety may continue for ever unſhaken, and be inviolably obſerved.

Article 52d. And the *French* King does conſent and promiſe, that he will not claim or accept any Advantage for *France*, in Commerce and Navigation in *Spain*, or the *Indies*; but what ſhe enjoyed in the Reign of *Charles* II. or that ſhall be likewiſe granted to every other trading Nation.

In the Treaty between *France* and the King of *Pruſſia*, by the 2d Article, it is agreed, that the King of *Pruſſia* ſhall withdraw all his Troops from the *Netherlands*, upon the Ratifications of the Treaty; and ſhall not ſuffer his Troops to ſerve any where againſt the *French* King, above the Contingent he is obliged to furniſh as Member for the Empire.

Article 6th. The *French* King agrees, that the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* ſhall ſubſiſt entire as well for what relates to Affairs Spiritual as Temporal.

Article 7th. *France* yields the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, *&c.* to the King of *Pruſſia*, provided that the Catholick Religion receive no Alteration there.

Article 9th. The *French* King acknowledges the King of *Pruſſia* to be Sovereign Lord of the Principality of *Neufchattel* and *Valengin*; and promiſes that *France* ſhould not diſturb his Enjoyment of them.

Arttcle 10th. The King of *Pruſſia* renounces his Right in the Principality of *Orange*, *&c.* in *France*; and promiſes to ſatisfy the Heirs of the late Prince *Naſſau Frieſland*, as to their Pretenſions to the ſaid Principality: And it is agreed, that it ſhall be free for the Inhabitants of *Orange* to remove with their Effects during the Space of a Year.

In the Treaty between *France* and *Portugal*, there is little that can affect *England*: I ſhall only take Notice therefore, that by the 10th Article of this Treaty, the *French* King acknowledges, that both Sides of the River of *Amazons* in *America*, as well *South* as *North*, in Propriety, Domain and Sovereignty, belong to his *Portugueſe* Majeſty: And by the 11th, he quits all Claims to the Navigation of the ſaid River of *Amazons*, and promiſes to prevent the *French* Miſſionaries coming into the ſaid Territories, acknowledg'd to belong to the Crown of *Portugal*.

And both the *French* King and King of *Portugal* accept the Guaranty of the Queen of *Great Britain*, for the due Obſervation of this Treaty.

In purſuance of the Convention for evacuating *Catalonia*.

Sir *John Jennings* was commanded to convoy the Empreſs from *Barcelona* to *Italy*; and accordingly he ſet ſail with her Imperial Majeſty from *Barcelona*, and on the 3d of *April*, her Imperial Majeſty landed at *Genoa*, and was conducted to the Palace of the Doge, with the ſame Honour and Reſpect as if ſhe had made a Publick Entry.

On the 10th of *April*, her Imperial Majeſty arrived at *Milan*, whither Admiral *Jennings* followed her; and having had ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſters there, about the Tranſportation of the *German* Troops from *Catalonia*, took his Leave the 19th of the Empreſs, who preſented him with her Picture ſet with Diamonds, and preſented his Nephew with a Ring of a conſiderable Value: The Admiral afterwards proceeded to the Court of *Turin*, to confer with his Royal Highneſs concerning his taking Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, in which Service the *Britiſh* Fleet was to be employed.

The Empire being now left to contend ſingly with all the Powers of *France*, the Emperor wrote circular Letters to all the Princes of the Empire, to acquaint them with the Reaſons why his Miniſters could not concur in the Peace; and tells them, that notwithſtanding the Power of *France* was formidable, the Empire would be an Over-match for their Enemies, if the Princes thereof would make uſe of the Power God had put into their Hands, and regulate their Quota's of Men and Money, not according to the Matricula of the Empire, but to their reſpective Abilities. (This is not very conſiſtent with former Declarations, *That all they could do was to furniſh Troops for* Great Britain *to Pay.*)

The Diet of the Empire hereupon returned their moſt humble Thanks to his Imperial Majeſty, for his firm Reſolution, by which he had ſo much encouraged the whole Body: And reſolved, that for the Security of the *Roman* Empire, and aſſerting the Liberty of *Germany*, it was abſolutely and indiſpenſably neceſſary to act with Conſort and Unanimity, and, according to the generous Example of his Imperial Majeſty, to draw together all the Forces of the Electors, Princes, and States, and vigorouſly to proſecute the Cauſe, and continue the War with all poſſible Zeal and Earneſtneſs againſt the Crown of *France*.

And they did not doubt, but by the Effects of this Reſolution, ſo unanimouſly taken by the whole Body of the Empire, and their united Forces, to reduce the exorbitant Power, and intolerable Ambition of *France*, and reſtore *Germany* to its former flouriſhing Condition. How miſerably they were miſtaken will appear hereafter; but 'tis Time now to return to *England*.

The Peace between *Great Britain* and *France* having been ratified, was proclaimed at *London* the 5th of *May*, 1713, and ſoon after in all the Cities and Market Towns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: Never was greater Joy expreſſed over the whole three Kingdoms, than on this Occaſion.

At every Market Town, the neighbouring Villages aſſembled to aſſiſt in proclaiming this great Event: The Hoſpitality of King

Charles

Charles the IId's Reign ſeemed to be revived. And that covetous Stock-jobbing, ſelfiſh Spirit, conſpicuous amongſt us ſince the Revolution, was baniſhed for a Time this happy Iſland: And a Scene of Plenty, and good Humour, began to diſplay itſelf the Remainder of this Reign.

Nor were they her Majeſty's Subjects alone that rejoiced in the Peace, which with ſuch infinite Labour and Difficulty ſhe at length accompliſhed: But the *French* Proteſtants, who by her powerful Influence were releaſed from the Gallies, proclaimed her Majeſty's Piety and Goodneſs through the World.

On the 9th of *May*, her Majeſty communicated the ſeveral Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France* to the Houſe of Commons.

The Treaty of Commerce was in a great Meaſure left to be perfected by the Parliament of *Great Britain*: It being requiſite to repeal and alter ſeveral Laws, before the ſame could take effect. And it having been found by Experience, as well after the Peace concluded by King *William*, as in the preſent Treaty, that a Trade with *France* could never be of any real Advantage to theſe Kingdoms, the Treaty of Commerce was never fully ſettled, and there is little or no open Trade carried on with the Dominions of *France* at this Day: But notwithſtanding the Bill for making effectual certain Articles in the Treaty of Commerce did not paſs, the Commons attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

The Commons Addreſs to Her Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, having at the Opening of this Seſſion, congratulated your Majeſty upon the concluſion of a Peace, find our ſelves now under equal Obligations of Duty, to expreſs our Thankfulneſs to your Majeſty, ſince we have been acquainted with the Conditions and Terms of it, which by your great Wiſdom have been procured, and by your gracious Condeſcenſion been communicated to us. Your Majeſty's extenſive Care hath not only provided for the Security, but the Honour of your Kingdoms; and we ſhould be wanting in our Concern for both, if we ſhould omit our juſt Acknowledgments for the particular Regards, your Majeſty hath ſhewn to them.

The good Foundation your Majeſty hath laid for the Intereſt of your People in Trade, by what you have done in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with *France*, gives us hopes of ſeeing it yet farther improved, to the Advantage of your Kingdom: And we make our humble Requeſt to your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed to appoint Commiſſaries to treat with thoſe of *France*, for the adjuſting ſuch Matters as are ſtill neceſſary to be ſettled: And that you will give ſuch Orders for the perfecting the ſaid Treaty, and explaining the ſeveral Parts of it, that an entire Scheme of Trade may be framed between *Great Britain* and *France*, which may fully anſwer, and make effectual your

Majeſty's gracious Intentions for the Good and Welfare of your People.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you moſt heartily for this Addreſs, which ſo fully expreſſes your Approbation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with France.

It was with no ſmall Difficulty that ſo great Advantages in Trade were obtained for my Subjects, and I will readily comply with your Deſires, in continuing my utmoſt Care to ſecure the Benefits I have ſtipulated for my People.

The *Scots*, during this Seſſions of Parliament, ſhewed themſelves very uneaſy, and particularly on Account of the Duty upon Malt, which after the Peace was to extend to that Kingdom: Their Nobility and Gentry had ſeveral Conſultations in *London* upon this Affair, and at length deputed four of their Number to attend her Majeſty, to ſee if they might not find ſome Redreſs from her. They remonſtrated, that their Countrymen bore with great Impatience the Violation of ſome of the Articles of Union; and that the laying ſuch an inſupportable Burthen, as the Malt Tax upon them, was like to raiſe their Diſcontent to ſuch a heighth, as to prompt them to *declare the Union diſſolved*. Her Majeſty anſwered, that this was a precipitate Reſolution, and ſhe wiſhed they might not have Reaſon to repent it, but, however, ſhe would endeavour to make all Things eaſy.

The *Scots* not content with this Anſwer, reſolved to lay their Grievances before the Houſe of Lords; and accordingly, on the 28th of *May*, the Earl of *Finlater* made a Motion in the Houſe of Peers, that ſome Day might be appointed to conſider of the State of the Nation; and the 1ſt of *June* being fixed upon, he then made a Repreſentation of the Grievances of the *Scots*, which he reduced to theſe four Heads, *viz.* 1. That they were deprived of a Privy-Council. 2. That the Laws of *England*, in Caſes of High Treaſon, were extended to *Scotland*. 3. That the *Scots* Peers were made incapable of being Peers of *Great Britain*, as was adjudged in the Caſe of Duke *Hamilton*. And, 4. That the *Scots* were hardly dealt with, in being ſubject to the Malt Tax, in time of Peace, when they had Reaſon to expect to enjoy the Benefits of Peace: And it was the more inſupportable to them now, in that they had never born it during the War: And concluded, that ſince the Union between the two Nations had not thoſe good Effects as were expected, and hoped for from it; he therefore moved, that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill *for diſſolving the ſaid Union, and ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, *ſecuring the Queen's Prerogative in both Kingdoms, and preſerving an entire Amity and good Correſpondence between the two Nations.*

This Motion was not ill received in the Houſe of Lords. The *Engliſh* Peers were ſo very indifferent whether the Union was diſſolved or not, that when the Queſtion was put, it was rejected but by a Majority of four Voices. There was another Affair, which did not render her Majeſty leſs uneaſy than the Buſineſs of *Scotland*. It ſeems great Part of the Revenue, which uſed to be applied to the Civil Liſt, having been by a former Parliament appropriated to

other Uſes, her Majeſty found her ſelf under very great Difficulties in paying her Servants, and ſome other private Demands; and this was more grievous to that Princeſs, having been always ſo remarkable for her OEconomy, and regular and punctual Payments: Whereupon ſhe ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

Her Majeſty's Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

HER Majeſty thinks fit to acquaint her loyal Houſe of Commons, with the Difficulties which, in a particular Manner, ſhe lies under, by the Debts contracted in her Civil Government, occaſioned by ſeveral extraordinary Expences formerly incurred; ſo that her Majeſty thinks herſelf obliged, in Juſtice to many Creditors, to order an Eſtimate to be laid before this Houſe, of what was owing on the Civil Liſt in the Year 1710.

Her Majeſty hath uſed unexampled Parſimony, to remove, if poſſible, this Burthen from her ſelf; but the granting away, and leſſening ſome Part of her Revenue by Parliament, has made that impracticable; therefore her Majeſty hopes, that this Houſe of Commons, which, on all Occaſions, have ſhewed themſelves ſo well affected to her, will not be unwilling to impower her to raiſe ſuch a Sum of Money on the Civil Liſt Funds, as may enable her to diſcharge the Debts, and ſettle the Expence to be regularly paid for the future.

Kenſington, June 25, 1713.

Upon this Meſſage, the Houſe reſolved, that her Majeſty be empowered, by Letters Patent, to appropriate a Sum not exceeding 35000 *l. per Annum*, for any Term not exceeding thirty-two Years, to be made a Fund for Security of raiſing, by Way of Lottery, the ſaid Sum.

I ſhall here take Notice of ſome Promotions that were made the Year paſt. In *January* laſt, Lieutenant-General *Compton* was made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; and in *February*, Dr. *Offly* was made Biſhop of St. *David*'s, in the room of Dr. *Biſs*, who was tranſlated to the See of *Hereford*. In *April*, 1713, the Lord Keeper *Harcourt* was made Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*. On the 8th of *June*, Sir *Thomas Powys* took his Place, as one of the Judges of the King's Bench. And Sir *John Banniſter* ſat the firſt time as a Baron of the Exchequer; and about the ſame time the Rev. Dr. *Atterbury* was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*.

The Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France* having been ratified, the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and her Ambaſſador Extraordinary in *France*, made his Publick Entry at *Paris* the 11th of *June*, N. S.

And on the 1ſt of *July*, the Duke *D'Aumont*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Moſt Chriſtian King, made his Publick Entry into the City of *London*.

The Chevalier *St. George* having reſted ſome time in *Lorrain*, in the beginning of *July*, the Lords and Commons ſeverally addreſſed her Majeſty, that ſhe would uſe the moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and with all the Princes and States in Amity with her Majeſty, that they would not receive or ſuffer the

the *Pretender* to her Crowns, to continue in any of their Dominions; which ſhe promiſed them ſhe would do.

On the 16th of *July*, her Majeſty having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Come now to put an End to this Seſſion, with great Satisfaction, and return you all my hearty Thanks for the good Service you have done to the Publick.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt particularly thank you for the Supplies you have now given: I will take care to apply them as far as they will reach, to ſatisfy the Services you have voted.

I hope at the next Meeting the Affair of Commerce will be ſo well underſtood, that the advantageous Conditions I have obtained from France, *will be made effectual for the Benefit of our Trade.*

I cannot part with ſo good, and ſo loyal a Houſe of Commons, without expreſſing how ſenſible I am of the Affection, Zeal, and Duty, with which you have behaved yourſelf; and I think myſelf therefore obliged to take Notice of thoſe remarkable Services you have performed.

At your firſt Meeting, you found a Method, without further Charge to my People, to eaſe them of the heavy Load of more than Nine Millions, and the Way of doing it, may bring great Advantages to the Nation.

In this Seſſion, you have enabled me to be juſt in paying my Debts to my Servants.

And as you furniſh'd Supplies for carrying on the War, ſo you have ſtrengthened my Hands in obtaining a Peace.

Thus you have ſhewed your ſelves the true Repreſentative of my Loyal Commons, by the juſt Regard you have paid to the Good of your Country, and my Honour. Theſe Proceedings will, I doubt not, preſerve the Memory of this Parliament to Poſterity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

At coming to the Crown, I found a War prepared for me. God has bleſſed my Arms with many Victories, and at laſt has enabled me to make them uſeful, by a ſafe and honourable Peace.

I heartily thank you for the Aſſiſtance you have given me therein, and I promiſe myſelf, that with your Concurrence it will be laſting.

To this End, I recommend it to you all, to make my Subjects truly ſenſible what they gained by the Peace, and that you will endeavour to diſſipate thoſe groundleſs Jealouſies, which have been ſo induſtriouſly fomented amongſt us, that our unhappy Diviſions may not weaken, and in ſome ſort endanger the Advantages I have obtained for my Kingdoms.

There are ſome (very few I hope) will never be ſatisfied with any Government; it is neceſſary therefore, that you ſhew your Love to your Country, by exerting yourſelves to obviate the Malice of the Ill-minded, and to undeceive the Deluded.

Nothing can eſtabliſh Peace at Home, nothing can recover the Diſorders that have happened during ſo long a War, but a ſteady adhering to the Conſtitution in Church and State.

Such as are true to theſe Principles, are only to be relied on; and as they have the beſt Title to my Favour, ſo you may depend upon having no Intereſt nor Aim but your Advantage, and the ſecuring of our Religion and Liberty.

I hope, for the Quiet of theſe Nations,

tions, and the univerſal Good, that I ſhall next Winter meet my Parliament, reſolv'd to act upon the ſame Principles, with the ſame Prudence, and with ſuch Vigour, as may enable me to ſupport the Liberties of Europe *Abroad, and reduce the Spirit of Faction at Home.*

And then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 28th of *Auguſt*, but they were diſſolved before that Day came.

Acts paſſed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land Tax in Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1713.

An Act for granting to her Majeſty Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1713; *and for making forth Duplicates of Lottery Tickets loſt, burnt, or deſtroy'd; and for enlarging the time for adjuſting Claims in ſecuring Lottery Acts, and to puniſh the Counterfeiting, or Forging of Lottery Orders; for explaining a late Act, in Relation to Stamp Duties on cuſtomary Eſtates, which paſs by Deed and Copy.*

An Act to revive and continue the Act for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accompts of the Kingdom; and alſo to continue the Act for appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Tranſport Service, and Sick and Wounded.

An Act for making Incloſures of ſome Part of the Common Grounds in the Weſt Riding of the County of York, *for the endowing poor Vicarages and Chapelries, for the better Support of their Miniſters.*

An Act to explain a Clauſe in an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to ſerve in Parliament, as far as the ſame relates to the aſcertaining the Value of Freeholds of 40 *s. per Annum.*

By this Act it is declared, that the Statute 10 *Annæ, cap.* 22. *For the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes at Elections,* ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to reſtrain any Perſon from Voting at an Election, in Reſpect, or in Right of any Rents, Tythes, or other Incorporeal Inheritances; or of any Meſſuages, or Lands in extraparochial Places, or of any Chambers in the Inns of Court, or Inns of Chancery, or any Meſſuages, or Seats belonging to any Offices, in regard the ſame have not uſually been charged to all, or any publick Taxes, or Pariſh Rates, or in reſpect of any other Meſſuages or Lands not before ſpecify'd. Provided ſuch Meſſuages or Lands have uſually been charged or aſſeſſed, to ſome one or more of the ſaid publick Taxes, Rates or Duties, in ſuch Proportion as other Meſſuages or Lands of 40 *s.* a Year within the ſame Pariſh or Townſhip where the ſame ſhall lye, or be, are uſually charged to the ſame.

An Act for the better regulating the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament for that Part of Great Britain *called* Scotland.

By this Statute 'tis enacted, that no Conveyance, or Right whatſoever, whereupon Infeoffment is not taken, and ſeizing regiſtrated one Year before the Teſt of the Writs for calling a new Member of Parliament, ſhall upon Objection made in that behalf, entitle the Perſon ſo infeſt, to vote, or be elected in *Scotland*, (and in caſe any Election happen

happen during the Continuance of a Parliament, unleſs Infeoffment be taken one Year before the Date of the Warrant for making out a new Writ. And it ſhall be lawful for any of the Electors preſent, ſuſpecting any Perſon to have his Eſtate in Truſt, for the Behoof of another, to require the Preſes of the Meeting to tender him the following Oath.

I A. B. *do, in the Preſence of God, declare and ſwear, that the Lands and Eſtates of* Forfar, *for which I claim to give my Vote in this Election, are not conveyed to me in Truſt, or for the Behoof of any Perſon whatſoever: And I do ſwear before God, that neither I, nor any Perſon to my Knowledge, in my Name, or by my Allowance, hath given, or intends to give, any Promiſe, Obligation, Bond, Backbond, or other Security, for rediſponing, or reconveying the ſaid Lands and Eſtate any Manner of Way whatſoever; and this is the Truth, as I ſhall anſwer to God.*

And the Perſon refuſing the ſaid Oath, ſhall be incapable of voting, or being elected at ſuch Election.

And no Infeoffment taken upon any redeemable Right, (except proper Wadſets, *&c.* allow'd by the Act of Elections in 1681) ſhall intitle the Perſon ſo infeſted to vote, or be elected: And no Perſon who has not been enrolled, and voted at a former Election, ſhall be enrolled, or vote, except he produce a Title to qualify him, to the Satisfaction of a Majority of the Freeholders preſent: And the Returning Officers ſhall make their Returns by the Majority of the Freeholders enrolled.

An Act for the more effectual preventing and puniſhing Robberies that ſhall be committed in Houſes.

An Act to enable ſuch Officers and Soldiers as have been in her Majeſty's Service to exerciſe Trades.

An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year 1713.

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces, and of their Quarters.

An Act for the better Encouragement of the making Sail Cloth in Great Britain, *&c.*

On the 5th of *Auguſt*, 1713, the Queen went from *Kenſington* to *Hampton Court*, where a General Council being held, *Auguſt* 8, a Proclamation was order'd for diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and declaring her Majeſty's Intentions of ſpeedily calling a new one. Accordingly, the Queen having removed to *Hampton Court*, on the 10th, ſhe ſign'd there, *Auguſt* 17, another Proclamation, declaring, That ſhe had given Orders to the Lord Chancellor, to iſſue out Writs in due Form, for calling a new Parliament, which Writs ſhould bear *Teſte* the 18th of *Auguſt*, and be returnable on the 12th of *November*.

On *Friday* the 11th of *December*, Monſieur *d'Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of *France*, arrived in *England*, and on the 20th had a private Audience of her Majeſty.

On the 24th, her Majeſty was taken ill of an Ague, of which ſhe had two Fits; but proper Remedies being adminiſtered, ſhe ſoon appeared abroad again, to the great Joy of all her Subjects, who had been under ſome Apprehenſions on account of her Illneſs.

The Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain* being ratified, I here give an Abſtract of what is material in that Treaty.

In theſe Articles, his Catholick Majeſty acknowledges the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and declares and engages on the Faith and Word of

a King, and on the Pledge of his and his Succeſſors Honour, that the ſame is, and ſhall ever be approved and accepted by him, his Heirs, and Succeſſors; and does promiſe that no Perſon beſides the Queen of *Great Britain*, and her Succeſſors, according to the Acts of Succeſſion, ſhall ever be acknowledg'd, or reputed by him, his Heirs or Succeſſors, to be King or Queen of *Great Britain*; nor will he or they at any time give any Aid, Succour, Favour or Councils, directly or indirectly, to any Perſon or Perſons, who on any Cauſe or Pretence, ſhall hereafter endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion.

The ſaid Catholick King does alſo for himſelf, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, yield to the Crown of *Great Britain*, the full and entire Property of the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*, together with the Port, Fortifications, and Forts thereunto belonging, to be held, and enjoy'd abſolutely, with all manner of Right, for ever, without any Exceptions or Impediments whatſoever, but without any territorial Juriſdiction, and without any Communication by Land, with the Country round about, ſaving the Liberty to purchaſe with ready Money, in the neighbouring Territories of *Spain*, Proviſions and other things neceſſary for the uſe of the Garriſon, the Inhabitants, and the Ships which lie in the Harbour; and her Majeſty on her part doth promiſe, that the free Exerciſe of their Religion ſhall be indulged to the *Roman* Catholick Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Town; and in Caſe the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhould think fit to ſell, or alien the ſaid Town of *Gibraltar*, it was agreed, that the Crown of *Spain* ſhould have the Refuſal thereof.

The Catholick King did in like manner for himſelf, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, yield to the Crown of *Great Britain*, the whole Iſland of *Minorca*; and doth transfer thereunto for ever all Right, and the moſt abſolute Dominion over the ſaid Iſland, and in particular over the Town, Caſtle, Harbour, and Fortifications of the Bay of *Minorca*, commonly called *Port Mahon*; together with the other Ports, Places, and Towns ſituated in the aforeſaid Iſland; and it is likewiſe thereby ſtipulated, that if the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhall hereafter think fit to alien the ſaid Iſland, the Preference thereof ſhall be given to the Crown of *Spain*, and her Majeſty engages, that all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, both Eccleſiaſtical and Secular, ſhall enjoy all their Eſtates and Honours, and that the free Uſe of the *Roman* Catholick Religion ſhall be permitted them.

The King of *Spain* by this Treaty alſo grants to *Great Britain*, the Benefit of the Aſſiento, or ſupplying his Majeſty's Dominions in *America* with Negroes for thirty Years, commencing the 1ſt of *May*, 1713; with the ſame Conditions on which the *French* enjoyed, or any time might, or ought to enjoy the ſame; together with a Tract or Tracts of Land, to be allotted by the ſaid Catholick King, and to be granted to the *Engliſh* Company, commonly called, *La Compadia de el Aſſiento*, in ſome convenient Place on the River of *Plata*; no Duties or Revenues being payable by the ſaid Contract; and this Settlement of the ſaid Company, or thoſe Tracts of Land, ſhall be proper and ſufficient for planting and ſowing, and for feeding Cattle, for the Subſiſtence of thoſe, who are in the Service of the ſaid Company and of their Negroes; and that the ſaid Negroes may be there kept, till they are ſold: But it ſhall be lawful for the Catholick

King to appoint an Officer in the ſaid Place of Settlement, who may take Care that nothing be done or practiſed contrary to his Intereſt; and the Aſſiento Contract concluded at *Madrid*, the 26th of *March*, 1713, is hereby confirmed.

After this follows the Article for indemnifying the *Catalans*, and ſecuring to them their Honours and Eſtates, together with the Privileges of the Inhabitants of both *Caſtiles*, whereby they have the Benefit of trading to the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *America*, from which they were before excluded; but this Article being recited before, I ſhall not inſert it at large here.

The Treaty with the Duke of *Savoy*, concerning the Ceſſion of *Sicily*, to his Royal Highneſs, *&c.* is hereby confirmed, as alſo the ſeveral Renunciations of King *Philip* to the Crown of *France*.

The Queen going to *Windſor* in *January*, her Ague returned, and the People were under great Apprehenſions from ſome Reports that had been ſpread, that ſhe was dangerouſly ill: Whereupon her Majeſty ſent the following Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*.

ANNE R.

RIGHT truſty and well-beloved, We greet you well. Although an aguiſh Indiſpoſition ſucceeded by a Fit of the Gout, has detained Us at this Place longer than we deſigned; yet ſince it has pleaſed Almighty God to reſtore Us to ſuch a Degree of Health, that We hope to be able ſoon to return to our uſual Reſidence; We continue determined to open our Parliament, on *Tueſday* the 16th of this inſtant *February*, according to the Notice given by Proclamation. Thus much We have judged proper to communicate to you, and by you to the Court of Aldermen, and to our other loving Subjects of our good City of *London*; to the Intent that you all in your ſeveral Stations contribute to diſcountenance and put a ſtop to thoſe malicious Rumours, ſpread by evil-diſpoſed Perſons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and to the eminent Hazard of the Publick Peace and Tranquillity. And ſo We bid you farewell.

Given at our Court at *Windſor*, the Firſt Day of *November*, 1713, in the Twelfth Year of our Reign.

By her Majeſty's Command,

BOLINGBROKE.

Superſcribed,

To our right truſty and well-beloved, Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Knt. Lord Mayor of our City of *London*.

On the 16th of *February*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*; and the Lords Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty having directed the Commons to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, they unanimouſly elected Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who was approved by her Majeſty.

The Commons having taken up ſome Days in tendering the Oaths to their Members, and appointing the ſeveral Committees as uſual, at the Commencement of every Seſſion, on the 2d of *March*, her Majeſty came up to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe made the following Speech.

Her

Her Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have much Satisfaction in being able, at the Opening this Parliament, to tell you, that the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace, and of Commerce, with *Spain*, are exchanged; by which my Subjects will have greater Opportunities than ever, to improve and extend their Trade: Many Advantages formerly enjoyed by Connivance, and procured by ſuch Methods, as made a Diſtinction between one *Britiſh* Merchant, and another, are now ſettled by Treaty, and an equal Rule is eſtabliſhed.

It has pleaſed God to bleſs my Endeavours, to obtain an honourable and advantageous Peace for my own People, and for the greateſt Part of my Allies: Nothing which I can do ſhall be wanting to render it univerſal: And I perſuade myſelf, that, with your hearty Concurrence, my Interpoſition may at laſt prove Effectual, to compleat the Settlement of *Europe*.

In the mean while, I congratulate with my own Subjects, that they are delivered from a *conſuming Land War*, and entered on a Peace, the good Effects whereof, nothing but inteſtine Diviſions can obſtruct.

It was the Glory of the wiſeſt and greateſt of my Predeceſſors, to hold the Ballance of *Europe*, and keep it equal, by caſting in their Weight as Neceſſity required. By this Conduct they enriched the Kingdom, and rendered themſelves dreadful to their Enemies, and uſeful to their Friends: I have proceeded on the ſame Principle, and I doubt not but my Succeſſors will follow theſe Examples.

Our Situation points out to us our true Intereſts; for this Country can flouriſh only by Trade, and will be the moſt formidable by the right Application of our Naval Force.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered ſuch Accompts to be prepared, and laid before you, as will ſhew you, at the Concluſion of the War, the true State of our Condition; whereby you will be better able to judge what Aids are neceſſary; and I only aſk of you Supplies for the current Service of the Year, and for the diſcharging of ſuch Debts as you find, on examination, to be juſt and reaſonable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Joy which has been generally expreſſed on my Recovery from my late Indiſpoſition, and coming to this City, I eſteem as a Return to that tender Affection which I have always had for my People.

I wiſh that effectual Care had been taken, as I have often deſired, to ſuppreſs thoſe ſeditious Papers, and factious Rumours, by which deſigning Men have been able to ſink Credit, and the Innocent have ſuffered.

There are ſome, who are arrived to that heighth of Malice, as to inſinuate, that the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover* is in Danger under my Government.

Thoſe who go about thus to diſtract the Minds of Men with imaginary Dangers, can only mean to diſturb the preſent Tranquility, and to bring real Miſchiefs upon us.

After

After all I have done to ſecure our Religion and our Liberties, and to tranſmit both ſafe to Poſterity, I cannot mention theſe Proceedings without ſome Degree of Warmth; and I muſt hope you will all agree with me, that Attempts to weaken my Authority, or to render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to me, can never be proper Means to ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

I have done, and ſo ſhall continue to do my beſt for the Good of all my Subjects: Let it be your Endeavour, as it ſhall be mine, to unite our Differences, not by relaxing from the ſtricteſt Adherence to our Conſtitution in Church and State, but by obſerving the Laws yourſelves, and inforcing a due Obedience to them in others.

A long War has not only impoveriſhed the Publick, (however ſome particular Men may have been Gainers by it) but has alſo greatly affected Government itſelf.

Let it be your Care ſo to improve the preſent Opportunity, as to lay the Foundation of recovering us from thoſe Diſorders.

I had the Concurrence of the laſt Parliament in making the Peace: Let it be the Honour of this, to aſſiſt me in obtaining ſuch Fruits from it, as may not only derive Bleſſings on the preſent Age, but even down to the lateſt Poſterity.

The Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury* being alſo aſſembled, the Lower Houſe made choice of the Reverend Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*, to be their Prolocutor; and on the 26th of *February*, the Reverend Dr. *Smallridge* was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*.

On the 3d of *March*, the Lords attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Thanks for her Speech from the Throne; wherein they congratulate her Recovery from her late Indiſpoſition.

And they aſſure her, that it was with the greateſt Pleaſure, and the utmoſt Gratitude, they received the Intimation that her Majeſty was pleaſed to give them, that the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *Spain* were exchanged; and that they were, by her Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Goodneſs at laſt delivered from that *conſuming Land War*; the Burdens and ill Conſequences whereof they were ſenſible nothing could remove or prevent, but a right Improvement of the preſent Opportunity, and that they would uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to diſcountenance all Attempts to weaken her Majeſty's Authority, or to render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to her.

On the 5th of *March*, the Commons alſo attended her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks for her Speech from the Throne, and aſſured her Majeſty, that as nothing could be more afflicting to her People than the Indiſpoſition of the beſt of Sovereigns; ſo nothing had ever been an Occaſion of greater Joy and Satisfaction to them, than her Majeſty's late happy Recovery; they congratulated her alſo on the Concluſion of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*; and they ſaid they could never ſufficiently expreſs the Senſe they had of their Happineſs, in being delivered from the Calamities of a *conſuming Land War*.

That her Majeſty may depend upon it, her loyal Commons would never be prevailed upon, by any Pretences whatſoever, to countenance Attempts that may tend to weaken her Authority, and to render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to her, which could only

proceed from the Rage of a diſappointed Faction.

On the 6th of *March*, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops and Clergy, of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation aſſembled, preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty, congratulating her Recovery; and prayed, that the Divine Goodneſs might continue to ſupport and preſerve her ſacred Majeſty in Health and Proſperity; and that after a long and happy Reign, ſhe might be able to tranſmit it to the Proteſtant Succeſſor, in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.

About this Time, a Pamphlet was cenſured by the Houſe of Lords, entituled, *The Publick Spirit of the Whigs; ſet forth in their generous Encouragement of the Author of the* Criſis; *with ſome Obſervations on the Seaſonableneſs, Candor, Erudition, and Stile of that Treatiſe.*

In this Pamphlet were ſome ſmart Reflections on the Author of the *Criſis*, and on the Projectors of the Union; but what principally occaſioned this Animadverſion, was ſome Reflections on the Earl of *Nottingham*, and ſome other Peers, who had ſubſcribed to the Author of that doughty Performance. *Barber*, the Printer, and *Morphew*, the Publiſher, were both taken into Cuſtody of the Black Rod: And the Lords addreſs'd her Majeſty, to iſſue a Proclamation for apprehending the Author: Whereupon a Proclamation came out, offering a Reward of 300 *l.* to any one that could diſcover the Author.

On the other hand, a Complaint was made in the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Auditor *Foley*, againſt the Author of the *Engliſhman*; and the abovemention'd Pamphlet called the *Criſis*, as containing ſeveral Paragraphs tending to Sedition, highly reflecting upon her Majeſty, and arraigning her Adminiſtration and Government. Mr. *Steele* acknowledging himſelf the Author of thoſe Pieces, and deſiring to be heard in his Defence, a Day was appointed for the hearing of that Matter.

The 13th of *March*, Mr. *Steele* and his Friends made a very long Defence; after which, it was put to the Vote, and carry'd by 245 againſt 152, that the printed Pamphlet, entituled, *The Engliſhman*; being the Cloſe of the Paper ſo called; and one other Pamphlet, entituled, *The Criſis*, and written by *Richard Steele*, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, are ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, containing many Expreſſions highly reflecting upon her Majeſty, and upon the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry and Univerſity of this Kingdom; maliciouſly inſinuating, that the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover* is in Danger under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, and tending to alienate the Affections of her Majeſty's good Subjects, and to create Jealouſies and Diviſions among them. Secondly, That *Richard Steele*, Eſq; for his Offence in writing and publiſhing the ſaid ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, be expelled this Houſe.

In the beginning of this Month, Sir *William Dawes* having been tranſlated to the See of *York*, upon the Death of Dr. *John Sharpe*, was confirmed Archbiſhop of that See; and Dr. *Gaſtrel*, Preacher of *Lincoln*'s *Inn*, was made Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

The Duke of *Argyle*, in the beginning of *April*, was removed from his Places; and the Earl of *Stairs* was ordered to ſell his Regiment; as was Major-General *Davenport*, his Poſt of Lieutenant of the firſt Troop of her Majeſty's Life-Guards; the Biſhop of *Briſtol* was declared Lord Almoner, in

the room of the late Archbiſhop of *York*; and the Biſhop of *London* was declared Dean of her Majeſty's Chapel.

In the Beginning of *April*, a Commiſſion paſſed, conſtituting the following Gentlemen Lords of the Admiralty, *viz.* Earl of *Strafford*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Clark*, and Sir *George Beaumont*.

Before the End of this Month, we received Advice that the Harbour, Town and Citadel of *Dunkirk*, were entirely demoliſhed, upon which all the Clamours on that Head ceaſed; but the *French* being buſy in making a Canal, to convey thoſe Waters to the Sea, which uſed to be diſcharged by the Sluices at *Dunkirk*, it was not long before this was made another Pretence of Fears and Jealouſies.

The Earl of *Peterborough* was about this Time made Governor of the Iſland of *Minorca*, in the room of the Duke of *Argyle* who had been diſplaced.

On the 4th of *May*, the Rev. Mr. *Bedford*, who had been convicted of publiſhing a Book, ſhewing the Monarchy of *England* to be Hereditary, was ſentenced in the Court of King's Bench, to pay a Fine of 1000 Marks, and to remain in Priſon for three Years; and afterwards to be bound in a Recognizance, with four ſufficient Sureties, in the Sum of 5000 *l.* for his good Behaviour during Life; and he was order'd to be brought to all the Courts in *Weſtminſter*, with a Paper on his Head ſignifying his Offence; but the laſt Part of the Sentence her Majeſty remitted.

The Parliament having finiſh'd the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty, on the 9th of *July*, gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts; after which ſhe made a Speech to both Houſes, which was the laſt ſhe ever made in Parliament, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Progreſs which has been made in publick Buſineſs, and the Seaſon of the Year, render it both convenient and neceſſary, that I ſhould put an End to this Seſſion.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my hearty Thanks for all your good Services to me, and your Country; and particularly for the Supplies you have given me, as well to defray the Expences of the current Year, as towards the Diſcharge of the National Debts.

In our preſent Circumſtances, it could not be expected that a full Proviſion ſhould be made on both theſe Heads.

What you have granted ſhall be laid out with the beſt Huſbandry, and to the greateſt Advantage.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope early in the Winter to meet you again, and to find you in ſuch a Temper, as is neceſſary for the real Improvement of our Commerce, and of all the other Advantages of Peace.

My chief Concern is, to preſerve to you and your Poſterity, our Holy Religion, and the Liberty of my Subjects, and to ſecure the preſent and future Tranquillity of my Kingdoms: But I muſt tell you plainly, that theſe deſirable Ends can never be attain'd, unleſs you bring the ſame Diſpoſitions on your Parts; unleſs all groundleſs Jealouſies, which create and foment Diviſions amongſt you, be laid aſide; and unleſs you ſhew the ſame Regard for my juſt Prerogative, and for the Honour of my Government, as I have always expreſs'd for the Rights of my People.

Then

Then the Parliament was prorogued to *Tueſday*, the 10th of *Auguſt*.

Acts paſſed in the ſecond Seſſion of the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

AN Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land Tax in Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1714.

By this Act, Two Shillings in the Pound only was raiſed, as had been done the Year before.

An Act for allowing a Drawback upon the Exportation of Salt, to be made uſe of for the curing of Fiſh taken in the North Seas, *or at* Iceland.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1714; *and for the Encouragement of the Diſtilling Brandy from malted Corn, and Cyder; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, and Lottery Tickets loſt, burnt, or deſtroy'd; and to enable the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *and others to lend Money upon* South Sea *Stock.*

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces, and of their Quarters.

An Act for taking away the new additional Duty of thirty Pounds per Cent. ad valorem, *impoſed upon all Books and Prints imported into* Great Britain, *by an Act made in the tenth Year of the Reign of her preſent Majeſty Queen* Anne.

An Act for taking away Mortuaries within the Dioceſes of Bangor, Landaff, St. David's *and* St. Aſaph, *and giving a Recompence thereof, to the Biſhops of the ſaid reſpective Dioceſes; and for confirming ſeveral Letters Patent granted by her Majeſty, for perpetually annexing a Prebend of* Glouceſter *to the Maſterſhip of* Pembroke College *in* Oxford; *a Prebend of* Rocheſter *to the Provoſtſhip of* Oriel College *in* Oxford; *and a Prebend of* Norwich, *to the Maſterſhip of* Catherine Hall *in* Cambridge.

An Act to prevent the Growth of Schiſm, and for the further Security of the Churches of England *and* Ireland, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd.*

By this Statute it is enacted, that whoſoever, after the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1714, ſhall keep any publick, or private School, or inſtruct or teach Youth in any Houſe or private Family in *England*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, before ſuch Perſon ſhall have ſubſcribed the following Declaration, enjoyned by an Act of 13 *Car.* II. *viz.*

I A. B. *do declare, that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of* England, *as it is now by Law eſtabliſhed.*

And ſhall have obtain'd a Licence from the Ordinary of the Place, under the Seal of his Office, and ſhall be thereof convicted upon an Information, Preſentment or Indictment, in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Aſſizes, or before Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, ſuch Perſon ſhall be committed to the Common Goal for three Months, to commence from the Time of their Impriſonment, without Bail or Mainpriſe.

Provided, That no Licence ſhall be granted to any Perſon, until he produce a Certificate of his having received the Sacrament, according to the Uſage of the Church of *England*, in ſome Pariſh Church, within the Space of a Year before, under the Hand of the Miniſter and one of the Church-Wardens; nor until ſuch Perſon ſhall have taken and ſubſcribed the Oaths of

Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; and made and ſubſcribed the Declaration againſt Tranſubſtantiation before the Ordinary.

And every Perſon having obtained ſuch Licence, and qualified himſelf as aforeſaid, who ſhall, during the time of his keeping School, or inſtructing Youth as aforeſaid, willingly reſort to, or be preſent at a Conventicle, or in any other Aſſembly for the Exerciſe of Religion, altho' the Liturgy of the Church of *England* be uſed, if her Majeſty, and thoſe required by the Liturgy to be pray'd for, ſhall not there be pray'd for in expreſs Words, ſuch Perſon ſhall be liable to the Pains in this Act, and be incapable of keeping any School, *&c.*

And if any Perſon licens'd ſhall teach any other than the Church Catechiſm, the Licence ſhall be void, and ſuch Perſon ſhall be liable to the Penalties of this Act, and ſuch Offenders may be puniſhed, as formerly, by the Ordinary. *Provided*, no Perſon be puniſh'd twice for the ſame Offence.

Provided, This Act do not extend to any Tutor in the Univerſities, or in Noblemens Houſes; provided he qualify himſelf in every Reſpect according to this Act, except only in that of taking a Licence from the Biſhop.

Provided, This Act do not extend to any Member of the Foreign Churches, allowed by her Majeſty.

Provided, That if any Perſon, who ſhall have been convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall afterwards conform for the Space of a Year, without having been preſent at a Conventicle, and ſhall receive the Sacrament according to the Uſage of the Church of *England* three Times in that Year, ſuch Perſon ſhall be again capable of having a Licence.

Provided, This Act ſhall not extend to any Perſon, who ſhall inſtruct Youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, or any part of Mathematical Learning only.

And it is enacted, that the Proviſions and Clauſes in this Act, ſhall extend to *Ireland*.

An Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade.

An Act for laying additional Duties on Soap and Paper, and upon certain Linnens, Silks, Callicoes and Stuffs, and Starch, and exported Coals, and upon Stampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper, for raiſing 1,400,000 *l. by Way of Lottery, for her Majeſty's Supply, and for Allowances on exporting made Wares of Leather, Sheep-ſkins, and Lamb-ſkins; for Diſtribution of four thouſand Pounds, due to the Officers and Seamen for Gun Money; and to adjuſt the Property of Tickets in former Lotteries; and touching certain Shares of Stock in the Capital of the* South Sea *Company; and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majeſty.*

An Act for raiſing the Militia, for the Year one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and fourteen, altho' the Month's Payment formerly advanced be not repaid; and for rectifying a Miſtake in an Act paſſed this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, An Act for regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majeſty's Service, and for Payment of the ſaid Forces and their Quarters.

An Act to prevent the Liſting her Majeſty's Subjects to ſerve as Soldiers, without her Majeſty's Licence.

An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of England, *and for preventing any Eccleſiaſtical Perſon from Buying the next Avoidance of any Church Preferment.*

An Act to diſcharge and acquit the Commiſſioners of the Equivalent, for the Sum of three Hundred eighty

one Thouſand, ſeven Hundred and nine Pounds, fifteen Shillings and ten Pence Half-penny, by them duly iſſued out of the Sum of three Hundred ninety eight Thouſand, eighty five Pounds ten Shillings, which they received.

An Act for rendring more effectual, an Act made in the third Year of the Reign of King James *the Firſt, entitled,* An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers, which may grow by Popiſh Recuſants; *and alſo one other Act made in the firſt Year of their late Majeſties King* William *and Queen* Mary, *entituled,* An Act to veſt in the two Univerſities, the Preſentations of Benefices belonging to Papiſts; and for veſting in the Lords Juſticiary, Power to inflict the ſame Puniſhments againſt Jeſuits, Prieſts, and other trafficking Papiſts, which the Privy Council of *Scotland* was impowered to do by an Act paſſed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, entituled, An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery.

An Act for providing a publick Reward for ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall diſcover the Longitude at Sea.

An Act to reduce the Rate of Intereſt without any Prejudice to parliamentary Securities.

An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual preſerving the Navigation of the River of Thames, *by ſtopping the Breach in the Levels of* Havering *and* Dagenham, *in the County of* Eſſex; *and for aſcertaining the Coal Meaſure.*

An Act for preſerving all ſuch Ships, and Goods thereof, which ſhall happen to be forced on ſhore, or ſtranded upon the Coaſts of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majeſty's Dominions.

An Act to explain a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament of the tenth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for laying ſeveral Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in Great Britain, *or imported into the ſame; and upon chequered and ſtriped Linnens imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linnens and Stuffs, printed, painted or ſtain'd, and upon ſeveral Kinds of ſtampt Vellum, Parchments, and Paper; and upon certain printed Pamphlets and Advertiſements, for raiſing the Sum of* 1,800,000 *l. by Way of a Lottery, and for other Purpoſes in the ſaid Act mentioned, ſo far as the ſaid Act relates to Lawns, Canvas, Buckrums, Barras, and* Sileſia *Neckcloths.*

An Act to explain and make more effectual an Act paſſed in the Tenth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, for preventing Abuſes in making Linnen Cloth, and regulating the Lengths and Breadths, and equal ſorting of Yarn in each Piece made in Scotland, *and for Whitening the ſame.*

An Act to explain Part of an Act made in the ſeventh Year of her Majeſty's Reign, (for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, *and for raiſing a further Supply to her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year* 1709; *ſo far as the ſame relates to unwrought Incle imported into this Kingdom.*

An Act to continue an Act of the ſixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, entituled, An Act to enable her Majeſty to make Leaſes, and Copies of Offices, Lands, and Hereditaments, Parcel of her Dutchy of *Cornwall*, or annexed to the ſame.

An Act for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, into one Act of Parliament, and for the more effectual puniſhing ſuch Rogues, Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars and Vagrants, and ſending them whither they ought to be ſent.

We may now look back, and obſerve what a Figure the *Germans* made,

made, when they pretended ſingly to oppoſe the whole Power of *France*, and we ſhall find it anſwerable to our Expectations: They were ſoon obliged to retire into their fortify'd Towns, and behind their Lines, while Marſhal *Villars* reduced one Place after another, and made them begin to think of Peace in earneſt.

He inveſted *Landau* the Beginning of *June*, in the Night, between the 24th and 25th of the ſame Month the Trenches were opened: Prince *Eugene* in the mean time remained quiet in his Camp, which was extended along the *Rhine*, from *Philipsburgh* to *Mentz*, without being able to give the *French* any Diſturbance: And though the Garriſon made a noble Defence, yet having no expectations of Relief, on the 20th of *Auguſt*, they were compelled to ſurrender Priſoners of War.

The latter End of *September*, Marſhal *Villars* cauſed *Friburgh* to be inveſted, and on the laſt of that Month the Trenches were opened: This Town alſo made a very good Defence; and the Governor having defended it as long as it was tenable, on the 31ſt of *October* retired into the Caſtle; and being deſirous to ſave his Garriſon, obtained Leave to ſend an Officer to Prince *Eugene* for Inſtructions: Whereupon a Suſpenſion of Arms was agreed on, which ended in a Capitulation, that was ſigned the 16th of *November*; by which the Garriſon were permitted to march out with Bag and Baggage, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, and all other Marks of Honour, and were conducted to the Imperial Camp at *Rotweil*.

The Empire finding themſelves unable to reſiſt the Progreſs of the *French* Arms, a Treaty of Peace was again ſet on Foot this Winter, which was managed ſolely by the two Generals, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Marſhal *Villars*, at the Caſtle of *Alt Raſtadt*, and was brought to a Concluſion, and ſigned the 6th of *March*.

By this Treaty the Emperor was obliged to quit his Pretenſions to *Landau*, which he might have retained, if he had thought fit to have ſigned the Peace with his Allies; and as for the reſt, the *Rhine* was agreed to be the Barrier between the Empire and *France*, and the other Articles were conformable to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

It will be neceſſary now to take a View of the Behaviour of the *Catalans*, on the Emperor's evacuating that Country.

Count *Starembergh* having received the laſt Orders of the Emperor, to embark for *Italy* with the Forces under his Command, acquainted the *Catalans* with it; and appointed Count *Koninſeck* to regulate the Evacuation of that Principality with the *Britiſh* and *Spaniſh* Commiſſaries. On the 22d of *June* every Thing was adjuſted; and it was provided, that all Perſons who deſired to retire into *Italy*, ſhould be tranſported thither.

The States of *Catalonia* having been ſummoned to meet on this Occaſion, the Cardinal *de Sala*, Biſhop of *Barcelona*, made a Speech to them, exhorting them to ſubmit to King *Philip*; and aſſured them, that the Queen of *Great Britain* had obtained a general Pardon for them, and that they ſhould enjoy equal Privileges with the reſt of the Subjects of *Spain*. Several other Members of that Aſſembly ſpoke to the ſame Effect; but the Majority were of another Mind, and choſe to hazard every Thing, rather than to

ſubmit to King *Philip*'s Government. Accordingly, they took a Reſolution to form an Army out of the Inhabitants of that Principality, and named their Generals, *viz.* General *Villareall*, Count *Puebla*, and General *Nebot*. The Inhabitants of *Barcelona* were immediately commanded to Arms, and the Miquelets were ordered to draw near to that City. The States of *Catalonia* afterwards ſent a Deputation to Count *Starembergh* to acquaint him, that they ſhould ſtill preſerve the ſame Zeal and Affection for the Emperor, their lawful Sovereign, as they had always expreſs'd, and hoped he had not conſented to deliver up *Barcelona* to their Enemies; and that he would evacuate that City, and the Caſtle of *Montjouy*, and leave it to the Inhabitants, and the States of *Catalonia*, to make the beſt Terms they could.

That General did not think fit publickly to approve their Deſign, but ſo far connived at it, as to ſuffer them to ſeize the principal Poſts about *Barcelona*, and to garriſon Fort *Montjouy*. Count *Starembergh* and the Imperial Troops ſoon after embarked, and were convoyed by the *Britiſh* Admiral, Sir *John Jennings*, to *Genoa*, where they arrived about the Middle of *July*.

Upon the Departure of the *Germans*, the *Catalans* proclaimed War, by beat of Drum, and ſound of Trumpet, againſt *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, to whom they pretended they could not ſubmit, he having betrayed the Intereſt of the Chriſtian Religion, by yielding *Minorca* and *Gibraltar* to *Engliſh Hereticks*.

The 29th of *July*, the Duke of *Popoli* being arrived before *Barcelona*, with an Army of twenty ſix Thouſand Men, ſent a Letter into the City, ſignifying, that if they did not open their Gates that very Day to the Troops of the King, their Sovereign, the Pardon his Majeſty had granted them, would be of no Force, but they would be uſed as obſtinate Rebels: And whereas the Army of his Majeſty had inveſted that City, he warned them, out of a Motive of Compaſſion, before the Operations to chaſtiſe them had begun, to prevent their total Ruin, by accepting the Amneſty his Majeſty had granted them.

The City ſent him an Anſwer by the ſame Trumpeter, that they perſiſted in their Reſolution to continue the War, and that his Menaces did not diſcourage them; he might take what Reſolution he pleaſed; that City was reſolved vigorouſly to oppoſe all the Enterprizes of the Enemy, as they had done in Time paſt.

The *Spaniards* not expecting to find the *Catalans* ſo obſtinate, had not made Preparations to undertake ſuch a Siege; and therefore the Duke of *Popoli* was forced to content himſelf with blocking up the Place for ſeveral Months, till he could receive Artillery, and other Neceſſaries to form the Siege; in the mean Time, he ſent them another Summons to ſurrender, declaring, that it would be too late to offer their Submiſſion after the Batteries were raiſed; that no Quarter would be given them; and that their very Houſes and Walls would be laid even with the Ground.

The City ſent him Word, they ſaw no Reaſon to alter their former Reſolution, and that he would never have the Satisfaction to ſee any of them imploring his Clemency, ſince they were reſolved to defend themſelves to the laſt Man, they would rather die Free, than live Slaves to his Maſter.

The *Catalans* afterwards threw off

off their Allegiance to the Emperor, as well as to King *Philip*, and ſet up for a Commonwealth independent of both; they gave out Commiſſions in their own Names, and coined Money with their own Arms; and having received a conſiderable Convoy from *Majorca*, thought themſelves in a Condition to bid Defiance to the united Powers of *France* and *Spain*. In the mean time the whole Principality of *Catalonia* was laid waſte, all the Houſes and Buildings were burnt down to the Ground, hardly any thing but Trees, and ſome few Vineyards, were left ſtanding.

Barcelona being block'd up all the Winter, in the Spring they received Letters from his Imperial Majeſty, importing that he had been obliged to conclude a Peace with the *French* King, which was ſign'd at *Raſtadt* the 6th of *March*, 1713. but that he had preſerved by that Treaty, his Rights, Titles, and Pretenſions to the Crown of *Spain*; and aſſured them that he would aſſiſt them with all his Might, in order to procure them the Advantages they deſerved for their Fidelity, their Firmneſs, and glorious Actions. They received alſo Letters from the Empreſs to the ſame Effect, dated as the other was from *Vienna*, the 28th of *March*, 1713. Upon the Receipt of theſe Letters, the City expreſs'd an extraordinary Joy, and after a ſolemn Proceſſion, *Te Deum* was ſung with great Solemnity.

Soon after King *Philip* diſpatch'd Monſieur *Orry* to that City, offering them the Confirmation of their antient Privileges; but they were ſo illated with the Emperor's Promiſes, that they declared they would not treat with him: Whereupon the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for bombarding the City. The *French* King ordered a great Body of his Troops to join the *Spaniſh* Army before *Barcelona*, and the Duke of *Berwick* ſet out the 23d of *June*, in order to command that Siege.

The *Spaniards* having thrown above eleven thouſand Bombs into the Place, and deſtroy'd ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and above five thouſand Houſes, and the Duke of *Berwick* being arrived in the Camp, on the Night between the 12th and 13th of *July*, the Trenches were opened, and on the 26th, the Town was battered with above eighty Pieces of Cannon and twenty four Mortars. They held out till the 11th of *September*, when there was a general Storm; and the City having defended themſelves very obſtinately till four the next Morning, were at length compelled to retire into the new City, and beat the Chamade; they hung out at the ſame Time ſeveral white Flags; and the Duke of *Berwick* having conſented to treat with them, it was agreed, that they ſhould be aſſured of their Lives, and the City ſhould not be plundered; that all thoſe who had ſerved in the regular Troops, and would not enter into the Service of *France* or *Spain*, ſhould have Liberty to go where they pleaſed: Whereupon the Town and Caſtle were delivered up to the Duke of *Berwick*, and the *Miquelets* and Voluntiers were ſent to their Habitations.

I have continued the Relation of this Siege, though the Town was not ſurrendered till after the Queen's Death, believing the Reader would be inquiſitive to know what became of this People at laſt.

To return to *England*: Several Attempts having been made to

bring over the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, without, and even against the Queen's Conſent, her Majeſty thought fit to explain herſelf on that Head in the following Letters to that illuſtrious Family.

Madam, Siſter, Aunt,

SInce the Right of Succeſſion to my Kingdoms has been declared to belong to you and your Family, there have always been diſaffected Perſons, who, by particular Views of their own Intereſt, have entered into Meaſures to fix a Prince of your Blood in my Dominions, even whilſt I am yet living: I never thought, till now, that this Project would have gone ſo far, as to have made the leaſt Impreſſion on your Mind: But as I have lately perceived, by publick Rumours, which are induſtriouſly ſpread, that your Electoral Highneſs is come into the Sentiment, it is of Importance, with Reſpect to the Succeſſion of your Family, that I ſhould tell you, ſuch a Proceeding will infallibly draw along with it ſome Conſequences that will be dangerous to that Succeſſion itſelf, which is not ſecure any other Way, than as the Princeſs, who actually wears the Crown, maintains her Authority and Prerogative. There are here (ſuch is our Misfortunes) a great many People that are ſeditiouſly diſpoſed; ſo I leave you to judge what Tumults they may be able to raiſe, if they ſhould have a Pretext to begin a Commotion: I perſuade myſelf therefore you will never conſent that the leaſt thing ſhould be done, that may diſturb the Repoſe of me or my Subjects.

Open yourſelf to me with the ſame Freedom I do to you, and propoſe whatever you think may contribute to the Security of the Succeſſion, I will come into it with Zeal, provided that it do not derogate from my Dignity, which I am reſolved to maintain. I am with a great deal of Affection, &c.

St. James's, May 19, 1714.

Superſcribed,

To my Siſter and Aunt the Electreſs Dowager of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*.

Couſin,

AN Accident which has happened in my Lord Paget's *Family, having hindred him from ſetting forward ſo ſoon as he thought to have done; I cannot defer any longer letting you know my Thoughts, with reſpect to the Deſign you have of coming into my Kingdoms. As the Opening of this Matter ought to have been firſt to Me, ſo I expected you would not have given Ear to it, without knowing my Thoughts about it: However, this is what I owe to my Dignity, the Friendſhip I have for you, and the Electoral Houſe to which you belong, and the true Deſire I have that it may ſucceed to my Kingdom: And this requires of Me, that I ſhould tell you, that nothing can be more dangerous to the Tranquility of my Dominions, and the Right of Succeſſion in your Line, and conſequently more diſagreeable to Me, than ſuch a Proceeeding at this Juncture. I am, with a great deal of Friendſhip,*

Your very affectionate Couſin,

ANNE R.

St. James's, *May* 19, 1714.

Superſcribed,

To the Duke of Cambridge.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

THOUGH I expect Mr. Harley *every Moment in Return from your Court, and thereby ſhall have*

have another Opportunity of doing myſelf the Honour to preſent your Royal Highneſs with my moſt humble Duty, and the Aſſurance of my utmoſt Service: Yet I cannot ſlip this Occaſion of the Queen's Meſſenger attending your Royal Highneſs with her Majeſty's Letter, to lay myſelf at your Feet. I have no Enemy that knows me, who is not juſt enough to allow me to be inviolably devoted to your Succeſſion, nothing coming into Competition with that; becauſe I know I pleaſe the Queen, when I am zealous for the Service of your ſerene Houſe. I hope, therefore, I ſhall find Credit with your Royal Highneſs, when I humbly lay my ſincere Opinion before you. The Queen is moſt heartily for your Succeſſion: If there be any Thing which may render it more ſecure, which is conſiſtent with her Majeſty's Safety, it will be accompliſhed. It is not the eager Deſires of ſome, nor what flows from the Advice of others, whoſe Diſcontents perhaps animate their Zeal, can balance the Security you have in the Queen's Friendſhip, and the dutiful Affection of all her faithful Subjects; for as I am ſure, your Royal Highneſs's great Wiſdom would not chuſe to rule by a Party, ſo you will not let their narrow Meaſures be the Standard of your Government. I doubt not, but the Accident that happened about the Writ, may be improved to increaſe the moſt perfect Friendſhip between the Queen and your moſt ſerene Family. I will ſtudy to do every Thing to demonſtrate the profound Veneration and Reſpect wherewith I am,

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

Your Royal Highneſs's

Moſt dutiful, moſt humble,

And moſt obedient Servant,

OXFORD.

On the 29th of *June*, Baron *Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, arrived in *London*; and having had a private Audience of her Majeſty, he notified the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*. This Princeſs being walking in the Gardens of *Heren Hauſen*, the 8th of *June* in the Evening, was taken with an Apoplectick Fit, and dy'd in the Arms of the Electoral Princeſs, before any one could come to her Aſſiſtance. She was the fourth and youngeſt Daughter of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter of King *James* the Firſt; and was born at the *Hague*, the 3d of *October*, 1630.

Upon the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*, an Order of Council was publiſhed for praying for the Elector of *Brunſwick*; but it was made great Matter of Complaint by ſome, that he was not ſtiled in the Prayers, *His moſt Serene Highneſs* George, *Elector of* Brunſwick, but barely *Elector of* Brunſwick.

And now we are come to that moſt unpleaſant Scene, her Majeſty's laſt Illneſs, when, if at any time, her Servants ought to have conſulted her Repoſe: But the Lord Treaſurer, like a true Courtier, caſting about how to ſecure himſelf in all Events, when he found his Royal Miſtreſs in a declining State of Health, thought it time to make his Court to the Riſing Sun: And after the Example of ſome Prime Miniſters, his Predeceſſors, the better to ingratiate himſelf with the Succeſſor, endeavoured a Reconciliation with his once mortal Enemies the Whigs. Whether he took thoſe Methods he's charged with, to accompliſh his Ends, I ſhan't affirm; but his entring into Meaſures oppoſite to the Queen's, and even to thoſe himſelf

himſelf had engaged in, threw the Court at that Time into ſome Confuſion: However, the ſubtle Deſigns of this Stateſman were diſcovered, and the Queen lived long enough to make him ſenſible of her Reſentment; for on the 27th of *July*, his Staff was taken from him, and two Days after given to the Duke of *Shrewſbury*. Nor was he able by all his artful Inſinuations, to gain the leaſt Share of Confidence in the Family he courted; but, as it generally happens when ſuch Practices are laid open, he was deteſted by one Side, and avoided by the other.

On the 29th of *July*, her Majeſty finding herſelf very much indiſpoſed with a Drowſineſs, and acute Pains in her Head, her Phyſicians thought fit to take ſome Blood from her: Whereupon her Majeſty found herſelf ſomething better, and went to Bed at her uſual Hour, and reſted pretty well till Three the next Morning, when ſhe was taken with a Vomiting, after which, ſhe compoſed her ſelf to Reſt again; about Seven her Majeſty aroſe, but ſhe had not been up long, before ſhe was ſeized with a Sort of an Apoplectick Fit: Whereupon ſhe was let Blood a ſecond time, which relieved her for the preſent, but relapſing again, ſhe lay doſing, and inſenſible till *Saturday*, when the Phyſicians declared there was no hopes of her Majeſty's Life; and about Seven the next Morning, being *Sunday* the Firſt of *Auguſt*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and fourteen, this great Princeſs expired in the fiftieth Year of her Age, and the thirteenth of her Reign.

Various Reports have been ſpread concerning her Majeſty's Death; but whatever might be the immediate Occaſion of it, nothing is more evident, than that her Conſtitution was very much impaired by many ſevere Strokes of Fortune, from which her high Station was ſo far from exempting her, that ſome of them are found to be almoſt the inſeparable Attendants of crowned Heads.

It cannot be ſuppoſed, that ſhe, who had ever expreſſed the greateſt Affection and filial Duty to her Royal Father, could unconcernedly ſee him driven from his Throne, and forced to ſeek his Bread in foreign Regions.

Or that, when ſhe was afterwards herſelf baniſh'd her Brother's Court, and forced to depend on him for her daily Subſiſtence, that ſuch Circumſtances made no Impreſſion on her.

Nor can it be imagined but that when ſhe loſt her only Son, the Duke of *Glouceſter*, who was become, not only her's, but the Hopes and Deſire of three Kingdoms, ſhe was overwhelm'd with Grief: And when the Prince his Father, the dear Partner of all her Joys and Sorrows, was torn from her by the Hand of Fate; what exceſſive Grief, what Trouble and Diſtreſs muſt ſeize her Royal Breaſt?

Laſtly, when ſhe beheld her own Creatures, whom ſhe had raiſed from nothing, together with ungrateful States and Nations, reſcued from Deſtruction by her glorious Arms, flying in her Face, and treating her with the utmoſt Contempt; muſt not their perverſe Behaviour enter into her very Soul?

The Hopes of rendering her own Kingdoms, and the reſt of *Europe* happy, had long enabled her to ſuſtain theſe Shocks; but as ſhe muſt have been more than humane, not to have been ſenſibly

affected by ſuch repeated Inſtances of Ingratitude in thoſe, from whom, of all Men, ſhe might have expected better Treatment; Nature was at length overpowered, and ſhe was obliged to ſubmit to the common Lot of Mortals. Happy for her, that ſhe has exchanged an earthly Crown of endleſs Troubles and Diſquietudes, for a heavenly Diadem; where ſhe ſhall reap Joys unmixt and uninterrupted Reſt, the due Reward of her paſt Labours.

But Oh! Dire Events to theſe unhappy Kingdoms, what a Train of Evils have ſucceeded, from which the Wiſeſt can diſcern no Proſpect of our being relieved.

That little ſelfiſh Spirit which diſcovered itſelf ſoon after the Revolution is again revived, and has overſpread the Face of the whole Nation.

The making of private Families on the Ruins of the Publick, is openly and univerſally avowed, and all publick Spirit loſt amongſt us.

To give a juſt Character of this Princeſs, it would be neceſſary to review her whole Life: The common Method indeed of working up a Character, is to form an Idea of ſomething very deſirable, and endowed with all manner of Perfections; and then apply it to the favourite Object, no matter how wide the Reſemblance is between them.

But from the Actions, and the Conduct of this Princeſs, (conſpicuous to the whole World) may a Character be drawn, little inferiour to any that the moſt ſkilful Hand has ever feign'd: She was bred in a Court too much abounding in Luxury and Libertiniſm, and yet never had the leaſt Imputation on her Virtue; and though in her Father's Palace, ſhe was converſant with thoſe of another Communion; and their Prieſts could not want frequent Opportunities of recommending their Religion to her: Yet we find ſhe adhered ſteadily to the Church of *England*, in which ſhe had been educated.

When a reſtleſs Faction had driven her Father into *Flanders*, thither we find her Piety prompted her to follow him; and even there, where the *Romiſh* Religion was eſtabliſhed, ſhe remained firm to her Principles, and had the Service of the Church of *England* performed by her own Chaplains, while her Father, and the reſt of the Family went conſtantly to Maſs.

When ſhe came to the Crown, ſhe evidently made the Happineſs of her People her only Aim: We find not one Inſtance, wherein ſhe endeavoured to exert her Prerogative to the Prejudice of her Subjects; ſhe ſpilled no noble, or even common Blood, for any Offences committed againſt her; nor did ſhe ſeize any Man's Eſtate to gratify her Creatures with; no Subject ever wore a mourning Gown through her Means.

And as ſhe knew herſelf entirely poſſeſſed of the Affections of her People, ſhe would often glad them with her Royal Preſence; and whatever Part of her Dominions ſhe was pleaſed to viſit, ſhe never failed to meet the loud Acclamations, and hearty Congratulations of her Subjects.

She was unacquainted with thoſe *Turkiſh* Maxims of appearing but ſeldom, in order to gain the greater Reverence; or of immuring herſelf, the better to ſecure her Perſon: And as ſhe was conſcious, ſhe always made the People's Intereſt her own; ſo ſhe looked upon their Affections as her ſtrongeſt Guard.

She heroically maintained the War, while her own, and the reſt of the Kingdoms of *Europe* were ſecured; and then ſhe as paſſionately labour'd to obtain a general Peace: Though in this bleſſed Work ſhe met with ſuch Oppoſition, ſuch barbarous and ungrateful Uſage, that nothing but her ſteady Virtue could have overcome.

Sometimes it was urged againſt a Peace, that *France* was not yet reduced low enough; at other times, ſhe was brought ſo low, they ſaid ſhe could not ſubſiſt another Year. When the Truth was, *France* was not yet ſo low as to be ſwallowed up in one Campaign, though ſhe was too much reduced to give her Neighbours any Apprehenſions; and when this was made ſo evident, that the Enemies of Peace were aſhamed any longer to inſiſt upon this Topick, the next Thing they urged againſt it, was the Diſhonour of treating againſt the Conſent of our Allies; but as to the Point of Honour, I believe it will be found, *Britain* has very little to anſwer for. Was not the Empire reſcued from Deſtruction by her Majeſty's Arms? Did not her Forces and her Treaſure contribute very much to the Conqueſt of *Milan*, *Naples*, and the *Low Countries*? Was not *Britain* for many Years at a vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſure, to advance King *Charles* to the Throne of *Spain*, which he loſt only by his own Supineneſs? Nay, had not *Britain* a conſiderable Share in advancing that Prince to the Empire itſelf, for all which Services, what Return has he ever made? And by what Rules of Honour were we obliged to continue the War, and make new Conqueſts for him, till he ſhould ſay he had enough? Our Buſineſs was to hold the Ballance equal, and not too much to depreſs one Side, or exalt the other.

And in Reſpect of the *Dutch*, What had we to anſwer in Point of Honour? Had they not gain'd an Extent of Dominions by the *Britiſh* Arms, little inferior to that they enjoyed before the War, and this without demanding of them one cautionary Town, or Satisfaction for all our Expences? Whereas, when they were pleaſed to bring us over a King, to protect us againſt Popery, it was thought highly reaſonable we ſhould pay the whole Charges of the Expedition.

The next heavy Complaint is, That the *Catalans* were not taken care of.

I may demand in the firſt Place, how it comes to paſs, that the whole Care of the *Catalans* is thrown upon the *Engliſh*, who were but Auxilliaries in the *Spaniſh* War, as the *Dutch* were too? Did it not much more become the Emperor, as Principal, and the *Dutch* equally with us, to have taken care of the Intereſt of that People? Is not there a much greater Ground for Clamour againſt the Emperor, who deſerted them, and the reſt of *Spain* ſo many Years together, not having any Troops there till the laſt Year of the War, and then but one ſingle Regiment.

Why do they not complain of the *Dutch*, who every Year leſſened their Troops in *Spain*, and left almoſt the whole Burden of that War upon the *Engliſh*? Shall the Queen, who ſupported their Pretenſions with ſuch Zeal ſo many Years ſuffer in her Fame, when thoſe who were at leaſt as nearly concern'd,

concern'd, ſat ſtill, and contributed nothing to their Defence.

And after all, the *Catalans* were not drawn into this War by the *Engliſh*, as has often been maliciouſly inſinuated; but on the contrary offered their Service to King *Charles*, and invited the Confederates to make a Deſcent upon their Coaſt, notwithſtanding they had but a little before had their Privileges confirmed to them, and renewed their Oaths of Allegiance to King *Philip*. I believe it has been a Practice of moſt Nations to foment and cheriſh a Rebellion in an Enemy's Country; but it does not follow, they are bound in Honour, or Conſcience, to ſupport them till they have dethroned their Prince.

But, laſtly, that her Majeſty's Honour may be entirely vindicated, I have already ſhewn, that ſhe ſtipulated for them, and obtained that theſe People ſhould not only enjoy their Lives, Eſtates, and Honours, but the Privileges of the *Caſtillans*, which they never enjoyed before, while neither the Emperor, nor the *Dutch*, took any Manner of Care of them in any of their Treaties; on the contrary, the Emperor encouraged them to defend themſelves, and, by Letters, promiſed them Aſſiſtance from Time to Time; and to this Management, and their own Obſtinacy, are the Misfortunes of the *Catalans* principally to be attributed.

But to proceed in the Character of this Princeſs: In what Reign did Juſtice ever flow with a more impartial and uninterrupted Courſe? Or when was Mercy more ſeaſonably adminiſtred? When did the Church or State experience ſuch a Profuſion of Royal Bounty? How did the Queen annually aſſiſt her Subjects labouring under the Burden of a heavy War, with Part of her own Revenue? How did ſhe piouſly apply the Firſt Fruits and Tenths, one of the beſt Flowers of the Crown, to the Maintenance of the poorer Clergy? The *Scots* and *Iriſh* Clergy too felt the Effects of her Royal Bounty: The *Scots* Epiſcopal Clergy particularly, by a Grant of the deprived Biſhops Lands that were in the Crown. What Concern did ſhe ever expreſs for the Advancement of Religion? With what Zeal did ſhe promote the Deſign of erecting Churches to her Saviour's Honour? What Encouragement did ſhe give the Charity Schools, in order to inſtil Principles of Religion and Virtue into the Youth of this great City? And how did the Univerſities, thoſe bright Seats of Learning, ever find her a moſt indulgent Patroneſs? May we not hope one Day to ſee thoſe Learned Bodies unite in ſome Attempt, to convey the Memory of this matchleſs Princeſs in a true Light, down to ſucceeding Ages.

But before I leave contemplating the Virtue of this Princeſs I muſt not forget the Share ſhe took in all her Subjects Joys and Sorrows; ſhe could not hide her ſelf from their Diſtreſſes; ſhe abhorred that indolent Temper, that Hiſtory takes Notice of in ſome Princes, who could indulge their Pleaſures, even when their People were groaning under the moſt calamitous Circumſtances.

As to her private Virtues, her ſincere and unaffected Devotion, her filial Piety to her Royal Father, her Temperance, her conjugal Affection and Tenderneſs for the Prince her Huſband, her admirable Behaviour to her Children, and particularly to her Son

Son the Duke of *Glouceſter*, while he lived; her prudent OEconomy, her Truth and Juſtice in her Commerce with the World, her Goodneſs to her Servants and all about her, are ſo univerſally acknowledged, and have been ſo juſtly celebrated already, that I ſhall content myſelf with the bare mention of them, and proceed to give ſome Deſcription of her Perſon.

The Queen was moderately tall, and well proportioned; her Complexion and her Shape were admirable, till her Conſtitution was impaired by Grief and Sickneſs, her Eyes were a light Grey, her Hair and Eye-brows of a dark Brown, her Features juſt: but never appeared with that Luſtre as when ſhe ſpoke.

When ſhe addreſs'd herſelf to her People, on any publick Occaſion, ſuch a Mixture of Majeſty and Sweetneſs diſplayed themſelves, as raviſhed the Beholders, and commanded all Attention; ſo engaging was her Manner, ſo moving her Accent, that the Audience would gladly have heard her always ſpeak.

Her Majeſty had Iſſue by the Prince of *Denmark*;

1. A Daughter that was Still-born the 12th of *May*, 1684.

2. Lady *Mary*, a ſecond Daughter, born the 2d of *June*, 1685, and died in *February*, 1690.

3. Lady *Anne Sophia*, who was born the 12th of *May*, 1686, and died the *February* following.

4. *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, born the 24th of *July*, 1689, who lived to be eleven Years of Age.

5. The Lady *Mary*, born *October*, 1690, who lived no longer than to be baptized.

6. *George*, another Son, who died ſoon after he was born.

Nothing remains, but to do the laſt Office to this great Queen, and attend her Funeral.

On the 19th of *Auguſt*, the Lords Juſtices having received Letters from King *George*, directing the late Queen's Body to be interred in ſuch Manner as was conſiſtent with a private Funeral: The Lord Marſhal iſſued an Order, requiring the Lords, the Peereſſes, and Lords Sons, the Privy-Counſellors, and the Judges, to meet in the Houſe of Peers the 24th of *Auguſt*, at Six in the Evening, the Maids of Honour, and Bed-Chamber Women, in the Robing Room, adjoining to the Lobby next the Painted Chamber, and all others whoſe Attendance were required, in the Painted Chamber, in order to be marſhalled by the Officers at Arms.

Accordingly, the 24th of *Auguſt*, the Lords, Peereſſes, Lords Sons, Privy Counſellors, Judges, and others, who were to attend this Solemnity, met about Seven in the Evening in the Houſe of Peers, the Painted Chamber, and other Rooms adjoining; where being called out in Order by the Officers of Arms, they proceeded about Ten o'Clock thro' the Prince's Chamber into the Palace Yard, and thence unto the South Eaſt Door of the Abbey, one of the great Guns at the Tower firing every Minute, until her Majeſty was interred.

The Royal Corpſe was borne under a Canopy of Purple Velvet, preceeded by a great Number of her late Majeſty's Servants, the Judges, Privy Counſellors, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Great Officers. The Pall was ſupported by ſix Dukes, her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Ormond*, (in the Abſence of

the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, who was indiſpoſed) was chief Mourner, ſupported by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Richmond*, in long Cloaks, wearing the Collars of their Orders; her Train was borne by two Dutcheſſes, aſſiſted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, and followed by two other Dutcheſſes, at the Head of fourteen Counteſſes, as Aſſiſtants, all in long Veils of black Crape; after them the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, and after the Maids of Honour, in like Veils; then the Bed-Chamber Women, and the Gentlemen Penſioners, cloſed the Proceſſion.

At the Entrance into the Church, the Dean, Prebends and Choir, received the Royal Body with an Anthem; and marching before *Norroy* King of Arms, who carried the Crown and Cuſhion; they proceeded ſinging into King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, where being arrived, the Body was depoſited on Treſſels, while the Service of the Church was performed by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*; and afterwards interred in the ſame Vault with their late Majeſties King *Charles* II. King *William*, and Queen *Mary*, and his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

The Treaſon of Mr. William Gregg, *a Clerk in Mr. Secretary* Harley's *Office, having been the Subject of much Diſcourſe in this Reign, for which he was executed at* Tyburn, April 28, 1708, *it is thought proper to inſert here the Paper he gave to the Sheriffs at the Place of Execution, and which would have interrupted the Thread of this Hiſtory to have been inſerted in the Body of the Book; in which he entirely clears Mr. Secretary* Harley, *or any other Perſon from having been any ways concerned with him in that treaſonable Correſpondence for which he juſtly ſuffered.*

THE Crime I am now juſtly to ſuffer for, having made a great Noiſe in the World, a Paper of more than ordinary length will be expected from the Criminal; who therefore takes this laſt Opportunity, to profeſs his utter Abhorrence and ſincere Repentance of all his Sins againſt God, and of all the heinous Crimes committed againſt the Queen, whoſe Forgiveneſs I moſt heartily implore, as I ſhall heartily pray for her Majeſty's long Life and happy Reign over her united People, and Succeſs againſt her Enemies, with my parting Breath.

This is all the Satisfaction I can poſſibly make injur'd Majeſty. I declare, in the next place, the Reparation I would make, were it in my Power, to thoſe of her Majeſty's Subjects I have wrong'd in any kind; and particularly the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, Eſq; whoſe Pardon I heartily beg for baſely betraying my Truſt: which Declaration, though of itſelf ſufficient to clear the ſaid Gentleman, yet for the ſake of thoſe, whom it was my Misfortune not to be able to ſatisfy in my Life-time, I do ſacredly proteſt, that, as I ſhall anſwer it before the Judgment Seat of Chriſt, the Gentleman aforeſaid was not privy to my writing to *France*, directly nor indirectly; neither I, his unworthy Clerk, any ways acceſſary to the Miſcarriage before *Thoulon*, nor the Loſſes by Sea, all which happened before the firſt of my Letters, which was writ the 24th of *October*, 1707. As for my Creditors, as I am in no Condition to ſatisfy them, ſo I earneſtly beg they would forgive me; and I pray God to make up their Loſſes ſeven-fold.

For my part, I do freely forgive all Men, and die in perfect Charity with them, not without humble Hopes of finding Forgiveneſs, through the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt, with God; who in Mercy touched my Conſcience ſo powerfully from the Beginning, as to prevent my proſtituting the ſame to ſave my Life; for which Inſtance of his Love, to be preferred before Life itſelf, I bleſs

and magnify his holy Name with unſpeakable Joy and Comfort at my Death, nothing near ſo ignominious as would have been ſuch a Life.

After this Confeſſion, the Duty of a dying Man leads me to profeſs the Religion in which I was brought up, and do now die, which is the Proteſtant; the Scandal given thereunto by my enormous Practices, can't be better taken away, than by my publiſhing to the World, my hearty Sorrow for thoſe ſenſual Pleaſures which have proved my Bane: Therefore let all, who ſhall read this poor Paper, take warning by me, to ſhun the like youthful Luſts; to which, whoever gives up himſelf, can't tell how far they may, when indulged, carry him, even to the committing ſuch Crimes, as he thought himſelf incapable of ſome time a Day; of which Truth, I, to my woful Experience, am a melancholy Inſtance. But at the ſame time, I appeal to the great God, before whom I am going to appear, that notwithſtanding all the Pains taken to make me out an old Offender, by faſtening on me the Crimes of counterfeiting the Coin, this is the firſt Fault that ever I ventured upon; which was not out of any Zeal for the Pretender, whom I not only diſown at my Death, but ſolemnly declare, that in all my Life, I never thought he had a Right to theſe Realms, how fooliſhly ſoever I may have rendered myſelf obnoxious in this Particular: but the only Motive of my mad Undertaking was Money (of which I never received any) on account of the Ship-paſs, though I have met with the more juſt Reward of ſuch ſecret Services, intended by

William Gregg.

EXPLA-

EXPLANATION

OF THE

HISTORICAL MEDALS

OF

Queen *ANNE*'s REIGN.

I. THE *Inauguration* or *Coronation Medal.*

In the Right Side is the Queen's Head, or Buſto, with this Inſcription, ANNA. D. G. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REGINA. That is, Anne, *by the Grace of God, Queen of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland.

In the Reverſe is repreſented *Pallas*, holding her *Ægis* in her Left Hand, and a Thunderbolt in her Right, ready to ſtrike at the *Hydra*, (the Emblem of Rebellion, Schiſm, Hereſy, *&c.*) that lies beneath her; with this Motto, VICEM. GERIT. ILLA. TONANTIS. that is, *She is the Thunderer's Vicegerent.*

In the Exergue are theſe Words, INAVGVRAT. XXIII. AP. MDCCII. that is, *Crowned, April* 23, 1702.

II. The *Queen* and Prince *George.*

In the Right Side, the Queen's Buſto, with the ſame Legend, or Inſcription, as in the firſt Medal.

In the Reverſe, the Buſto of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Queen's Royal Conſort, with this Legend, GEO. DAN. PR. M. ADM. ET. DVX. SVP. ANGLIÆ. that is, *Georgius Daniæ Princeps Magnus Admiralis & Dux Supremus Angliæ.* In *Engliſh*, George *Prince of* Denmark, *High Admiral, and Generaliſſimo of* England.

III. In the Right Side, the Queen's Head crown'd, the reſt as in the firſt Medal.

In the Reverſe, a Town beſieg'd, and batter'd with Cannon and Mortars, with this Motto, VIRES. ANIMVMQUE. MINISTRAT. that is, *She gives Strength and Courage.*

In the Exergue, CAPTIS. COLONIA. TRAIANA. VENLOA. RVREMONDA. STEPHANOVERDA. LEODIO. MDCCII. that is, Keyſerſwaert, Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevenſwaert *and* Liege, *taken* 1702.

IV. *Vigo* Expedition.

HISTORICAL MEDALS of QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN.

I





II





III



IV



V



VI



VII



VIII



HISTORICAL MEDALS of QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN.

IX



X



XI



XII



XIII



XIV



XV



XVI



XVII



XVIII



HISTORICAL MEDALS of QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN.

XIX



XX



XXI



XXII



XXIII



XXIV



ALLEGORICAL MEDALS.

XXV.





XXVI



XXVII



In the Right Side the Queen's Head crown'd, *&c.* as the preceding.

In the Reverſe, the Harbour of *Vigo*, in *Spain*, the Confederate Fleet before it, and the *French* and *Spaniſh* Ships on Fire in it; with this Legend, CAPTA. ET. INCENSA. GAL. ET. HISP. CLASSE. that is, *Capta & incenſa Gallorum & Hiſpanorum Claſſe.* In *Engliſh*, *The* French *and* Spaniſh *Fleet burnt.*

In the Exergue, AD. VIGVM. XII. OCT. MDCCII. that is, *At* Vigo, *the* 12*th of* October, 1702.

V. In the Right Side, the Queen's Buſto, as in the ſecond Medal.

In the Reverſe, the Duke of *Marlborough* on Horſeback, the Province of *Gelderland* preſenting to him, on her Knees, the Keys of Towns in a Baſon, with this Motto, SINE. CLADE. VICTOR. that is, *Conqueror without Slaughter.*

In the Exergue, CAPTIS. BONNA. HVO. LIMBVRGO, 1703. that is, Bonne, Huy, *and* Limburgh *taken*, 1703.

VI. The Queen's Bounty to the Clergy.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head, *&c.*

In the Reverſe, the Queen on her Throne, holding a Scroll of Parchment in her Right Hand, and her Sceptre in her Left, Clergymen returning her Thanks on their Knees; with this Legend, PIETAS. AVGVSTÆ. that is, *The Empreſs's, or the Queen's pious Munificence.*

In the Exergue, PRIMITIIS. ET. DECIMIS. ECCLESIÆ. CONCESSIS. MDCCIV. that is, *The Firſt Fruits and Tenths remitted to the Church*, 1704.

VII. Battle of *Blenheim.*

In the Right Side the Queen's Buſto, *&c.* as in the firſt Medal.

In the Reverſe, *Britannia*, with her Spear in her Right Hand, and *Victory* with her Attributes in her Left: near her, a Captive pinion'd on Trophies; with this Legend, DE. GALL. ET. BAV. AD. BLENHEIM. that is, *De Gallis & Bavaris ad Blenheim:* In *Engliſh*, *Of the* French *and* Bavarians *at* Blenheim.

In the Exergue, CAPT. ET. CÆS. XXX. M. SIGN. RELAT. CLXIII. MDCCIV. that is, *Capta & Cæſa triginta Milla, Signa relata centum ſexaginta tria*, 1704. In *Engliſh*, *Thirty thouſand Men taken or killed, and one hundred ſixty three Standards or Colours carried off*, 1704.

VIII. Sea Fight, and taking of *Gibraltar.*

In the Right Side, the Queen's Buſto, *&c.* as in the firſt Medal.

In the Reverſe, *Neptune* in his Chariot, drawn by Sea Horſes, with his Trident, and a Naval Crown in his Right Hand, and in his Left a Mural Crown, which he preſents to *Britannia.* The *Legend*, VICTORIÆ. NAVALES, that is, *Naval Victories.*

In the Exergue, CALPE. EXPVG. ET. GALL. VICT. MDCCIV. that is, *Calpe expugnata & Gallis Victis*, 1704. In *Engliſh*, Gibraltar *taken, and the* French *vanquiſh'd*, 1704.

IX. The Battle of *Ramellies*.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head plain, with the uſual Inſcription.

In the Reverſe, Two flying Fames, holding a Map; with this Legend, GALLIS. AD. RAMELLIES. VICTIS. XII. MAII. MDCCVI. that is, *The* French *vanquiſhed at* Ramellies, May 12, 1706.

In the Exergue, FLANDR. ET. BRABANT. RECEPT. that is, *Flandria & Brabantia receptis.* In *Engliſh*, Flanders *and* Brabant *recover'd.*

X. The Battle of *Barcelona*.

In the Right Side the Queen's Head, *&c.*

In the Reverſe, the City of *Barcelona*, and over it the Sun in Eclipſe; with this Inſcription, BARCELONA. LIB. GALLIS. FVG. that is, *Barcelona liberata, Gallis fugatis.* In *Engliſh*, Barcelona *relieved, and the* French *put to Flight.*

In the Exergue, I. MAII. MDCCVI. that is, May *the 1ſt*, 1706.

XI. The Union Medal.

In the Right Side is the Queen's Buſto, with a Crown on her Head, (as in Medal XXV.) the Star of the Garter on her Left Breaſt, and the uſual Inſcription.

In the Reverſe, are the Arms of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, on a Pedeſtal; in which is the Queen's Cypher, *A. R.* ſupported by the *Engliſh* Unicorn, and the *Scotch* Lion; with this Legend, MAII. I. MDCCVII. that is, *The 1ſt of* May, 1707. Denoting the Beginning of the Union.

XII. The Invaſion Repell'd.

In the Right Side is the Queen's Head, with the uſual Inſcription.

In the Reverſe is repreſented the *Firth* and Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, a *French* Fleet at Sea, and the City of *Edinburgh* imploring, on her Knees, the Aſſiſtance of *Britannia*; who preſenting her Spear to the Enemy, deters them from Landing; with this Legend, CLASSE. GALL. FVG. that is, *Claſſe Gallorum fugata.* In *Engliſh, the* French *Fleet put to Flight.*

In the Exergue, AD. FRETVM. EDINBVRG. XIV. MARTII. MDCCVIII. that is, *Ad* Fretum Edinburgi, 14 Martii, 1708. In *Engliſh, In* Edinburgh Firth, March 14, 1708.

XIII. The Battle of *Oudenarde*.

In the Right Side the Queen's Head, *&c.* as in the XIth, or Union Medal.

In the Reverſe, a monumental Pillar, on the Top of which ſtands *Victory*, adorn'd with the Trophie of the Standards and Colours of *France*, and two Captives; with this Legend, GALLIS. AD. ALDENARDE. VICTIS. that is, *Gallis ad Aldenardam victis.* In *Engliſh, The* French *vanquiſh'd at* Oudenarde.

In the Exergue, XXX. IVNII. MDCCVIII. that is, *The 30th of* June, 1708.

XIV. The taking of *Liege*.

In the Right Side is the Queen's Head, *&c.* as in the Union Medal.

In the Reverſe, *Victory*, with a Palm Branch in her Right-hand, and a Flower-de-luce in her Left, which

which ſhe holds over the Plan of the Town and Citadel of *Liſle*, denoting ſhe has ſnatch'd the *French* Arms from it; with this Legend, INSVLÆ. CAPTÆ. MDCCVIII. In *Engliſh*, Liſle *taken*, 1708.

XV. The taking of *Sardinia* and *Minorca*.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head, plain, with the uſual Inſcription.

In the Reverſe, *Victory* in a Sea-couch, between Two Iſlands, holding a Palm Branch in her Right Hand, and the *Britiſh* Standard in her Left; with this Legend, SARDINIA. ET. BALEARIS. MINOR. CAPTÆ. that is, Sardinia *and* Minorca *taken*.

In the Exergue is only the Date of the Year MDCCVIII. 1708.

XVI. The taking of *Tournay*.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head, plain, with the uſual Inſcription.

In the Reverſe, *Britannia*, leaning with her Right Arm on her Shield, ſupported by a Trophy of Artillery, and holding in her Left-hand her Spear adorn'd with a Mural Crown, and a Town at a Diſtance; with this Legend, TORNACO. EXPVGNATO. that is, Tournay *taken*.

In the Exergue is only the Date of the Year MDCCIX. 1709.

XVII. The Battle of *Taiſniere*, or *Malplaquet*.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head, crown'd, *&c.* as in the Union Medal, Numb. XI.

In the Reverſe is repreſented a Fight in a Wood, and *Victory* flying over it, with Garlands of Laurel in her Hands; with this Motto, CONCORDIA. ET. VIRTVTE. In *Engliſh*, *By Concord and Fortitude*.

In the Exergue, GALLIS. AD. TAISNIERE. DE. VICTIS. AVG. XXXI. MDCCIX. In *Engliſh*, *The* French *vanquiſhed at* Taiſniere, Aug. 31, 1709.

XVIII. The taking of *Mons*.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head, plain, *&c.*

In the Reverſe, the Town of *Mons*, and *Victory* flying over it, with a Laurel Garland in her Right-hand, and a Palm Branch in her Left; with this Inſcription, MONTIBVS. IN. HANNONIA. CAPTIS. In *Engliſh*, Mons *in* Hainault *taken*.

In the Exergue, the Date of the Year MDCCIX. 1709.

XIX. The forcing of the *French* Lines, and the taking of *Douay*.

In the Right Side, is the Queen's Head, with a Laurel, and this Inſcription, ANNA. AVGVSTA, that is, Anne *Empreſs*.

In the Reverſe is repreſented a monumental Pillar, with Trophies, on which *Victory* ſuſpends a Shield, crown'd with a Mural Crown, and in which are inſcribed theſe Words, SALVS. PROVIN. that is, *Salus Provinciæ*, *The Safety of the Province*; at a Diſtance, the *French* flying before the Confederates, with this Inſcription, VALLO, GALLORVM. DIRVTO. In *Engliſh*, *The Lines of the* French *levelled*.

In the Exergue, ET. DVACO. CAPTO. MDCCX. that is, *And* Douay *taken* 1710.

XX. The taking of *Bethune* and other Towns.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head, and Inſcription, as in the preceding, Numb. XIX.

In the Reverſe, a Trophy on a Pedeſtal, with this Legend, BETHVNIA. FANO. STI. VENANTII. ET. ARIA. CAPTIS. In *Engliſh*, Bethune, St. Venant, *and* Aire *taken*.

In the Exergue, INSPECTANT. GALL. CENT. MILL. MDCCX. that is, *Inſpectantibus Gallorum centenis millibus*. In *Engliſh*, *In Sight of a hundred thouſand* French, 1710.

XXI. The Battle of *Almenara*.

In the Right Side the Queen's Buſto, and Inſcription, as in the *Douay* Medal, No. XIX.

In the Reverſe, Horſemen fighting, the Conqueror's Side diſtinguiſhed by a Standard, with a Roſe and Thiſtle crown'd, denoting the *Britiſh* Squadrons; the Legend, PVGNA EQVESTRIS, that is, *Horſe Fight*.

In the Exergue, HISPANIS. AD. ALMENARAM. VICT. IVLII. XVI. MDCCX. that is, *Hiſpanis ad Almenaram victis, Julii* 16, 1710. In *Engliſh*, *The* Spaniards *vanquiſh'd at* Almenara, July 16, 1710.

XXII. Battle of *Saragoſſa*.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head and Inſcription, as the preceding, or No. XIX.

In the Reverſe, the Queen ſitting on her Throne, with the Sceptre in her Left Hand, *Victory* preſents her with Colours and Standards; the Legend, HISPANIS. PROFLIGATIS, that is, *The* Spaniards *totally routed*.

In the Exergue, AD. CÆSAREAM. AVGVSTAM. AVG. IX. MDCCX. In *Engliſh*, *At* Saragoſſa, Auguſt 9, 1710.

XXIII. The taking of *Bouchain*.

In the Right Side the Queen's Head, and Inſcription, as in the preceding Medal, or No. XIX.

In the Reverſe, *Britannia* ſitting on a great Gun, holding her Spear in her Right Hand, and her Shield in her Left, inſcribed with this Motto, FORTVNA. MANENS. that is, *Conſtant Fortune*: A Soldier on his Knee, delivering up to her his Muſket and Sword; and by him a Mural Crown: The Town of *Bouchain* at ſome Diſtance; the Legend, HOSTES. AD. DEDITIONEM. COACTI. In *Engliſh*, *The Enemy forced to ſurrender*.

In the Exergue, VALLO. GALLORVM. SVPERATO. ET. BVCHEMIO. CAPTO. MDCCXI. In *Engliſh*, *The* French *Lines forced, and* Bouchain *taken*, 1711.

XXIV. The Peace Medal.

In the Right Side the Queen's Head, with a Laurel, and the uſual Inſcription, *viz.* ANNA. D. G. MAG. *&c.*

In the Reverſe, *Britannia*, holding an Olive Branch in her Right Hand, and her Shield and Spear in her Left: Before her, Ships under Sail; and behind her at ſome Diſtance, a Man ploughing, and another ſowing a Field. The Motto, COMPOSITIS. VENERANTVR. ARMIS. In *Engliſh*, *Peace gains them Veneration and Reſpect*.

In the Exergue, the Date of the Year MDCCXIII. 1713.

ALLEGORICAL MEDALS.

Beſides the Twenty-four Medals abovementioned, there were ſtruck Three others about the Beginning of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, which I call *Allegorical*, for Diſtinction ſake.

The Firſt is a Medallion, or large Medal; juſt as the Figure (Numb. XXV.) repreſents it.

In the Right Side is the Queen's Buſto, the Crown on her Head, with her Royal Robes; her *George*, *&c.* with the uſual Inſcription.

In the Reverſe, *Pallas*, with her Spear in her Right Hand, and her *Ægis* in her Left. The Motto, NOVÆ. PALLADIVM. TROIÆ. that is, *She is the Safety of* New Troy.

The Queen in her firſt Speech to her Parliament (*March* 11, 1701-2.) having ſaid, that her *Heart was entirely* Engliſh; a Medal, alluding thereto, No. XXVI. was thereupon ſtruck.

In the Right Side is the Queen's Head, crown'd, the Inſcription as uſual.

In the Reverſe, a Heart ſurrounded with Boughs of Oak and Laurel, and a Crown over it; underneath this Motto, ATAVIS. REGIBVS. In *Engliſh*, *From Royal Progenitors*: with this Inſcription, ENTIRELY ENGLISH.

The Queen, in her Speech to her Parliament, *Novem.* 9, 1703. having declar'd *her earneſt Deſires to ſee her Subjects in Perfect Peace and Union*; a Medal, No. XXVII. was thereupon ſtruck.

In the Right Side, the Queen's Head, crown'd, with the uſual Inſcription.

In the Reverſe, is a Chain of Hearts, like the Collar of SS of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; another Heart in the Star, and a Crown over it; in the middle, this Motto, QVIS SEPARABIT? that is, *Who ſhall divide?* and this Inſcription, VNITED BY GOD IN LOVE AND INTEREST.

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